"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, rising temperature Friday; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,844. .... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RADICALS OPPOSE THE NEW SHIP BILL

Won't Accept Compromise Measure Passed by House and Measure Seems Doomed.

PRESIDENT MAY DROP IT

Supporters in Senate Discouraged and Will Turn to Appropriation Bills.

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY

If the Bill's Passage Is Impossible, Wilson May Gave Up This Plan Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Democratic leaders in the Senate were disappointed today to find that the compromise ship purchase bill, passed by the House early this morning, was unsatisfactory to the three radical Republican Senators who had been supporting the bill thus far. As a result no attempt was made to get the Senate to concur in the House amendments, and when Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who had charge of the bill, moved to send it to conference, where further concessions could be made to the three Republicans, the filibuster against further action on the bill was renewed so that tonight all hope of obtaining the enactment of the bill has been practically abandoned.

Along with the increasing discouragement of Democratic Senators over the prospects of the bill goes an increasing doubt whether President Wilson will call an extraordinary session to force the bill on the statute books.

Thirteen of the nineteen Democrats who voted against the bill in the House will be in the next Congress, and with the narrowed Democratic majority their votes would be almost enough to make the passage of the measure doubtful. As the President recognizes the political unwisdom of a prolonged session of Congress at this time many Senators think the Ship Purchase bill will be dropped in the next few days.

How its end could be brought about without too obvious an admission of defeat was discussed this afternoon at a gathering of Democratic Senators in the room of Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. While the more militant of the Democrats, numbering about fifteen, still favor an attempt to force a vote on the bill itself, few of the older Senators will support such a course. Their plan is to lay the bill aside for ten days while the appropriation bills are disposed of, and then as a sign of good faith take up the Shipping bill for the last three days in another effort to reach a vote.

Such an effort, it is admitted, would fail in the face of the dilatory tactics of the Republicans. In that case, while the President's attitude on the extra session is not certain, it is expected that he would issue a statement putting responsibility for the bill's defeat on the Republicans and letting it die with the session. Both Republican and Democratic Senators are hoping for such a result, as neither side sees any substantial political profit in an extra session.

The three Republican supporters of the general principle of the bill—Norris of Nebraska, Kenyon of Iowa, and La Follette of Wisconsin—object to Section XVI. of the measure as it passed the House. This provides for the dissolution of the proposed corporation within a fixed period after the war. If the bill was changed to meet their wishes, the Democratic leaders of the House say the bill would fail in the House.

With the vague hope of adjusting these differences, Mr. Fletcher moved in the session today that the Senate disagree with the House amendments and ask for a conference.

The Republicans were ready for this move, and Mr. Lodge asked that the question be divided into three parts. The Vice President went so far as to divide it in two, and as the former Democratic effort to adopt a cloture came before the Senate automatically at 2 o'clock, three roll calls are now necessary to get the bill into conference.

To offset the efforts of the three radical Republicans for a permanent ship operating agency of the Government, Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, one of the insurgent Democrats, moved to concur in the House amendments with an amendment forbidding the use of the acquired ships after the war. His proposal was tabled by a vote of 47 to 43.

Says Emergency Has Passed.

Up to this time Democratic opponents of the bill have insisted that they wanted simply to amend it and then support the Administration. But when Mr. Hardwick's proposal was rejected, a change seemed to come over their minds. Senator Hitchcock made a speech, asserting that the bill was not needed and that the crisis for which it was first intended had passed.

"We are proceeding," said Mr. Hitchcock, "on the theory that a great emergency confronts this country. That has been the reason for introducing this bill. It has been the reason alleged for forcing it upon the attention of Congress.

"The facts are that there was an emergency last August, and there was some emergency last September, but that emergency has passed away. In August there was a balance of trade against the United States of $10,400,000. In September that balance had changed to $15,000,000 in favor of the United States. In October that balance increased to $57,000,000. In November it increased to $79,000,000 in favor of the United States. In December it was $131,000,000; in January it was still more, and for February it will probably approximate $150,000,000. In the face of these enormous exports of our products, what pretense do the champions of this bill make that an emergency confronts the country?"

"Does the Senator deny that there

Continued on Page 9.

MAIDEN LANE ARREST IN $25,000 THEFTS

Young Employe of Aikin, Lambert & Co., Jewelers, Accused —Another Man Caught.

Cornelius Brosnan, a clerk at $14 a week in the gold jewelry firm of Aikin, Lambert & Co., at 17-19 Maiden Lane, who recently established his bride of a year in a handsome home at 1,163 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, runs an automobile, and has been known among his neighbors as an exceedingly prosperous young man, was arrested as he left his office last night, and a package containing seventy-four gold pencils worth $750 was taken from him. According to members of the firm, it was the last installment of $25,000 worth of jewelry which they alleged Brosnan had stolen in the last two years.

Detectives Donohue and Fitzpatrick of Police Headquarters and ex-Police Capt. Dominick Reilly, now a private detective, said that Brosnan, who is 23 years old, confessed that he had been stealing systematically, told where some loot could be recovered and actually disclosed about $3,500 worth of gold jewelry in addition to the pencils taken from him. He implicated Henry Hiss, a young machinist of 382 East 138th Street, the Bronx, and Hiss was arrested also on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

After the arrest of Hiss, Brosnan's home was searched, and among some few pieces of jewerly found was a gold cigarette case worth $46, engraved with his monogram. Both Brosnan and Hiss were locked up in Police Headquarters, Brosnan charged with grand larceny and Hiss with receiving stolen goods.

MUNSEY SELLS TRUST CO.

Disposes of Institution in Baltimore Started in 1912.

Frank A. Munsey yesterday entered into an agreement to sell his stock holdings in the Munsey Trust Company of Baltimore, amounting to more than 50 per cent. The stock was sold to a syndicate headed by E. L. Norton, who has been President of the company since its organization two years ago, and several of his Baltimore friends. They will continue to operate the company, but under a different name. The Middendorf-Williams Banking Company of Baltimore is interested with Mr. Norton in the purchase.

In announcing the sale Mr. Munsey said in Baltimore that his stock would be taken over next Tuesday. He controls the Munsey Trust Company in Washington, and is about to organize a new Munsey Trust Company in New York, to be on the ground floor of a new building at 8 West Forteth Street.

"The sale of my interest in the bank," he said, "carries with it a provision for changing its name, as its present name is a personal one. It also provides that the purchasers of my stock will purchase at the same price as I receive the stock of any minority stockholder of record of Feb. 17, 1915, who may wish to sell."

The stock is said to have brought between 110 and 115 a share.

Although he has parted with his stock in the Munsey Trust Company and retired from all connection with it, Mr. Munsey retains large business interests in Baltimore. He is the owner of the Baltimore News and the eighteen-story Munsey Building. The publisher sailed from Baltimore for Florida last night.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT AIDS WORK FOR INSANE

She Gives $44,500 and Mrs. E. M. Anderson $40,000 for Mental Hygiene.

A gift by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt of $44,500 to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and another of $40,000 by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson were announced yesterday at the seventh annual meeting of the committee in the Hotel Manhattan. Both gifts were obtained by Secretary Clifford W. Beers, and Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in making announcement of the gifts said that Mrs. Vanderbilt's interest in the work had been aroused by Mr. Beers's book, "A Mind That Found Itself." It was the publication of this book in 1908 that led to the founding of the National Committee and the first State society in Connecticut.

Similar societies are in process of organization throughout the country. Seven are already formed and in operation. The purpose of these societies is to better the condition of the insane and also to conduct work for the feebleminded and for the prevention of nervous and mental disorders.

The House of Representatives recently passed a bill creating a Bureau of Mental Hygiene as part of the United States Health Service and Surgeon General Rupert Blue, who attended yesterday's meeting, said the Government Bureau would gladly co-operate with the National Committee.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, the Medical Director, whose services for an extended period have been guaranteed by the Rockefeller Foundation, closed his report on the year's work by a tribute to Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anderson, in which, referring to Dorothea Dix, who, seventy-five years ago, inaugurated the first reforms in the treatment of the insane, he said:

"It was a woman who first touched the hearts of the people of this country by a recital of the wrongs of the insane and it is particularly fitting that two American women should provide the means for taking up the work of Dorothea Dix where she laid it down and, using the resources with which new knowledge has provided us, make it possible to carry on this work further even than that great-hearted woman dared to plan."

8 DEAD IN MINE ACCIDENT.

Gas Explosion in Pennsylvania Colliery Traps Workers in Shaft.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—Eight mine workers were killed and six others seriously injured by an explosion of gas at the Prospect Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company here today. Two of the injured probably will die. The accident occurred in the red ash vein at a point nearly two miles from the shaft. A heavy pocket of feeder gas that had accumulated behind a wall of coal forced the coal out, and, leaping to the naked lights of the miners, ignited, causing a terrific explosion.

The blast swept out through the chamber into the gangway, where a group of miners and boys were eating their luncheon. It was here that most of the killed and injured were found. A fire was caused by the explosion, but was extinguished before it gained headway. Damage to the workings was slight.

FLORIDA VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
Only Line operating 2 through trains a day to Florida East Coast Points. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

CHARGES WARDS FORCED BREAD UP

Conspiracy Charge Against Them Now Warranted, Says State's Attorney.

DRIVER UNWILLING WITNESS

Admits He Was Ordered to Tell Dealers They Would Have to Sell at 6 Cents.

51 OBEYED INSTRUCTIONS

Storekeeper Testifies That When He Refused He Was Served with Stale Loaves.

A sensation was developed at the State's inquiry into the increased cost of bread, late yesterday afternoon, when Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, after examining several witnesses whom he called before him unexpectedly, announced that he would immediately lay before District Attorney Perkins information which he believed would warrant action against the Ward Baking Company, one of the largest wholesalers in the metropolitan district, on the charge of conspiring through its employes to fix the price at which bread should be sold by retailers to consumers.

At 4:15 o'clock process servers marched into the hearing room at 299 Broadway with a half dozen new witnesses, among them a driver for the Ward Company, Jefferson Lasher, who had been subpoenaed before he had an opportunity to consult at length with his superiors, and three storekeepers who had complained of the tactics employed by the agents of the bread company. These dealers told of the trouble they experienced because they refused to raise the price of bread to 6 cents and then Lasher was called. While denying that he had endeavored to force the increase in price, Lasher admitted that he and other salesmen had been instructed by Arthur Gibson, a representative of the Ward Company, to inform the retail dealers of the price at which bread was to be sold to the consumer. Fifty-one out of his fifty-two customers, he said, had accordingly jumped the price to 6 cents.

When the driver was excused Mr. Becker said that he felt it was his duty to turn the testimony over to the District Attorney as soon as it could be transacted on the ground that there had been a criminal violation of the law. He added:

May Seek An Injunction.

"I believe that the foundation has been laid to prove a conspiracy in restraint of trade which would also warrant seeking an injunction to prevent further efforts along that line, and I may seek such an injunction shortly. If the company's drivers went out to get an agreement with the retailers to raise the prices, if that isn't a conspiracy I don't know what one is. The United States Supreme Court in the case of the Dr. Miles Medical Company against John D. Parks & Sons Company has held that it was an illegal restraint of trade for a manufacturer to attempt to fix the price at which the retailer should sell goods. I think the case we have before us is a criminal violation of the Donnelly act."

Officials of the Ward Company, to whom it was said, Lasher had telephoned a brief message just before he was put on the stand, were taken completely by surprise by the unexpected move. Secretary James B. Arthur, made this statement:

"I think it was a very small piece of business to subpoena one of the drivers on the street when he had bread to deliver. Mr. Gibson, to whom Lasher referred, is not the manager of the works; that's untrue to start with. I don't know exactly what you would call Gibson, he works under Mr. Hoernley, the manager. He is not an officer of the company.

"The Ward Company has not told the drivers to tell the retailers what price to get for bread; that's their own business. If any of our drivers have been doing that it was on their own responsibility. The Ward Company can't make the retailer charge a certain price."

Mr. Becker intimated strongly that there might be other developments of a similar nature within a few days which would involve other large baking companies in the alleged conspiracy to regulate the retail price of bread. Private investigations are now being made of complaints that representatives of other companies instructed their drivers to get the retailers to join in putting up the retail price. It is also alleged that many small dealers who refused found it difficult to obtain bread. The drivers in such cases, it is said, did not flatly refuse to sell, but failed to make their regular calls at the shops of the retailers. One of the witnesses swore yesterday that stale bread was delivered to him and that he had lost customers as a result.

The purpose of his investigation, said Mr. Becker yesterday, was primarily to determine whether there had been criminal action by any of the baking concerns, and he intended to follow out evidence along that line to the end. In the investigation he has the assistance of William C. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the State's Department of Foods and Markets, who worked all day yesterday in the case against the Ward Company.

Driver Was Nervous.

The fact that something was in the wind got out first when the string of new witnesses were led into the hearing room, Lasher dressed in his uniform as a driver. He seemed nervous and uncomfortable, and after waiting a few minutes got up and walked out of the room. Mr. Becker shouted to a process server to follow him and bring him back. In the meantime the other

Continued on Page 8.

America's Share in Russian Reforms

By ISABEL HAPGOOD.

Miss Hapgood writes with authority on Russian matters, and this is an important as well as interesting contribution.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SULLIVAN PAROLED, WILL BE REARRESTED

Ex-Banker, Leaving Sing Sing Today, Must Answer New Charges in Brooklyn.

DEPOSITORS MAKE PROTEST

Denounce Liberation of Wrecker, Whose Freedom While Convict Caused Warden's Removal.

David A. Sullivan, former head of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, who has been serving a sentence in Sing Sing for grand larceny committed in connection with his management of the affairs of the bank, and whose automobile rides and trips to New York while a prisoner led to the removal last Fall of Warden Thomas J. McCormick, procured a parole yesterday from the State Parole Board.

The minimum term of two years of Sullivan's indeterminate sentence expired early this month, and the board met at the prison in Ossining yesterday especially to act on the banker's application. All three members of the board were present—John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons; Henry J. McCann, and William Townsend. They directed that Sullivan be released this morning.

The moment he is released Sullivan will be arrested by two men from the office of District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County, where there are seven indictments pending against him. He will be taken to Brooklyn and arraigned at once on one or more of these indictments. According to information received from Sing Sing last night, he has made arrangements to furnish bail in any amount required.

So by tonight Sullivan probably will be a free man, but District Attorney Cropsey has announced his intention of bringing him to trial as soon as possible, and has asserted that he will prosecute on as many of the pending indictments as is necessary to send Sullivan to jail again. If convicted again, Sullivan would face a term of ten to twenty years imprisonment.

Bank Depositors Angry.

The paroling of Sullivan aroused the indignation of many persons in Brooklyn, particularly the depositors of the Union Bank who lost money through his mismanagement. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, said last night:

"The action of the Board of Parole is outrageous for many reasons. In the first place, Sullivan was guilty of criminal misconduct while doing time in Sing Sing Prison. He enjoyed unprecedented liberties and comforts while he was there, and, as we believe it will be proved, he committed additional crimes against the bank depositors just before he was paroled. But what can we do about it? We are powerless, and can only let the law take its course. We say again that his parole was outrageous, and the general public agrees with us. The rest is up to District Attorney Cropsey."

Sullivan was arrested in Brooklyn on Aug. 15, 1911, on an indictment charging him with forgery in the third degree, it being specified that he caused a false entry to be made in the books of the Union Bank, then known as the Mechanics and Traders Bank, in 1907. Subsequently two indictments charging grand larceny and another charging forgery in the third degree were handed up, and in May, 1912, still another indictment for grand larceny was found, making five in all. Sullivan was convicted on the first grand larceny indictment on Jan. 8, 1913, and on Jan. 20, 1913, he was sentenced to an indeterminate term of two years to four years and three months. On Feb. 7, 1913, he began the serving of his sentence.

A prisoner in Sing Sing, Sullivan dropped practically out of the public attention until last October, when sudden disclosures revealed that Warden McCormick had been granting unusual privileges to the prisoner, allowing him in particular to drive the Warden's automobile about Yonkers, Mr. McCormick's home city, and even in New York City, sometimes unaccompanied and sometimes with members of the Warden's family.

Caused Warden's Removal.

The scandal was exposed while Gov. Glynn was campaigning up-State for re-election. The Governor promptly appointed Stephen C. Baldwin of Brooklyn to investigate Mr. McCormick's conduct and ordered Superintendent of Prisons Riley to suspend the Warden pending the investigation. Mr. Baldwin's investigation sustained some of the charges of favoritism against Mr. McCormick, and on Oct. 30 Gov. Glynn ordered the Warden removed.

The investigation disclosed that Sullivan had given some attention to his business affairs in Brooklyn while a prisoner and further inquiry by District Attorney Cropsey led that official to believe the ex-banker had appropriated to himself and concealed certain assets of the bank while supposedly confined to the penitentiary. In particular the District Attorney charged that in November, 1913, Sullivan stole from the Union Bank a bond mortgage for $2,500 and that on two other occasions earlier in the year he stole $69.50 and $65.75. On these charges three additional indictments, one for grand larceny in the first degree and two for grand larceny in the second degree, were found against Sullivan last December.

One of the larceny indictments specifies that Sullivan is a second offender and it is for conviction on this indictment, or for first degree larceny, that he may face a sentence of ten to twenty years in prison.

FIRE IN WATROUS STUDIO.

Tapestries and Canvases Burned and Artists Put in Panic.

Smoke from burning tapestries, set on fire by electric light wires, aroused Mrs. Gertrude Nichols, sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry W. Watrous, wife of the Secretary of the National Academy of Design, when she was alone and napping on a couch in Mrs. Watrous's studio in the Gainsborough Studios, 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, early last evening. Her calls for help brought Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell Cooper, artists, who occupy an adjoining studio.

With hand extinguishers the man and the women put the fire out after it had damaged several tapestries, the couch, and some pictures of Mrs. Watrous.

There was lots of excitement and some panic among artists in the building, and a fire alarm was turned in, but the fire was out when the apparatus arrived.

EXCHANGE HARDENS AS BANKERS CONFER

Financiers in Secret Session at Morgan Offices Discuss Big British Credit Here.

STERLING BILLS AT $4.81⅛

Another Consignment from Ottawa of $2,500,000 Gold Arranged —Prospects of Loan.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., John E. Gardin of the National City Bank, Max May of the Guaranty Trust Company, and other bankers interested in foreign exchange dealings held a conference at the Morgan offices yesterday. It was said afterward that the international credit situation was considered only in informal fashion, and no definite steps were taken toward bringing exchange rates to a more normal level at this centre. Plans having to do with extension of credit of $100,000,000 to Great Britain were discussed, it was understood, but no information in regard to the views expressed was made public.

The market for exchange reflected the tentative plans under consideration for the placing of huge credits in this country by one or more of the allied powers. Sterling bills advanced more than half a cent to the pound in initial transactions, the rate being $4.80 as compared with a closing quotation of $4.79⅝ on Tuesday. Quotations rose rapidly, and at the end of the day sales were made at $4.81⅛, a net advance over Tuesday's price of nearly 2 cents to the pound. The hardening process was less evident in German, French, and Italian exchange, although some improvement was scored.

Coupled with the sentimental influence of the reported loans to be made for the purchase of supplies here was strength imparted to exchange rates by gold imports. Another consignment of $2,500,000 for shipment from Ottawa to New York was arranged. So far $5,000,000 has been drawn to this city from the Bank of England's special reserve at Ottawa.

Expectation of news within a few days of the first of a series of large credits for England in this country was the more potent factor in forcing exchange rates up. It was thought quite possible that the initial loan might be comparatively small, although the impression prevailed in numerous banking quarters that the aggregate of loans in the long run would amount to the hundred million dollars previously mentioned and probably more.

The attitude of the Bank of England toward the release of gold in its vaults has been well impressed upon bankers here. Dispatches from London state that American double eagles are not being sold under 77s 3d an ounce, as compared with a normal price of 76s 8d. As the Bank of England can put any quotation it pleases on its gold, it is expected that exports from both London and Ottawa will be light for some time.

The flotation of loans in the local market would not have so much effect on exchange rates as would gold imports, but indirectly they also would tend to cause rates to rise. Proceeds of foreign borrowings will be used in payment for goods bought, payments at present being provided principally by sales of exchange against funds on the other side. When cash from local sources is paid out on purchases of war munitions and other commodities recourse to the exchange market will be lessened and the supply of bills thereby will be reduced.

LONDON EXPECTS RELIEF.

Government May Release Further Gold from Ottawa.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—New York exchanges on London was the overshadowing feature of the money market today. The date for transfers was $4.80, which represented a hardening in yesterday's low record, but the inquiry for American eagles is still keen.

It is believed that action will be taken by the Government to relieve the exchange situation by releasing further gold from Ottawa. This idea is strengthened by the fact that cable transfers on London were virtually unsalable in the Canadian market today.

At the time of the conferences in the United States several weeks ago between representatives of the British Government and American bankers and Treasury officials the statement was made that relief measures would not be onesided, and, in view of the large payments necessary for purchases made in America and the extreme decline in exchange rates, there is little doubt that action necessary to meet the present situation is in the course of arrangement.

Yesterday's purchase of American double eagles cost 77s 3d an ounce.

RESCUER FALLS WITH GIRL.

Burst of Flames Causes Him to Lose Grip on Fire Escape.

John Foster, a butcher whose shop is on the ground floor of 246 West Fifty-first Street, had reached the street safely last night after finding a brisk fire in the back of his shop, and ran through the house alarming the tenants, when he saw a girl creep out on the fire escape on the third floor and call for help. The firemen had not arrived and Foster, though 60 years old, went up the fire escape after her.

The girl was helpless from fright, and Foster started to carry her down the ladders. When they reached the platform on the first floor a burst of flames came through the window, enveloping them and causing Foster to lose his hold on the ladder, so that both fell to the sidewalk eight feet below.

The girl, who afterward refused to give her name to the police, was uninjured, but Foster was burned on the face and hands and his right wrist was fractured. Dr. Morgan from Polyclinic Hospital treated him.

How the fire started is not known. It did $1,000 damage, and was extinguished quickly after the firemen arrived.

BRINGS $100,000,000 SUIT.

Government Seeks Valuable Oil Lands Held by Corporations.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Associated Oil Company, the Union Oil Company, and the Standard Oil Company of California were made defendants, with thirty-six other corporations and individuals, in a suit filed here today by the United States Government to recover lands in Kern County valued at more than $100,000,000.

This is the seventh suit instituted by the Government to recover oil lands said to have been illegally patented.

GERMAN SEA DECREE NOW IN EFFECT, BUT BRITISH SHIPPING MOVES AS USUAL; NO ANSWER YET TO PROTEST TO BERLIN

Text of the German War Zone Decree Which Went Into Effect at Midnight

The waters around Great Britain including the whole of the English Channel, are declared hereby to be included within the zone of war, and after the 18th inst. all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.

Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ultimo and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

The routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern part of the North Sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch Coast are not included in the danger zone.

KAISER TO STRIKE CZAR'S WHOLE LINE

Russian Troops in North Back on Fortified Defenses to Resume Whittling Tactics.

AIDED BY THAWING WEATHER

Towns in Poland Held by Germans Said to be Filled with Cholera and Typhus Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have now received information which tends to clear up the situation, hitherto rather difficult to understand. The Germans are preparing a general attack along the whole Russian strategic front, over 700 miles in extent. The enormous power developed by Germany in this attempt is eloquent of long years of preparation.

After the attempt to break through the Russian defense at the salient point of the line at Borjimow, which was successfully mastered, the Germans advanced in East Prussia in overwhelming strength. I am informed that they were ten to one against the Russian force which for months past had been quietly pushing forward in this region. The Russians were fully aware of this movement and made no serious attempt to check it. On the contrary they moved forward a strong cavalry screen through the region of the right bank of the Lower Vistula, which at one time penetrated into German territory and at the same time developed sudden activity in the region of the Masurian Lakes with the object of fixing the Germans in their determination to attack in this direction.

Apparently the Germans originally estimated the force necessary for their purpose here at four new army corps in addition to the men already holding the positions in East Prussia. The cadres for these four corps were quietly withdrawn from the armies on the western front and their numbers filled up from new levies in the interior of Germany. When, however, the Russians began making a show of renewed activity over the wide front extending from the Lower Vistula to Tilsit, the Germans doubled the original estimate.

Rushed on Like an Avalanche.

Eight to ten German army corps are now believed to have been concentrated in East Prussia and launched upon the region north of the Vistula and eastward toward the Niemen. They came on like an avalanche, a veritable German lightning stroke, but the Russians had foreseen the entire manoeuvre. They retired betimes leaving adequate forces of admirable light horse to carry on a running fight along the line of advance of the Germans. The siege of Boyren fortress has been abandoned and all the Russian forces after laying waste the entire region retired upon their fortified positions toward the Niemen.

The position at the present moment is that the Germans are already advancing upon Osowicz fortress once more, and fighting has already taken place around Augustowo, while the German line north of the lower Vistula has reached Plock and Racionez, about a couple of marches from the fortress of Novo Georgievisk, northwest of Warsaw. Between the lower and upper reaches of the Vistula the front remains where it was three months ago, and the situation here is, briefly, that the Germans can not and the Russians will not advance.

The main battlefield of the present campaign, however, is now in the Carpathians, where matters appear entirely in Russia's hands. The right is steadily advancing there, while the centre and left continue to crush every German attack. In Bukowina the enemy's forces have occupied Nadworna and crossed the River Sereth. The Germanic armies are thus attempting to turn both flanks of the Russians' 700-mile front, which is now almost in the shape of a parabola, with Borjimow indicating the apex. About the curve an inexhaustible supply of Russia's splendid fighting material represents infinity for all practical purposes. While the convenience of the front for those inside the curve is obvious, the Germanic armies are outside. Certainly they have at their command a network of strategic railways which to some extent neutralizes the disadvantages of the external line, but here come in those insuperable forces of nature that now are the firm allies of Russia.

Winter generally over the whole theatre of war on the Russian front in Europe has been rather mild, but with an unusual abundance of snow. The worst weather was due not to severe frost but to blizzards, which have been

Continued on Page 5.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMANS

Submarine U-16 Outspeeds the Ville de Lille Off Cherbourg—Blows Her Up with Bombs.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED

The Merchant Collier Dulwich Attacked Without Warning—Crew Escaped in Boats.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—An official communication issued by the Minister of Marine tells of the sinking of the French steamer Ville de Lille by a German submarine off the Barfleur Lighthouse, a short distance east of Cherbourg, yesterday after the crew had been ordered to leave the vessel. The statement follows:

"The French steamer Ville de Lille, belonging to the Compagnie Navigation des Bateaux a Vapeur du Nord, sailing from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, signaled the German submarine U-16 near the lighthouse at Barfleur at 1:30 o'clock yesterday.

"The Ville de Lille endeavored to escape, but was outspeeded by the submarine, men from which boarded her and gave the crew ten minutes to leave in the ship's boats. Then they sank the Ville de Lille by bombs placed in her interior.

"The U-16 headed for a Norwegian steamer, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon."

The Ville de Lille was a steamer of 907 tons.

DULWICH WAS TORPEDOED.

Submarine Sent British Craft to the Bottom Without Warning.

HAVRE, Feb. 17, (via Paris.)—The survivors of the British merchant collier Dulwich, which was sunk 20 miles northwest of Cape de la Heve at 6 o'clock on Monday night, report that she was the victim of a German submarine's attack. A torpedo struck her on the middle starboard side under the water-line. The explosion which followed was described as terrific. As the crew took to the boats the submarine was seen speeding away. The Dulwich sank in twenty minutes.

Twenty-two members of the crew of thirty-one men were picked up by the French destroyer Arquebuse and brought here. Seven others rowed to Fecamp. The fate of the other two is unknown.

The weather was clear, but a heavy sea was running when the Dulwich was attacked. The ship began to settle immediately, and a hasty examination showed Capt. Hunter that his vessel could keep afloat only a few minutes. His first concern, therefore, was for the safety of his men. He ordered the boats launched as quickly as possible and the sailors tumbled in without taking time to save their personal belongings.

FECAMP, France, Feb. 17, (via Paris.)—The seven sailors from the Dulwich who rowed to this port reached here half frozen and exhausted at about 11 o'clock last night. They had labored at the oars for twenty-eight hours in a stormy sea. They were taken to the English Hospital. It is hoped that all will recover.

While pulling toward the French coast seeking a ship which might rescue them the men of the Dulwich saw the submarine rise to the surface several times as if watching them and then disappear again.

The Dulwich was a vessel of 3,280 tons owned by the British Steamship Company. She was bound from Hull to Rouen.

EXPLOSION OF A ZEPPELIN.

Reported from Danish Island—Disabled Parseval Also Seen.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Feb. 17.—The correspondent of The Politiken reports that a Zeppelin dirigible exploded today over the Danish Island of Fanoe, off the west coast of Jutland.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A big airship, believed to be of the Parseval type, apparently damaged by gunfire, flew over Amsterdam this morning, says a dispatch from that city to the Reuter's Telegram Company.

The airship was flying at a height of about 900 feet and its crew was unable to keep the vessel in a horizontal position.

Assuming a vertical position the aircraft drifted in the direction of the Zuyder Zee, an arm of the North Sea, carrying with it telegraph wires with which a dangling rope had become entangled.

The air vessel later was sighted minus its gondola.

England Is Expected To Reply With Blockade Order to Her Fleet.

FOOD EMBARGO IS CERTAIN.

No Possibility That Britain Will Relax Her Grip on Sea Supremacy.

AWAIT WORD FROM GERARD

Washington Has Heard Nothing from Germany in Response to Our Note.

NEUTRAL NATIONS AGREE

President and His Advisers Feel Confident They Have Taken the Right Course.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The German proclamation declaring the waters around the British Isles a war zone went into effect at midnight, and so far as lies in the power of the German Government, all vessels now enter those waters at their peril.

However, with the possible curtailment of some of the Channel services, shipping is moving in and out of English ports with the same regularity as in the last few weeks, and the danger from German submarines is regarded as being no greater now than it has been since the first raids of the war.

While England's announcement of her retaliatory policy, by which it is intended to cut off Germany's food supply, is still withheld, there can be no doubt that the most interesting if not the most crucial situation of the war is at hand.

The British Admiralty's announcement of its policy is momentarily expected. Indeed it is believed that all has been prepared for the British fleet to apply the full pressure of its power to Germany the instant the Privy Council's formal proclamation is issued.

British Shipping Undisturbed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Today is 'Der Tag,' the fatal 18th of February, upon which the German blockade of British ports is supposed to begin. This dies irae finds not merely British opinion, but that of most neutral countries trading with Great Britain, cool and unmoved. How little perturbed are British shipping circles is shown by the fact that war insurance rates have not been increased either by the Government or by and private association.

"The threat is taken first as merely an expression of German exasperation; second, as an excuse for deliberate atrocities at sea, and third, and, perhaps mainly, as an attempt to use the United States as a lever to release the grip of British sea supremacy.

"The Daily Chronicle has made inquiries at the principal British ports and has found everywhere an intention to carry on business as usual despite the German proclamation. There has been no alteration in shipping arrangements. Ship owners are confident that the German blockade will be almost ineffective.

"A message from Fleetwood says a steam trawler has arrived there, and is preparing to sail again, and so far from fearing German submarines those on board are anxious to meet one."

Advises Immediate Blockade.

The Daily Mail says:

"We must answer Germany's blockade with our blockade, and there is no moment like the present for declaring and enforcing it. The Germans will whine about our barbarity as a matter of course and whatever we do, but they may as well make up their minds to it at once that British sea power will be as sternly exercised against them as German military power was exercised against Paris in 1870. They can only accuse us by incriminating themselves."

The Standard says:

"German agents are seeking to bring pressure to bear on the United States, intimating that if that country does not compel Great Britain to let food cargoes go through, it will have only itself to blame if its citizens and its property are destroyed.

"Anybody but a German diplomatist would know that this is about the last argument likely to appeal to the American view. The United States is assuredly not going to be coerced into dictating to us how we shall carry on our war, nor, we imagine, is it inclined to sit down quietly under the German menaces.

"Nor is it of much avail to tell Americans that Germany is only taking this course because we are exercising the advantage of our maritime superiority.

"The answer to the German policy is to draw the cord tighter about her than ever. Her mines and submarines will not prevent our cruisers from perform-

ing their task, which will force Germany to make peace or render it every day more difficult for her to make war."

Note in Gerard's Hands?

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 17.—German's reply to the United States note of protest against the regulations proposed for a war zone in the waters around the British Isles has been handed to Ambassador James W. Gerard and probably will be forwarded to Washington today.

AWAIT GERMANY'S REPLY.

Zone Decree in Force, but Gerard Has Not Been Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Bryan said late tonight that no reply had been received from Germany to the American note concerning submarine attacks on belligerent ships in the new zones of war under the German Admiralty's proclamation, which goes into effect tomorrow. If a reply to the representations of the United States had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, the State Department had not been apprised of that fact.

Publication tonight of the text of Great Britain's complete reply to the American communication concerning contraband and neutral shipping reveals that England does not intend to relax her vigilance on the shipments of foodstuffs to Germany, and announces that measures are in contemplation to retaliate against submarine attacks by Germany on British merchant ships. The warning that if Germany abandons the principles of international law by refusing to verify the character of a merchant ship before attacking it, and England may not be bound by the rules hitherto accepted, injected into the general situation further uncertainties on which the developments of the next few days were generally expected to have an important bearing.

While officials at the White House and State Department did not discuss what might be done if any American vessels or lives should be lost in the war zones, it was admitted on all sides that the situation was fraught with grave possibilities.

All Neutrals Agree.

Ambassador Gerard's dispatches continued to give the text of anti-American editorial being printed in semi-official papers in Germany. Officials of the Washington Government, however, were confident of the rights of the Washington Government, and pointed out that a position similar to that of the United States had been adopted by practically all the other neutrals of the world.

Representatives of the German Government are entirely friendly in their conferences with Ambassador Gerard, and there is nothing to show that officially there has been any change in the relations which have hitherto existed. The manner of carrying out the submarine campaign is awaited here with considerable anxiety. It was hoped that on account of the fact that negotiations were still pending with neutral Governments the German proclamation would not actually be carried into effect for a few days, although scheduled to be put into force at midnight tonight. Many American vessels will be in the war zones in the next few days, having left the United States before the German proclamation was made public, and these will be afforded, it is believed, an opportunity to reach their destinations.

The recent suggestion from German sources that American merchantmen might escape attack and be safe if convoyed by an American warship, has not met with approval in naval circles here. It was pointed out today that no naval Captain would be willing to assume full responsibility for the non-contraband character of the cargo of any American ship which might fall in with his vessel and claim his protection, because an adequate search of the merchantmen on the high seas would be out of the question.

Figure on British Blockade.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the threatened British retaliation for the German war zone may be the issue of notice of a blockade of the German coast. In that case not even an American man-of-war would have the right to pass the blockade lines alone much less with a convoy of merchant ships. Formal notice by the British of the blockade and recognition of it by the United States would of course at once remove from the field of diplomatic negotiations all questions relating to the right of neutral nations to send cargoes of food to the civil population of the blockaded State.

TO PROTECT THE DUTCH FLAG.

Shippers Want Its Use by Foreigners Penalized in Holland.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—Neither Great Britain nor Germany, so far as is known, has yet replied to the Dutch notes of protest respectively against the use of neutral flags and the sea war zone.

The Dutch shippers have decided to ask the Netherlands Government to penalize foreign vessels entering Dutch ports under the Dutch flag.

ZONE ORDER AIDED ENGLAND.

British Think It Strengthens Their Stand Toward Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is merely a coincidence, so far as Great Britain is concerned, that the publication of Sir Edward Grey's full reply to the American note upon the seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports occurs upon the date fixed by Germany for the opening of the submarine blockade of British ports, with its admitted danger to merchant vessels of neutral nations like the United States. Nevertheless, it is believed here that the German proclamation of a blockade and the warning to neutral nations adds to the British contentions, the final argument of which must exercise a convincing effect upon neutral opinion.

Germany justified the submarine blockade on the ground that Great Britain was starving the German civilian population. Sir Edward Grey asserts in his reply to America that "no country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with foodstuffs intended for a civilian population." Just at this stage of the argument, so to speak, Germany takes action which is generally described by the American press as a flagrant violation of the rules of warfare, and thereby enables the British Government to reconsider its whole position in regard to a matter which, judging by German admissions, is of the utmost importance in regard to the continuation of the war.

Sir Edward Grey's concluding paragraph in reply to the American note is regarded in British quarters as both clinching the argument in regard to America and driving the last nail into the coffin of German diplomacy.

It is understood that the British Government has not yet determined what shall be the measures which, as Sir Edward Grey says, "announcement by the German Government of its intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives," the British Government will have to consider in order to protect their interests.

The Cabinet has already discussed the question at one full sitting, but no complete decision has yet been taken. It is possible that none will be taken until the exact results of the German submarine blockade can be appreciated. Broadly speaking, there are two currents of opinion in regard to the effective value of the submarine menace. Punch hits off on these views in the following dialogue:

The Kaiser—Is all my high seas fleet safely locked up?

Von Tirpitz—Practically all, sire.

The Kaiser—Then let the starvation of England begin.

The other is that a certain amount of injury to British commerce and a reduction in British supplies will inevitably result. Even extreme alarmists, however, do not apprehend very serious trouble.

It is suggested that the chief motive which impelled Germany to a policy whereby she risks the ill will of every neutral Power possessing a merchant marine, lies in her desire to prevent the landing of new British armies in France. Germany hitherto has failed to sink a single transport, although thousands of troops have been carried across the English Channel weekly for months past, not because she did not try, but because it is almost impossible for a submarine to distinguish between a transport carrying troops and an ordinary merchantman without betraying its presence and putting the escorts of the transport on their guard. There is no such difficulty in distinguishing a warship. In the English Channel, therefore, according to this theory, Germany proposes to sink at sight mainly in the hope of making certain of transports and disregarding the risks of sinking neutrals.

NEW THREATS TO NEUTRALS.

The Eve of "The Day" Heralded by More German Warnings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The eve of "The Day" of the submarine blockade was heralded with an outburst in the German press against England, conveying new threats to neutral countries and making charges of inhumanity against British shipowners.

The Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung remarks:

"Germany cannot expect great results in a few days. The Germans anticipate that England will keep back her own ships in her harbors, only letting out neutral vessels, this being done to bring Germany into conflict with neutral countries by sinking them. Germany, therefore, will be careful at first. What our submarines really do cannot be published officially for a fortnight after Feb. 18.

"The German submarine commanders will do what is convenient to determine the nationality of commercial ships. We, of course, will place mines before English harbors, and are fully entitled to do so because all British ports are declared to be war ports. Our submarine have devices for minelaying, and will use them to the widest possible extent.

"The submarines' officers can make observations try to distinguish neutral ships, but mines are blind and neutral shipping must understand this thoroughly."

The Hamburger Nachrichten thinks that England is likely to be silent about her own losses and only announce the neutral ships sunk "by the German pirates."

Count Reventlow in The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says Great Britain will not be afraid of committing "any forgery" in order to give neutral powers the impression that they must side against Germany.

BRITAIN WILL INSURE ALL MERCHANT SEAMEN

Board of Trade to Compensate All Who May Be Injured During Hostilities.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Arrangements have been completed by the Board of Trade under which compensation will be paid to all persons, employed aboard British merchant ships, who may be injured owing to the hostilities.

The Board of Trade also has arranged to continue at reduced rates the insurance of fishing vessels against war risks. The original plan, adopted in August, proved successful in enabling fishing vessels to ply their industry and thus maintain the supply of fish and keep fishermen employed.

On Aug. 5 the British Board of Trade ordered the State Insurance Office to insure all fishing vessels engaged in the North Sea industry to an extent of 80 per cent. of the value of the hull and at a flat premium which should be changed from time to time and the Government would pay.

DANES CANCEL NO SAILINGS.

Ship Owners Show No Fear of the German Blockade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The first day of the paper blockade coincides oddly enough with Copenhagen's principal sailing day, but Danish ship owners say they are well seasoned to German bluff, and after painting their ships all the colors of the rainbow are not going to cancel a single sailing tomorrow.

No one in Denmark believes the German accusation that the English are painting neutral flags on their ships. No ship disguised in such a way would be allowed to enter a Danish harbor.

LINERS HOLD TO SCHEDULES.

Adriatic Approaching War Zone Now, and Megantic Sails.

Inquiry at the big steamship lines yesterday showed that there was no great anxiety regarding the safety of their passenger vessels. The lines do not intend to change their routes, it was said, and there is now no intention to change their sailing dates. The Baltic was due to sail from Liverpool yesterday, and the White Star Line said she would get away on schedule.

The White Star liner Adriatic from this port, with many prominent passengers, bound for Liverpool, was reported yesterday about 800 miles off the Irish Coast. She is due at Liverpool about noon on Friday. The officials of the line say that she will undoubtedly be convoyed by war vessels through the war zone.

Harold A. Sanderson, President of the International Mercantile Marine, who sailed at noon yesterday on the White Star liner Megantic, said:

"I do not belive that the danger to passenger steamers is any greater now than it was before publicity was given to Germany's various threats. Had Germany desired to do us injury in this way, she would have done so long ago had she been able. I do not believe that Germany in her own interests will try to sink passenger ships which are liable to have on board people of all nations, including all the neutrals."

The Megantic took out 14 saloon, 47 second-class passengers, and 35 steerage passengers. She will call at Halifax, N. S., where passengers from the Dominion will embark.

PRINCE WOULD JOIN BLOCKADE

Kaiser's Third Son, Also Ruler's Brother, Eager to take Part.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam says:

"Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Adalbert have asked the Kaiser's permission to take part in the submarine blockade."

Prince Henry is the brother of the Kaiser and has been in command of the Baltic fleet until recently as Admiral.

Prince Adalbert is the third son of the Kaiser and has been serving in the navy as a Captain.

COTTON HALTS ON BLOCKADE.

But We Have Sent No Food Direct to Germany During War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The blockade which Great Britain proposes to establish to starve out Germany and Austria will have no effect on the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States, except as such exports to neighboring neutral countries are considered to be intended for re-export. Since the beginning of the war in August the records of the Department of Commerce have not shown a bushel of wheat or a pound of flour destined for Germany or Austria. The only article which Great Britain has allowed Germany to receive from this country is cotton, which, it has been announced, will be added to the contraband list. The cargo on board the Wilhelmina comprises all of the foodstuffs which have left American ports ostensibly for Germany.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—From the sea to the Oise our artillery has carried on an efficacious shelling, which has dispersed a number of gatherings, blown up some caissons, and destroyed some trains. To the north of Arras we have taken two lines of trenches and beaten back violent counter-attacks. We have made some prisoners and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses. A number of German officers have been killed.

In the neighborhood of Rheims, near Loivre, the advances made on Feb. 16, several hundred meters, have been maintained and consolidated.

In the Champagne district we have followed up our gains to the northwest of Perthes and have captured positions of the enemy on a front of 800 meters. All the German counter-attacks to the north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus and Beausejour have been repulsed. We captured a large bomb-thrower and several small ones and made 200 prisoners. This engagement continues.

In the Argonne we have made progress in the forest of La Grurie and maintained our gain, notwithstanding two violent counter-attacks and several very hot actions at close quarters, which resulted in heavy losses to the enemy.

A strong attack by the Germans was completely repulsed at Four de Paris.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse we have made progress at several points.

In Alsace we have taken control of the ridges which dominate the Sudel farm and have retained all the ground conquered.

Our aviators have bombarded the railway station of Freiburg-Im-Breisgau.

(*Day Report*)—In spite of an active cannonade, the French and English aviators, who yesterday threw bombs in the region of Ghistelles and Ostend, have been able to re-enter our lines unharmed.

The Belgian artillery has carried out some effective shooting against gatherings of troops and shelters.

In Champagne ten of the enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed during the night.

In the Argonne there was considerable activity. Near Fontaine aux Charmes we have destroyed a blockhouse and 100 meters of trenches. A German attack, launched by at least three battalions, between Four de Paris and Hill 263, west of Boureuilles, has been very severe. We have entirely repulsed it, inflicting on the enemy huge losses and taking some prisoners.

More to the east, in the forest of Melancourt, we have captured 100 meters of trenches.

From the Meuse to the Vosges nothing noteworthy has occurred.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Obviously induced to do so by our great successes in the east, the British and French yesterday, and during last night, began especially stubborn attacks at many places. In their unsuccessful attempts to recapture positions which they lost Feb. 14, the British lost in prisoners four officers and 170 men.

Northeast of Rheims the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Two officers and 179 Frenchmen were captured. Especially strong advances made against our lines in the Champagne district frequently led to fierce fighting at close quarters. With the exception of certain separate sections, where the enemy had penetrated and where the battle still continues, the troops of the enemy were repulsed everywhere. About 300 Frenchmen were taken prisoners.

In the Argonne we continued our offensive and captured further portions of the enemy's main positions, taking 350 prisoners, two mountain cannon and four machine guns. In Priesterwald, north of Toul, small successes also were recorded. On this occasion two machine guns were captured. There is no news from the Alsace-Lorraine frontier.

North of the Niemen River our troops have followed everywhere the defeated enemy in the direction of Tauroggen. In the district east of Augustowo engagements occurred at many places during the pursuit of the enemy. A Russian column advancing from Lomza was defeated. Four hundred prisoners and six machine guns fell into our hands. A division of the enemy coming from Krajawo also was driven back toward Assowaio.

On the conquered front from Plock to Racionz, in Poland, north of the Vistula, bitter fighting apparently is developing.

In Poland, to the south of the Vistula, there are no new developments.

47 RELIEF SHIPS SAIL THROUGH WAR ZONE

Majority of Those Going to Belgium Fly British Flag—Use Sanctioned by Germany.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium has a fleet of forty-seven chartered steamships plying between American ports and Rotterdam, through the war zone declared by Germany.

A majority of these ships fly the British flag, but the whole fleet is operating under American control and with the full sanction of the German as well as the allied governments.

These vessels are now engaged in the transport of supplies:

UNLOADED OR NOW UNLOADING AT ROTTERDAM.

Thelma	New York	Nov. 12
Orn	Philadelphia	Nov. 25
Agamemnon	New York	Dec. 4
Batiscan	Philadelphia	Dec. 6
Maskinonge	New York	Dec. 10
Neches	New York	Dec. 19
Ferrona	Philadelphia	Dec. 24
St. Kentigern	New York	Dec. 24
Massapequa	New York	Dec. 31
Industry	Philadelphia	Jan. 1
Hannah	New York	Jan. 5
Harpalyce	Boston	Jan. 7
Lynorta	Norfolk	Jan. 10
John Hardie	Baltimore	Jan. 8
	Norfolk	Jan. 15
Kassala	Baltimore	Jan. 16

STEAMERS IN TRANSIT TO ROTTERDAM.

Washington	Seattle	Jan. 27
Strathtay	Portland	Jan. 27
Uganda	Norfolk	Jan. 30
Wabana	New Orleans	Feb. 2
Aymerle	New York	Feb. 4
Cranley	San Francisco	Feb. 11
Great City	New York	Feb. 11
South Point	Philadelphia	Feb. 11
Camino	San Francisco	Feb. 18
	New York	Feb. 9

CARGOES LOADING IN AMERICA.

		Sailing.
Batiscan	New York	Feb. 17
St. Kentigern	Newport News	Feb. 20
St. Helena	Charleston	Feb. 25

STEAMERS IN TRANSIT TO AMERICA.

		Due.
Ferrona	Baltimore	Feb. 17
Daventry	Newport News	Feb. 19
Strathfillan	Portland	Feb. 27
Harpalyce	New York	Feb. 22
Lincluden	Baltimore	Feb. 28
Strathgyle	Portland	Feb. 28
Lynorta	Boston	Feb. 28
Cambrian King	Newport News	Mar. 10
Comerio	Baltimore	Mar. 12

STEAMERS CHARTERED TO LOAD IN AMERICA.

St. Cecilia	Philadelphia	Feb. 20-Mar. 25
St. Ninian	Baltimore	Feb. 25-Mar. 20
Quito	New York	Mar. 1-Mar. 15
John Hardie	Newport News	Mar. 1-Mar. 15
Nanaric	New York	Mar. 1-Mar. 20
Glenshiel	New Orleans	Mar. 1-Mar. 25
Strathtay	New York	Mar. 1-Mar. 31
Strathalian	New York	Mar. 10-Apr. 10
Saint I.	New York	Mar. 15-Apr. 10
Strathblane	New York	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Wabana	New Orleans	Apr. 1

The total tonnage of this fleet is about 300,000.

BULGARIAN PORT BLOCKADED?

Berlin Reports Allied Fleets Have Closed Dedah Agatch.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—British and French warships are blockading the Bulgarian port of Dedah Agatch to prevent the importation of foodstuffs destined for Germany and Austria, according to a Constantinople dispatch made public by the Overseas News Agency today.

The port of Dedah Agatch, on the Aegean Sea, came into the possession of Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest, Aug. 7, 1913.

The naval forces of the Allies and Austria-Hungary in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters consist of the following battleships and armored cruiser units: Great Britain, 10 battleships, 15 cruisers; France, 20 battleships, 10 cruisers; Austria-Hungary, 15 battleships, 3 cruisers.

The Austro-Hungarian Navy is all behind the mine fields of Trieste, Pola, and Cattaro, in the Adriatic, where it is blockaded by the Allies' heaviest ships. Other ships of the Allies are off the entrance to the Dardanelles or patroling the coast of Sinai, thus covering the northern caravan route, which skirts the shore from Syria to Egypt.

Naturally, ships bound for Dedah Agatch supposed to contain contraband destined for Germany may be overhauled and seized, just as ships bound for Italy and similarly laden have been seized and taken to Gibraltar.

Doubtless the word "blockading" in the foregoing dispatch is used in a figurative and not a literal sense, for neither the Declaration of Paris nor that of London permits a neutral port to be blockaded.

CALLS US MALEVOLENT.

German Radical Leader Regrets We Were Warned About Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle says that Dr. Muller who represents Meiningen in the Imperial Diet, is one of the best known parliamentarians in Germany and leader of the Freisinnige or Popular Radicals, has written an article "Against England," expressing unbounded pleasure at the decision to declare British waters a war zone.

He is concerned that Admiral von Tirpitz in an interview with an American journalist and the Imperial Government on the 4th gave notice of their intention and issued a warning to neutrals to avoid British waters. Dr. Muller does not think the British deserve this consideration and numbers of letters which he has received from German-Americans express amazement that "so-called" neutrals like the United States should have received this warning.

Dr. Muller describes Americans as "malevolent neutrals," who hold the Bible in one hand while with the other they deliver hundreds of millions worth of war materials to England, France and Russia and by their action prolong the war immeasurably.

In the fortnight between the 4th and 18th the French and British press had time, says Muller, to work up hostile opinion in neutral countries and British ship owners had time to make new dispositions.

"Why was this fortnight's warning given?" Muller demands, indignantly. "Why did the German admiralty not begin on the 4th doing their utmost?"

STAND ALOOF, RIDDER URGES.

And Says America Would Be United Against Foreign Foe.

In view of the implications expressed in newspapers of Germany that the German-Americans in the United States could be counted upon to side with their former Fatherland in any differences between Germany and the United States, the following statement made by Herman Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung yesterday morning is of interest:

"The United States stands, admittedly, in an extremely difficult position in regard to its relations with the various belligerent nations of Europe. As the most powerful of present neutral nations not only are its resources called upon by them all, but its active participation in the war is apparently being solicited. We have been invited from more sides than one to join the party. Shall we accept? I think Washington, feeble as it is in diplomatic ability, will send its regrets.

"Out of this war, however the contest of arms in Europe may go, we shall emerge a nation hated by all of the present belligerents. A foregone conclusion. Germany regarded our note to Great Britain as not forceful enough. Great Britain was peeved that we addressed her at all. We cannot serve two masters. Our only sure policy lies in service to one master—and that master is American interests. Whether Great Britain or Germany likes or dislikes this policy matters very little to us as a nation. We have a right to assert our privileges and no other power has the right to deny them.

"There is not going to be any drawing of the United States into the war. We are, as a people, divided as to the merits of the claims of the various conflicting interests. We are, on the other hand, a people united against foreign intimidation or interference. The man in Germany or in England who thinks for a moment that the American people—and I mean by this all the people in the United States—would not present a firm and united front to a foreign foe is lamentably mistaken.

"I have in mind the criticisms that have been passed upon the remark of Count von Reventlow that perhaps, in the case of a war with a European nation, the American people would not be found to be so solid a body against the enemy as the German people have proved to be. I do not, of course, know what was in Count Reventlow's mind when he dictated his now famous words.

"I know only this, that the American people will never and never have played together as the Germans are doing today. We are too heterogeneous. We had our Tories in the Revolution—our 'Copperheads' in the War of the States—our Senator Hoar in the War with Spain. We now have our Charles W. Eliot, who may be described, perhaps, best by saying that he is the American counterpart of Reventlow. They carry equal weight in the two countries—and a child could shoulder it."

ALL SHIPS IN PERIL, SAYS GERMAN ENVOY

Count Oberndorff Warns Neutrals That No Flag Is Safe in the War Zone Now.

DRASTIC SUBMARINE ORDER

Copenhagen Hears That German Crews Are Directed to Treat All Vessels Alike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since yesterday several communications have been received here reiterating Germany's firm decision to make no difference between neutrals and enemy ships flying a neutral flag. Any repainting is also declared to be useless, and it is said that German submarine officers will find it inexpedient to visit and examine vessels before torpedoing them.

The German Minister here, Count Oberndorff, officially declares that risks attending even neutral navigation after tomorrow will be of most serious character.

"Germany is not able," the minister said, "to secure the safety of neutral navigation after England's decision to take down the Union Jack. Mines will be spread all over the war area."

This declaration, published today through the Norwegian Telegram Bureau, is held to be the last official warning to neutral navigation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—From Hamburg I learn that the German submarines, which are to engage in the blockade of the English coast, have received detailed instructions as to how they are to act.

The instructions state that the blockade gives submarines the right to regard and treat all merchantmen which are found within the blockaded area for the purpose of conveying anything to England as enemy ships engaged in illegal operations. Submarines are to approach merchantmen, if possible, without being seen and are to torpedo them immediately without examination regarding their nationality, or concerning themselves with the fate of the crews.

The instructions add that neutral vessels which break the blockade have no rights according to international law.

It is not directly stated in the instructions, but it is understood that the decree is that the crews of torpedoed ships shall perish so there may be left no evidence regarding the fate of the ships.

The German authorities believe the disappearance with all hands of many merchantmen will produce a terrorizing effect.

It is reported that the Kaiser will arrive at Wilhelmshaven tomorrow, and the general belief is that he is going to Heligoland to direct the blockade personally for a few weeks.

Well-informed neutral travelers who arrived last night from Hamburg, agree in the view that the blockade must be regarded as an act of despair, caused by the lack of cereals in Germany. The shortage is much greater than has been hitherto believed. The Government has concealed the true situation until the last moment to avoid discouraging the people and hoping something might happen to help Germany, but the situation was such that if the husbanding of the grain resources had not been at once resorted to, before the next harvest could have been gotten in, Germany would have been starved into making peace. Even as matters now stand, the truth is that Germany will only escape a famine before the next harvest by a very narrow margin. It is also obvious that the coming harvest can only last until February or March, 1916.

If Germany does not succeed in the blockade of England she will try to obtain the peace she desires by starving in earnest the prisoners of war and some million Belgians and French citizens whose country she occupies.

ONLY A GUARD ON WILHELMINA

Her Case Awaits Decision as the Policy of Food Embargo.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The report published last night that a prize crew had been placed on board the American steamer Wilhelmina at Falmouth proved today to be erroneous. The officer commanding the men in charge of the Wilhelmina said that the detachment was not a prize crew, but merely a guard.

A. G. Hays, representing the owners of the Wilhelmina and her cargo, returned today from inspecting the ship at Falmouth and called on the American Ambassador and Consul General for information concerning her status.

The British Foreign Office has made no reply to Ambassador Page's representation that the cargo was destined for civilians in Germany. Additional evidence respecting the cargo is on the way from the United States. It is not likely that there will be any decision until this arrives, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, formally announces the general policy concerning foodstuffs, destined for Germany, under the decree of the German Government expropriating certain food supplies.

Norvin R. Lindheim, counsel for the shippers of the Wilhelmina's cargo, received this cablegram yesterday from his representative in England:

"Guard charge of vessel, not prize crew. No prize proceedings yet. Preliminary steps detention."

SAY CONAN DOYLE BOOK INSPIRED BLOCKADE

Germans Pay Tribute to Novelist's Idea About Use of Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—A "Neutral Observer" in a fourth article in The Times tells of the reception given in Germany to the official announcement of the intention to blockade England. He says:

"In Germany the fleet is a fetich. The most intelligent men in the country have the firm conviction that in efficiency, armament, and personnel it is second to none. As far as I could gather from conversations, nothing was impossible for it to accomplish, but what is more curious any mistakes it might make and any disasters were forgiven in advance.

"'What will happen on Feb. 18. Will Germany carry out its threat or is it mere bravado?' I inquired of several well-informed Germans,' 'What about the German submarines?'

"'We had the idea ready-made for us in England,' came the quick reply. 'Conan Doyle suggested outlines of a plan which every German has hoped would be used. His story, "Danger," will tell you far better than I can what we intend to do, for we have submarines now, and as England is attempting to starve us, we must show her that two can play at that game.'

"This was said to me with all seriousness and I heard the Conan Doyle story referred to repeatedly in defense of the blockade.

"That the measure is aimed at neutral States almost as much as against England, seemed to be the cause of much satisfaction, for in Germany they are reconciled to the notion that they are standing alone against the world. Their idea of neutrality and the rights of neutrals, in so far as I could determine from casual references in conversation, is: 'Those who are not with us are or may be against us.'

"The loss of the Blücher in the recent engagement off the Dogger Bank seemed to have been considered of little more importance than the loss of an outpost trench. This absence of a critical attitude toward the navy, though it may to some extent make for adventure rather than a desire to secure substantial advantages, leaves a wide latitude of independence to its commanders, which is of decided value.

"Withal I found no bitterness against any neutral country except, perhaps, the United States.

"American shrapnel is killing many of our bravest soldiers. Can Americans expect us to buy their typewriters after the war?" a German importer remarked.

"At the beginning of the war Germany counted on the moral support of the United States because of the large and influential German-American population, the numbers of Americans residing in Germany, the similarity of industrial expansion, and the widespread belief that the friendship of the United States for England was not sincere.

"That the United States Government took no firm stand in the matter of shipping foodstuffs to Germany, the sending of gold to Canada, the selling of arms and munitions to the Allies and other unfriendly acts, according to the German point of view, have been construed not as mere breaches of international comity but of neutrality.

"That Feb. 18 and the days following will see a squaring of accounts is the ardent hope of the German people."

OSCAR II. WAS HELD UP.

Scandinavian Liner Examined by British and Allowed to Proceed.

A brief cable from Copenhagen was received yesterday by the local agents of the Scandinavian Line, announcing that the steamship Oscar II., which sailed from here for Christiansand with passengers and mail, had been taken into Kirkwall by a British cruiser, and had been allowed to proceed after examination of her cargo and passengers.

Agents of the line here were inclined to blame the British Admiralty for not sending out earlier the news of the holding of the liner. The vessel should have arrived at her destination on Monday, and her non-appearance caused uneasiness among the relatives and friends of her 600 passengers.

"It is only another instance of the British naval authorities taking the law into their own hands," said an official of the line yesterday. "The Oscar II. is not carrying contraband, and her detention causes us a great deal of annoyance and considerable financial loss.

"The British have certain rights in the matter, to be sure, but we think the Admiralty should promptly report the fact of the arrival of a liner and her detention in an English port."

The Oscar II. was taken into Kirkwall on Sunday, and, according to a cable yesterday, she was allowed to depart on Monday. The Oscar II. is one of a long list of steamships that have been halted by the British Navy and taken into English ports for examination. The Hellig Olav, sister ship of the Oscar II., was one of the steamers taken into Kirkwall recently. She was held there several days.

The Savannah liner City of Macon, which got in yesterday after a trip to Bremen with cotton, is an American ship that had practically the same experience as the Oscar II. On the outward voyage, her Captain reported, he was overhauled off the Isle of Wight by a British cruiser and taken to the Isle of Wight and detained there for several hours while his cargo was being examined by the authorities. He was allowed to proceed, and delivered his cargo at Bremen in safety. The Captain said his reception in the German port was most enthusiastic.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, (via London, Feb. 18.)—The Danish steamer Oscar II., from New York for Christiania and Copenhagen, has signaled that she was passing Utskaer and expected to reach Christiansand tonight.

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LUXEMBURG STARVING; MAKES PLEA FOR AID

Appeal for Assistance Made by Duchess to Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg has appealed for aid for her people to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and efforts are now under way to render assistance to the people of that little country, whose neutrality was violated by the Germans although it was officially announced that the invasion was looked upon with disfavor by the Luxemburg Government and the people of the Grand Duchy.

The sad plight of the Grand Duchy was referred to yesterday in the following way by one of the most widely known Belgian citizens of the United States.

"Occasionally," he said, "it is argued that all the sorrows visiting poor Belgium were brought upon that unfortunate country by her refusal to allow the Germans to pass through her territory. The Germans, indeed, promised not to molest the Belgians, to pay for everything they obtained in case Belgium would offer no resistance. For that reason, people say, all Belgium had to do was simply to remain passive. If we want to know what would have happened to Belgium had she acted as Germany requested her to do, we need but listen to the reports lately received from Luxemburg. There the Germans met with no resistance, and yet the Luxemburgers today are starving.

"Why does not Germany take care of them? Must we then not conclude that the selfsame treatment would have now given to Luxemburg would have been given to Belgium; that is to say, that Germany would have done nothing to keep the Belgians alive. They would have been treated as a conquered nation; they would have been forced into the German Army; and besides they would have been looked upon, in the eyes of the whole world, as cowards."

SAYS GERMANS MUTILATED HIM

French Refugee Charges That They Shot Him and Others in the Hand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Geneva correspondent sends an interview with a young Frenchman, Etienne Procureur, a refugee from Mouvaux, a village near Tourcoing, who is said to have been mutilated by the Germans to prevent his joining the French Army.

Procureur showed a healed bullet wound in the centre of his right hand, which he said had been inflicted point-blank by a German officer's revolver when he, with 3,000 other young men liable to service, left the neighborhood of Lille at the beginning of October by the Prefect's orders to endeavor to escape the Germans. Near Frommels, he said, they met a Bavarian patrol, which fired, crying: "Francs-tireurs!" and killed over a hundred. The others, he said, were lined up on the roadside by the officer commanding the patrol and suffered the mutilation of their hands.

The correspondent says the story is confirmed by other members of the party who were similarly injured.

GERMAN BAN ON IMPORTS.

Products from France and England Barred by Proclamation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Bundesrat's authorization to the Chancellor to prohibit the importation and transit of the products of hostile soil and industry across the German frontier is published in today's edition of the Reichs Anzeiger, says an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Chancellor is authorized to take whatever measures may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

The ground for this authorization is another proclamation, which prohibits the importation and transit of several products, mentioned from France and Great Britain, their colonies and protectorates. The proclamation mentions each of these products.

VICTIM OF KARLSRUHE?

Crew of the Highland Brae Brought to Port by German Steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—The German steamer Holger, with the crews and passengers of British steamers sunk in the Atlantic by German warships, arrived here today.

Among those on board were the crew of the British steamer Highland Brae, which sailed from London Jan. 3 for Buenos Aires. She was a vessel of 7,634 tons and belonged to the Nelson Steam Navigation Company of London.

The steamship Holger has been identified with German activities in the South Atlantic. She left the harbor of Pernambuco secretly early in January, presumably with supplies for German warships at large in South American waters. The Brazilian Government punished the port officials whose negligence made this breach of neutrality possible.

In the absence of other information it is reasonable to suppose that the Highland Brae was a victim of the Karlsruhe, which has been very active in the South Atlantic, but was recently reported to have reached a German port in safety.

STOPS STEAMER NEAR HERE

Converted Cruiser Caronia Holds Norwegian Ship an Hour.

The Norwegian steamer Strinda, bound from this port to Norfolk, was held up by the British converted cruiser Caronia seven miles off the Jersey coast yesterday afternoon. She was boarded by an officer from the Caronia who examined her papers, and after detaining her an hour allowed her to proceed.

When the cruiser first signaled the Strinda was about seven miles away. Her skipper paid no attention to the Caronia's flags and kept to his course. She was then running just outside the three-mile limit.

Getting no reply, the cruiser stood off to the southeast and then hauled in shore again, hailing the Strinda about twelve miles south of the Highlands and about seven miles off shore. The signal asking the freighter's destination was repeated, and this time Capt. Lovdal signaled the information. This apparently was not satisfactory, for the Caronia ordered the Strinda to stop, which she immediately did. An officer was sent from the cruiser. The ship's papers were carefully examined, and, after an hour's delay, at 4:20 o'clock, the Strinda continued her voyage.

This is the first time in more than a month that a merchant ship has been stopped by a British war vessel within the sight of observers at stations near New York.

JOFFRE DROPS MORE GENERALS

Officers of Divisional Rank Give Place to Younger Men.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, continues to carry out his settled policy of weeding out those in the higher ranks of the army in favor of younger and more active men.

Today the appointment list, made public by Gen. Joffre, contains the names of nine Generals of Division who have been placed on the reserve list and succeeded by men promoted to Brigadier Generalships.

LOVE OR A BRICK.

Situation Between United States and Germany as Depicted by Punch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—Punch happily hits off the situation between Germany and the United States this week.

A splendid drawing by Ravenhill depicts a stout and spectacled German standing beneath a window of the White House, inside which is seen a shadow of Columbia. He has a mandolin in one hand and a brick labeled "Piracy" in the other. The letter press reads:

"Teuton troubadour serenading fair Columbia: 'If she won't listen to my love song

FOOD ENOUGH, SAYS GERMAN NEWSPAPER

But Expects Hardships Until Government Equalizes Supplies, Which Will Be March 31.

UNEXPECTED DEMANDS MET

People Assured They Can Hold Out Until Harvest by Cutting Down Consumption One-Fourth.

The question of the actual supply of foodstuffs in Germany, of vital importance since the proclamation of the German war zone around the British Isles and the threatened counter-blockade by England, is discussed in The Frankfurter Zeitung in its issues of Feb. 1, 2, and 3, which have just been received here. The projected German submarine war on British commerce had already been announced by the papers at that time, and the gravity of the situation if England should decide on countermeasures was realized. Nevertheless, The Frankfurter Zeitung said, a close study of the situation showed that Germany could not be starved out.

"At the beginning of the war," it said, "favored by good weather, we were able to bring in our harvest in all parts of the empire and disposed of a good midseason crop. With this we could well have counted upon holding out until the next harvest if we had not been obliged to make a great number of special emergency provisions that drew upon it. In the first place, there was a deficiency in a part of East Prussia, where part of the crop was lost by the temporary Russian invasion. To this must be added the provisions we had to make for Belgium in order to keep the population there from starving, until, in a magnanimous spirit the United States took measures for these poor people. From month to month, moreover, the number of war prisoners in Germany has increased, and at present we are obliged to feed 600,000 Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians, colored prisoners, and Englishmen.

"We suffered especially by the complete stoppage of the imports of feed for cattle, as a result of which the farmers fell to using bread grains for feed purposes. A prohibition issued against this proved futile, as did measures passed for this purpose in fixing maximum prices for grain, and as a result, unfortunately, large quantities of bread grain that might have been used for food by the population were lost to us.

"The fixing of maximum prices in itself also failed sufficiently to impress the population with the seriousness of the situation; warnings were barren of result, and so the German talent for organization, so much admired abroad, had to assert itself again (in the establishment of the War Grain Association, Limited, the Government agency that has taken charge of grains in Germany.)

"Through this seizure of the grain supply, the machinery of free trade in the first place, which had developed and flourished greatly in Germany, has come to a stop; and in the first few weeks hardships may be encountered in individual districts, owing to the fact that flour and grain supplies have been unequally distributed. Individual cities have, with wise precaution, gathered together large supplies, and individual mills have covered themselves with more than they need. But other communes were careless in the belief that the empire would take care of them.

"Until the necessary equalizing of supplies is concluded, about the end of March, there may be found occasional shortages of flour or grain at various points. But there is no ground for any alarm owing to such local and temporary scarcity, as the present time there are at least 1,000,000 tons of flour on hand; merely the proper distribution thereof may be delayed here and there. And there is sufficient flour grain on hand, too, as was shown by the statistics gathered last December.

"With clear conscience we can assure the German people that we can hold out with our supplies if we lay upon ourselves the duty of curtailing to three-quarters our consumption of peace times. We have now assurance that such action is now being taken. The communes have, in part, already issued their rules toward that end, and so, with the help of these measures of retrenchment, we shall not only be supplied until the next harvest, but also beyond that time, and that, too, even if nothing more is imported from neutral lands, and even if we disregard the fact that the grain on the soil of Belgium which we have richly sown ripens on the average a month earlier than in Germany itself.

"We may be the more assured of this because in the statistical survey taken in December, with a view to finding a basis of normal consumption, the grain supplies were in no case estimated too high, but rather too low."

To further insure economizing and conservation of the German food supply, the Prussian Minister of Public Works has issued a decree to the various railways urging them to utilize all the railway property near their tracks and forest reserve strips for the planting therein of vegetables, especially early potatoes. The Administration is to pay for plowing the land in the forest reserves, but the railroad workers are to be interested in the care of the gardening.

Though the food supply of Germany may be threatened, its soldiers are getting excellent and adequate supplies, according to the report sent in on Feb. 2 by Walter Oertel, special correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung with the German armies on the western front. He describes the provisioning of the soldiers of the army with which he was then sojourning as follows:

"The provisioning of our brave warriors in the trenches is at present more than adequate; wherefore our fellows look fit and well fed. Each man gets daily one portion of bread, 1½ pounds; ¾ pound of fresh meat, ½ pound of vegetables or 3 pounds of potatoes; 25 grammes of salt, 25 grammes of coffee, 65 grammes of fat, 50 grammes of cheese.

"In addition to this, in the army with which I am at present stopping, each man gets daily two portions of warm drink, coffee, tea, or cocoa; a special portion of sugar, 1-10 litre of cognac, arrac, or rum; 2 cigars and 2 cigarettes, or an equal amount of chewing tobacco, snuff, or pipe tobacco."

EXPLAINS FOOD DECREE.

German Note Proposed American Distribution of Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The State Department today made public the text of the note dated Feb. 13 presented by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, relative to the German Federal Council's decree relating to foodstuffs in Germany.

In this note Count von Bernstorff notified the United States Government that Germany was "amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organization under the supervision of the American Consular officers," and, if necessary, would itself make a proposition in that direction. The note also explained that the German foodstuffs decree did not apply to grain and flour imported after Jan. 31.

The text of Count von Bernstorff's note follows:

1. The Federal Council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, is exclusively on "wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products," and also "wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour."

2. The Federal Council makes an express exception in Section 45 of the order. Section 45 provides as follows: "The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after Jan. 31."

3. Conjunctively with that saving clause, the Federal Council's order contains a provision under which imported cereals and flours could be sold exclusively to the municipalities or certain specially designated organizations by the importers. Although that provision had for its object simply to throw imported grain and flour into such channels as supply the private consumption of civilians, and, in consequence of that provision, the intent and purpose of the Federal Council's order, which was to protect the civilian population from speculators and engrossers, were fully met, it was nevertheless rescinded so as to leave no room for doubt.

4. My Government is amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organization under the supervision of the American Consular officers, and, if necessary, will itself make a proposition in that direction.

5. The German Government further calls attention to the fact that municipalities do not form part of or belong to the Government, but are 'self-administrative bodies,' which are elected by the inhabitants of the commune in accordance with fixed rules, and, therefore, exclusively represent the private part of the population and act as it directs. Although these principles are generally known and obtain in the United States, as well as in England itself, the German Government desired to point out the fact so as to avoid any further unnecessary delay.

6. Hence is it absolutely assured that imported food products will be consumed by the civilian population in Germany exclusively, and there remains no doubt upon which England can prevent the exportation of food products from America to Germany for the use of civilians.

The Imperial Government expresses the firm hope that the American Government will stand on its right in this matter.

The State Department also made public a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, giving the substance of the German foodstuffs decree which was put into effect throughout Germany on Feb. 1. The substance of the decree was explained by Ambassador Gerard to be as follows:

The summary of Ambassador Gerard's note is as follows:

"Available supplies in the empire of wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products, also unthreshed, are seized for war. Grain company limited, and wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour are seized for the municipality or district where the products are found. Flour in transportation is to be seized for the municipality in the district of destination.

"Exempted from seizure are supplies belonging to the Government's naval or military departments, municipalities, war grain company, central purchasing company, or individual amounts of flour of threshed grain not exceeding together 220 pounds.

"Attached supplies may not be touched, and legal proceedings in their regard are null and void. The feeding of animals with such supplies is particularly forbidden. Owners must take the necessary steps to conserve their supplies.

"Sales to the war grain company and to municipalities are allowed. Sales from one municipality to another require the consent of higher administrative authorities and must be reported to the central distributing bureau. An agriculturist may, however, give his employers nine kilos of breadstuffs per month each, and may keep sufficient seed for sowing.

"The Admiralty mills are to fulfill contracts for February, 1915, and deliver flour. Dealers and private mills may sell up to half of the flour bought from Jan. 1 to 15. Bakers may prepare three-quarters of the average daily consumption of Jan. 1 to 15. The same applies to flour not seized.

"Infringements are punishable with one year's imprisonment or 10,000 marks fine. Persons having, on Feb. 1, supplies of materials mentioned, and oats, must report the amount and ownership. The supplies of seeds must be particularly given. The war grain company and the central purchasing company need not make a report. The Government and military supplies must also be reported. Bakers and mills must report how much is used from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 and the changes in stores. Verification by officials is permitted.

Competent authorities will regulate the process of dispossession. An adequate price must be paid, but the stores not reported are not paid for when taken. The person dispossessed must look after the materials until the dispossessor is ready to take the same over. For this the person dispossessed obtains recompense. Attachment and dispossession apply also to straw of unthreshed grain.

"The war grain company on request is bound to supply to the municipality a part of all grain allotted to the district of the latter or to transfer the title in said grain. It is also bound to take over seized flour at the request of the municipality for the latter as far as possible and to oversee the sale of the same. It is also bound, at the wish of the municipality, to keep the quantity of the grain in the district up to the amount assigned and to give it to be milled by the district mills.

The mills will grind the grain given by the war grain company and by the central purchasing company or by the municipality.

"Payment for grinding is set by the Government officials. Mills may deliver the flour and their property only to the war grain company or to the municipality. The war grain company may furnish flour to the municipalities, army or navy authorities only. The price is subject to regulation by the Government officials.

"Bran from such grain is to be delivered per Government orders, and price fixed for same. An imperial distribution office is established to apportion with the help of the war grain company the existing supplies until the next harvest.

"A body composed of sixteen members of the Bynfesrat and one member each on the German Agricultural Advisory Boards and the German National Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Association. The municipalities must furnish to this body facts regarding their grain supplies.

"Municipalities will regulate the amount used of supplies in their district, particularly the amounts given to bakers and retailers, but within the limit set by the central distributing bureau. Municipalities can also prescribe all rules and regulations for making and selling bread. Municipalities receive a bonus of ten per cent. of the value of the amount returned of the unused quantity alloted them for any stated period. These bonuses to be used for food for people. Municipalities will fix the prices for flour assigned by them.

"The foregoing regulations do not apply to the grain and flour imported after Jan. 31, 1915. Imported grain and flour may be given over by importers only to the War Grain Company, the Central Purchasing company, or the municipalities.

"Cities and communities of more than 5,000 souls are to take measures for conservation of meat and arrange for the supply of preserved meat. To this end communities may take over the ownership of swine and fix the price therefor."

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EXILE FOR GERMANS TO SAVE HOME FOOD

Report That Government Will Order 5,000,000 Well-to-Do Persons to Go Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—On account of the scarcity of food the German Government intends to demand that 5,000,000 Germans who have a certain income shall leave Germany for neutral countries and stay there as tourists.

It is planned that 3,000,000 shall go to Scandinavia, 1,000,000 to Holland, and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

Although it is estimated that the population of the empire is now 70,000,000, the last census—that of 1910—places it at 64,925,993, with an excess of females over males of about 840,000. The casualities of the war have probably increased this to 1,400,000.

In 1910 the householders numbered 14,346,692, all of whom had incomes of $1,500 or over. In the income tax schedule of 1914 over 50,000 Germans were reckoned as "mark millionaires," that is having fortunes of $250,000 or over, while 1,250,000 were set down as having an income of $5,000 or over.

The most wealthy person in the Empire is the Prince of Thun and Taxis of Bavaria, who paid an income tax last year of $1,600,000. He holds a civil and hereditary office under the Bavarian crown. Next came Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen, the principal owner of the great Krupp Gun Works, who paid $1,250,000. And third came the Kaiser, who was taxed a round million.

As many capitalists, whose business is now closed on account of the war, although they are exempt from military service, owing to age or physical infirmities, occupy, for the time, civil positions under the Government, it is hard to see how they can be spared from that work to go and lead idle lives in the neutral countries mentioned.

MORE GERMANS FOR BELGIUM.

Towns Behind the Battle Line Preparing to Receive New Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Express correspondent on the Belgian frontier says today:

"Another extensive transfer of German troops from East Prussia to the western front is about to begin. Towns behind the war zone in Belgium have been ordered to prepare accommodation for large numbers of soldiers and idle factories, and other buildings are being fitted up for that purpose.

"In Ghent, Mons, and Courtral the extent of these preparations indicates a determination to fill Central Belgium with many fresh divisions preparatory to the next effort to break the Allies' line between Ypres and the Aisne."

GERMANS BUYING OUR STOCKS?

Heavy Purchases by Austrians, Too, Reported from Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Following the example of the Austrian aristocracy, Germans of the same class, as well as German financiers and capitalists, have begun to place securities and scrip of all kinds in Swiss banks, especially those of Zürich, Berne, and Basle. They are also buying American stocks heavily, losing large sums in the transactions.

The mark, which is ordinarily worth one franc and 25 centimes nominally, is now quoted at 1 franc and 10 and 12 centimes, while in the southern parts of this country only a franc is offered for a mark, and in many cases notes are refused in the shops, as they are difficult to change.

Swiss firms insist on being paid in gold for new orders, even at the risk of losing good customers. America also will undertake business with Germany or Austria only on a gold basis, through Swiss banks. German and Austrian gold, which suddenly disappeared even before the war began, is again reappearing in Switzerland.

GERMANS EJECT FOREIGNERS.

Drive Them from Alsace-Lorraine, Where 1,000,000 Men Are Massed.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—That portion of Alsace-Lorraine still in the hands of the Germans is now hermetically sealed. All Dutchmen, Swiss, and Spaniards were hustled out at very short notice.

Nineteen Spaniards who have just arrived in Switzerland state that more than a million troops have been sent to the Rhine district. The entrenchments are very strong, and even the villages are prepared for defense.

KAISER TO APOLOGIZE FOR GERARD INSULT

Will Express Regrets to Ambassador for Hostile Demonstration in Berlin Theatre.

BASLE, (via Paris,) Feb. 17.—Emperor William will apologize personally to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, for the hostile demonstration at a Berlin theatre on the evening of Feb. 9, according to a telegram received from the German capital.

The Emperor, it is said, will express his regrets to Mr. Gerard on the occasion of the Ambassador's visit to his Majesty at the East Prussian fortress at Koenigsburg. Mr. Gerard is reported in the dispatch to have accepted the Emperor's invitation to go to Koenigsburg.

Ambassador Gerard and a party from the United States Embassy were attending a theatre in Berlin on Feb. 9 when a man in the audience protested because they were speaking English. When informed that his remarks were directed against the American Ambassador the man began a loud and violent tirade against the United States for permitting the exportation of arms. The individual was finally suppressed by the theatre attendants.

SAYS GERMANS LACK LEADER.

Neutral Observer Thinks Kaiser Recognizes His Fallibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A neutral observer who has just concluded a tour of Germany and Austria-Hungary, writing in The London Times regarding Germany's need of a strong man in the present crisis, says:

"The whole of Germany's system has been built up with the idea of a strong man at the helm, a virtual dictator of public affairs and, still more important, of public opinion—a Bismarck. In times of peace the present Emperor played this part admirably, chiefly because of his versatility. Since the beginning of the war no one has recognized more clearly than William II. himself that he was not equal to the task.

"That he should have stepped into the background, hoping that 'the great and glorious year,' as the Germans are wont to call 1914, would produce a great man is perhaps a tribute to his political acumen. Up to the present it would appear that the great man has not been found. This is a deeper concern to many Germans than they are willing to admit. Their one consolation is that according to their way of thinking their enemies are in the same straits.

"The dearth of statesmen in modern Germany is partly traceable to the industrial and militant expansion of the State. The more gifted and intelligent men, those endowed with shrewdness and sound judgment and, above all, quick decision, have entered the field of industrialism. The slower and more ponderous lovers of precision and order have when socially practicable been absorbed by the army.

"In so rigid a system of life as the German, where each man consciously does his small share, the matter of leadership in normal days is to some extent unimportant, but in the present difficulties the absence of a far-seeing leader is felt keenly. As one radical thinker remarked to me:

"'Of what avail are victories on the field of battle if we have no one strong enough and shrewd enough to steer us through the devious and tortuous paths of peace negotiations.' The failure of Germany to secure the support of Italy, the loss of Rumanian friendship, the alienation of sympathy of the neutral States, and other equally serious blunders, all prove the absence of a guiding hand."

FRENCH 3S DOWN IN BERLIN.

Germans Argue French Pessimism, but Their Bonds Are Low in London.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 17.—The present decline in French rentes is attracting much attention in German financial circles. The press points out that for the first time in history French 3s have fallen below German 3s, having lost eighteen points in a year, while the latter have dropped only eight.

The inference drawn here is that the German people are optimistic over the military outlook, while the French have become pessimistic.

The above dispatch apparently shows that French rentes have a much lower market value in Berlin than in Paris. Rentes were quoted on the French market yesterday at 69 francs, as compared with 72.50 when the Bourse reopened for limited trading on Dec. 7, and 77.25 when the Bourse closed last July. Quotations for German 3 per cents have not been received directly from Berlin for some time. In London they have been quoted around 54 recently, as compared with 72 on July 30.

It is quite possible that the German bonds have a higher value in Berlin than in London.

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TALAAT SAYS TURKS FIGHT FOR LIFE

Most Powerful Ottoman Minister Declares Conflict Was Forced on Them.

SAYS HOLY WAR IS A FACT

'Sorrowful Eyes of All Islam' Turned to Turkey—Persia's Present State a Warning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17, (via London.)—Turkey declared war without being urged by Germany or impelled by any other influences save those of the Empire; she engaged in military operations only when actions on the part of Russia and Great Britain made defensive measures necessary, and today Turkey has taken all the steps needful to carry the war through.

"The holy war is not menacing Christians, but the holy war is a fact which the enemies of the Mohammedan world should bear in mind. Christians in the Ottoman Empire who are participating in the destinies of their country are not suffering from conditions brought about by the present state of affairs, and any statements to the contrary are a result of British, French and Russian intrigues, the purpose of which is to direct against Turkey the pressure of neutral countries of lower standing in the Ottoman world."

The foregoing are among statements made to The Associated Press to-day by Talaat Bey when questioned concerning the political and military situation in Turkey. Talaat Bey today fills the posts of Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet. Two weeks ago, in addition to these offices, he was also Minister of War, which gave him the four most important portfolios in the administration. He is a Young Turk and is undoubtedly the most important man in Turkey at the present time. His advice is heeded everywhere, and he virtually directs the public affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

To the correspondent of The Associated Press Talaat complained of the attitude of foreign newspapers, including the American press, which, he said, were oblivious alike of the position of Turkey under the pressure of the Entente powers and of the efforts of the Young Turks to accomplish the reforms associated with that party.

"On land and sea alike the Russians and the British provoked hostilities," Talaat Bey declared. "Our action was finally the result of efforts to bottle up our fleet by mining the entrance to the Bosporus.

"Turkey is prepared to carry on the war to the end of the European conflict. The fact that we are able to face the enemy on four fronts simultaneously against forces three or four times as great as ours, and to mobilize at the same time an army of more than 1,000,000 men for a reserve, is for us, as well as for our allies, a matter of the greatest importance, and for our allies a precious advantage."

The interview then turned to the holy war. Answering a question on this subject, Talaat Bey said the holy war was a fact, in spite of the claims of the enemy, and he added that the Christians were the enemies of the Mussulman world. Questioned concerning the oft-mentioned "reprisal policy," the Minister answered:

"Turkey decided at the outbreak of hostilities just what retaliatory measures she would employ in case the powers of the Triple Entente acted contrary to the regulations set down by international law.

"Russia is our hereditary enemy, and Great Britain is the power which subjugated Islam," the Minister said. "Nothing demonstrates the enthusiasm of the people so well as the formation of volunteer regiments in all corners of our immense Empire.

"All the sorrowful eyes of Islam are today turned toward the Turks, who, since their appearance upon the historic scene, always have been the benevolent champions of the disciples of Mohammed and all Asiatics generally. The success of Ottoman arms can have but one result—the rising of all Mussulmans subject to the dominion of Russia, France and Great Britain. Persia is a living symbol of what Turkey would have become if we had not taken part in the present war."

The conversation was then turned to the military resources of Turkey, and in this connection Talaat Bey was willing to discuss, although guardedly, the political and military situation of Turkey's allies. In this connection he said:

"This situation appears to me excellent from every viewpoint, even admirable. I am not competent to judge of military matters. All I know is that the Germans are fighting continuously and advantageously on French and Russian territory in such a manner that their enemies do not dare go from the defensive to the offensive. Public opinion in Turkey concerning the naval operations of the Germans is simply overcome with astonishment; the audacious offensive at sea of the Germans has provoked our legitimate admiration."

The relations of Turkey with the Balkan States was dismissed by Talaat Bey with these words:

"Turkey has most cordial relations with Bulgaria, sincere relations with Rumania, and good relations with Greece, Servia and Montenegro do not count."

FLED BEFORE THE TURKS.

Plight of Destitute Christians Reported to Mission Board.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received information by cable yesterday to the effect that there are in Tabriz 20,000 refugees who fled from Urumia on the approach of the Turkish and Kurdish troops. These people are in need of relief. The board gave out a letter received from the Rev. J. D. Barnard, an English missionary in Turkey, which said:

"Practically the entire Christian population of the Urumia Plain and neighboring districts were in flight as we left. As far as the eye could reach in both directions there was a constant stream of fugitives, sometimes so dense that the road was blocked. It was a dreadful sight, and one I never want to see again. Many old people and children died on the way."

From Syria the board has received information that British and French missionaries have been driven out, and that only the American and Italian missions remain. The Danish missionaries have been forced to leave Damascus.

HAS LAST SYRIA REFUGEES.

Tennessee with 660 Arrives at Alexandria—Turks Raised Obstacles.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Alexandria says

"The United States cruiser Tennessee brought here today 660 additional refugees from Syria, but this trip will probably be her last, as the authorities at Jaffa are now raising obstacles to the removal of the people.

"At first they declined to allow any of the 1,400 persons awaiting transportation to Alexandria to embark on the Tennessee, but ultimately consented to the departure of the 660."

TO COMBAT PARIS DRINK EVIL.

Authorities Will Grant No New Licenses Until Further Notice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Academy of Medicine, at its meeting yesterday, voted a resolution congratulating the Government on "the abolition of the manufacture and sale of the poison known as absinthe," while the recent action of the Chief of Police, M. Laurent, shows that the authorities intend seriously to combat the drink evil.

A proclamation, countersigned by Gen. Gallieni, was today placarded throughout the city by M. Laurent. It announces that until further notice no new licenses to sell alcoholic liquors will be given in Paris.

AIMING AT SUBMARINE BASE.

Allies' Airmen Attacking Network of Belgian Canals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, discussing yesterday's air raid on the Belgian coast, says:

"At Ostend and Zeebrugge the intricate system of Belgian canals finds outlets to the sea. The canals in this region are of considerable depth, capable of taking fairly deep draught vessels and probably submarines of the earlier type. At both these places, too, are commodious harbors open at all states of tide and capable of sheltering quite a fleet of vessels. Bruges is the chief canal junction in Belgium. It is moreover conected with Zeebrugge and the sea by a deepwater ship canal like the Manchester ship canal.

"There is little doubt that the Germans intend to use this system of harbors and canals as a submarine base against England, if they are not already doing so. Hence these successive air raids upon this region and the dropping of bombs upon the quay and piers and lock gates at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

TO AID FRENCH TRADESMEN.

Deputy Berry Will Ask for a Credit of $100,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A bill providing for a credit of 500,000,000 francs ($100,000,000) from which loans may be made to small business interests ruined by the war, thereby enabling them to start again, will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Georges Berry.

Noon-Day Musicales at AEOLIAN HALL

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A varied program of interesting piano numbers will be given on the Duo-Art Pianola. And vocal and instrumental records will be played on The Aeolian-Vocalion, the wonderful new phonograph.

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RUMANIA'S DELAY DESIGNED TO GAIN TIME

Austro-German Army May Invade Her Territory Without Warning to Strike at Servia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Temps's Servian correspondent sends a dispatch which throws considerable light on the vexed question of Rumanian intervention. The correspondent states that the Austrians have concentrated a large army of from 100,000 to 150,000 men in the extreme southeast corner of Hungary, at the entrance of the Timok Valley, a narrow strip of Rumanian territory coterminous with the Servian frontier.

Though Austrian aeroplanes continue to scout along the western Servian boundary formed by the River Danube, it seems improbable that they purpose a new attack direct through the Portes de Fer, but rather intend to invade Servia via Timok without waiting for Rumania to declare war or even to complete mobilization.

Rumanian hopes are centred on Transylvania, on the opposite frontier, while insufficient railway communication—one single line route—renders further undesirable from the Rumanian viewpoint hostilities in the Timok district. Hence the temporizing policy of the Bucharest Government, which evidently hopes to be able to delay until the Russian pressure compels the Austrians to utilize the force mentioned elsewhere, although the majority of the population are loudly complaining of the authorities' inaction.

TREAT BRITISH HARSHLY.

Exchange Prisoners Tell of Experiences in German Camps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The British exchange prisoners on their arrival in Holland were most anxious to know how the German prisoners were treated in England, as they had been told by their guards that captured Germans were treated abominably. To this they attributed the rough system of the prisoners' camp in Germany.

"We were treated all right in hospital," said a non-commissioned officer who lost his left hand, "especially by the nurses, but our fellows in camp have had an awful time. For the slightest complaint they were kicked and for more serious breaches of discipline they were tied to a post for hours. The food consisted chiefly of beans of poor quality and small in quantity. Our clothes were nothing but rags, and when the men protested that they were starving they were told 'Your friends in England have cut off the food supply.'"

The London Times correspondent who interviewed the returning prisoners at Oldenzaal says they declared that hatred of the British is most noticeable among those Germans who don't know them. German soldiers who had been at the front are by no means so hostile as those who haven't. A Würtburg there was, until he was transferred elsewhere, a General who, whenever he inspected the British officers, grew very angry, getting red and always spluttering out "You are ugly and miserable." Quite different treatment is accorded to the French officers and men.

DENIES CABLE IS CUT.

French Company Lays to Breakage Interrupted Service with America.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The French Cable Company said today that its cable lines between France and the United States were out of use, but denied a report that they had been out.

Interruption of the service was laid to a breakage such as sometimes occurs, which the company expects will be repaired soon.

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A Whisky that will agree with you.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

This Clothing Not on Sale Until Friday

Franklin Simon & Co.
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Men's Shop
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Will Offer (To-Morrow) Friday
At Unusually Low Prices
A Special Purchase of

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
Three, Four or One Button Models
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, club checks, overplaids and heather mixtures, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsted.

16.50
Heretofore $21.50 to $32.50

Men's Winter Overcoats
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Single breasted slip-on model, soft roll lapel, patch pockets, grey, brown or olive, Scotch Overcoatings; also single or double breasted form fitting models, of Oxford vicuna or heather mixtures; yoke and sleeves satin lined.

12.50
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats
36 TO 46 CHEST

Of black kersey, lined with natural muskrat, including sleeves; collar of real Hudson seal or real Persian lamb.

40.00
Heretofore $55.00 and $75.00

BRITAIN ANSWERS SHIPPING PROTEST

Grey Says She Has Been as Lenient as Possible to Neutrals.

DENIES CRIPPLING TRADE

And Points to American Official Reports of the Growth of Foreign Commerce.

NO PLEDGE AS TO FOOD

Germany's Action in Commandeering Supplies Held to Justify an Embargo Against Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Great Britain's formal answer to the American note complaining of the seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports, which was made public by the State Department today, sets up the claim that every effort has been made by the British Government to be as lenient as possible in its attitude toward American and other neutral shipping and cargoes. In concluding his answer, however, Sir Edward Grey makes this significant statement:

"It will still be our endeavor to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality and character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatants or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for his Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them."

The British answer is supplemental to the preliminary shorter response of Jan. 7 to the American note of Dec. 28, which THE TIMES has already printed, and should not be confused with the correspondence relating to the use of the American Flag by the Cunard liner Lusitania. The answer is in the form of a note handed by Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, on Feb. 10. At the outset, Sir Edward Grey disputes the contention of this Government that the attitude of Great Britain toward American ships and cargoes has materially injured American export trade. Figures are given to support this intended refutation, and Sir Edward asserts that if cotton, which is not contraband of war, be excluded from consideration, "the effect of the war has been not to increase, but practically to arrest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year." Any decrease attributed to the war, it is declared, is "essentially due to cotton," and Sir Edward Grey adds: "The general result is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports."

Sir Edward Grey notes "with great satisfaction" that a circular of the Department of Commerce, issued on Jan. 23, "admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States." He concedes that the war temporarily arrested trade, but says that today "the exports from the United States stand at a higher figure than on the same date last year." The shortage of shipping and the existence of high ocean freight rates are asserted to be one of the inconveniences of the war. It is pointed out, however, that offers have been made to release on bail neutral vessels before British prize courts, that enemy ships are being sold and placed in active service again, and that only one neutral merchant ship is being detained in addition to seven now before prize courts.

These things are mentioned to support the declaration that Great Britain is doing everything possible to relieve the situation caused by the shortage of ships.

Damage Done by German Mines.

The British Foreign Secretary says that a reciprocal arrangement for granting days of grace to permit the departure of enemy merchant ships from British ports at the outbreak of the war was not put into effect because Great Britain was unable to come to such an arrangement with Germany; but German ships at British ports at the outbreak of hostilities were merely sentenced to detention for the period of the war and were not condemned. These ships, it is explained, are to be placed in service to relieve the shipping situation.

The detention of neutral ships, Sir Edward argues, has not contributed to the shipping shortage nearly so much as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by Germany. He maintains that if the detention of cargoes for the purpose of inquiry were not enforced, it would be necessary for Great Britain to indulge in indiscriminate seizures.

To the assertion of the United States that visit and search of neutral vessels should be made on the high seas at the time of visitation and not after the neutral ship has been taken to a British port, Sir Edward Grey replies by pointing out the difficulties and the delays in bad weather due to such a search. He also asserts that search on the high seas was not the rule observed by the United States during the American civil war. No power in these days can afford, during a great war, he declares, to forego the right of visit and search. To indicate the extent of Great Britain's effort to be lenient with neutral shipping the Foreign Minister points out that a special committee has been appointed by the British Government to make immediate adjudication of the case of every neutral ship detained by British war vessels.

The British note touches on the question of interference by Great Britain with the delivery of foodstuffs carried in American ships and intended for the civil population of enemy countries. It is admitted by Sir Edward that his Government has maintained stoutly the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with such foodstuffs. Great Britain feels great doubt, however, he says, in the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to the conflict, whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law, as claimed by the United States. Sir Edward Grey says that Great Britain is disposed to think that the same view as that expressed by Bismarck, that stopping the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent country was a necessary consequence of a war, is still held by the German Government.

Food Imports for German Army.

In addition, he says that elaborate machinery has been organized to supply foodstuffs to the German Army from abroad and adds: "Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge that supplies should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of dispatching them to an agent in a neutral port." Germany, he maintains, will requisition foodstuffs to the fullest extent for the wants of the military, "especially now that the German Government has taken control of all the foodstuffs in the country."

To support the suspicion that foodstuffs imported by neutral countries adjacent to Germany are being sent into Germany, attention is called to the heavy importations of lard, bacon, canned beef, pickled pork, and other foodstuffs by Denmark from the United States. Figures are given to show that such importations recently have been far heavier than last year. The same thing is true, it is said, in regard to mineral lubricating oil imported by Denmark, Sweden, and Norway from the United States.

Sir Edward holds that Great Britain has been lenient also in consenting to the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships when the shareholders in the companies owning them were neutrals.

After summarizing Great Britain's assertions that she has shown a lenient attitude toward neutral nations, he makes the observation that he cannot help feeling that if the facts had been more fully known, the protest of Dec. 28 would not have been made.

The full text of Sir Edward Grey's note is as follows:

TEXT OF BRITISH NOTE.

Foreign Office, Feb. 10, 1915.

Your Excellency:

Your Excellency has already received the preliminary answer which I handed to you on Jan. 7 in reply to your note of Dec. 28 on the subject of seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports.

Since that date I have had further opportunity of examining into the trade statistics of the United States as embodied in the customs returns, in order to see whether the belligerent action of Great Britain has been in any way the cause of the trade depression which your Excellency describes as existing in the United States, and also whether the seizures of vessels or cargoes which have been made by the British Navy have inflicted any loss on American owners for which our existing machinery provides no means of redress. In setting out the results of my investigation I think it well to take the opportunity of giving a general review of the methods employed by his Majesty's Government to intercept contraband trade with the enemy, of their consistency with the admitted right of a belligerent to intercept such trade, and also of the extent to which they have endeavored to meet the representations and complaints from time to time addressed to them on behalf of the United States Government.

Toward the close of your note of Dec. 28 your Excellency describes the situation produced by the action of Great Britain as a pitiful one to the commercial interests of the United States, and said that many of the great industries of the country were suffering because their products were denied long-established markets in neutral European countries contiguous to the nations at war.

It is unfortunately true that in these days, when trade and finance are cosmopolitan, any war, particularly a war of any magnitude, must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce, including that of the nations which take no part in the war. Your Excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such his Majesty's Government are not to blame.

I do not understand the paragraph which I have quoted from your Excellency's note as referring to these indirect consequences of the state of war, but to the more proximate and direct effect of our belligerent action in dealing with neutral ships and cargoes on the high seas. Such action has been limited to vessels on their way to enemy ports or ports in neutral countries adjacent to the theatre of war, because it is only through such ports that the enemy introduces the supplies which he requires for carrying on the war.

In my earlier note I set out the number of ships which had sailed from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy, and I there stated that only eight of the 773 had been placed in the prize court, and that only forty-five had been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize court proceedings. To measure the effect of such naval action it is necessary to take into consideration the general statistics of the export trade of the United States during the months preceding the outbreak of war and those since the outbreak.

Our Export Statistics.

Taking the figures in millions of dollars, the exports of merchandise from the United States for the seven months of January to July, 1914, inclusive, were 1,201, as compared with 1,327 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of $126,000,000.

For the months of August, September, October, and November—that is to say, for the four months of the war preceding the delivery of your Excellency's note—the figures of the exports of merchandise were (again in millions of dollars) 667 as compared with 923 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of $246,000,000.

If, however, the single article of cotton be eliminated from the comparison the figures show a very different result. Thus the exports of all articles of merchandise other than cotton from the United States during the first seven months of 1914 were $966,000,000, as against $1,127,000,000 in 1913, a drop of $161,000,000, or 14½ per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the same articles during the months August to November amounted to $608,000,000, as compared with $630,000,000 in 1913, a drop of $22,000,000, or less than 4 per cent.

It is therefore clear that, if cotton be excluded, the effect of the war has been not to increase but practically to arrest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year. In fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributed to the war is essentially due to cotton. Cotton is an article which cannot possibly have been affected by the exercise of our belligerent rights, for, as your Excellency is aware, it has not been declared by his Majesty's Government to be contraband of war, and the rules under which we are at present conducting our belligerent operations give us no power in the absence of a blockade to seize or interfere with it when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships. Consequently no cotton has been touched.

The Trade in Cotton.

Into the causes of the decrease in the exports of cotton I do not feel that there is any need for me to enter, because, whatever may have been the cause, it is not to be found in the exercise of the belligerent rights of visitation, search and capture, or in our general right when at war to intercept the contraband trade of our enemy. Imports of cotton into the United Kingdom fell as heavily as those to other countries. No place felt the outbreak of war more acutely than the cotton districts of Lancashire, where for a time an immense number of spindles were idle. Though this condition has now to a large extent passed away, the consumption of the raw material in Great Britain was temporarily much diminished. The same is no doubt true of France.

The general result is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which your Excellency describes, the cause ought in fairness to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of his Majesty's naval forces.

I may add that the circular issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington on Jan. 23, admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States of America which we have noted with great satisfaction. The first paragraph of the circular is worth quoting verbatim:

> A marked improvement in our foreign trade is indicated by the latest reports issued by the Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sales of foodstuffs and certain lines of manufactures having been unusually large in November, the latest period for which detailed information is at hand in that month exports aggregated $206,000,000, or double the total for August last, when, by reason of the outbreak of war, our foreign trade fell to the lowest level reached in many years. In December there was further improvement, the month's exports being valued at $246,000,000, compared with $233,000,000 in December, 1913, and within $4,000,000 of the high record established in December, 1912.

A better view of the situation is obtained by looking at these figures month by month. The exports of merchandise for the last five months have been (in millions of dollars): August, 110; September, 150; October, 194; November, 205; December, 246.

Steady Recovery in Trade.

The outbreak of war produced in the United States, as it did in all neutral countries, an acute but temporary disturbance of trade. Since that time there seems to have been a steady recovery, for today the exports from the United States stand at a higher figure than on the same date last year.

Before passing away from the statistics of trade and in order to demonstrate still more clearly if necessary that the naval operations of Great Britain and her allies have had no detrimental effect on the volume of trade between the United States and neutral countries, it is worth while to analyze the figures of the exports to Europe since the outbreak of hostilities. For this purpose the European countries ought to be grouped under three heads: Great Britain and those fighting with her, neutral countries and enemy countries. It is, however impossible for me to group the countries in this way satisfactorily, as the figures relating to the export trade of the United States with each country have not yet been published. In the preliminary statement of the export trade of the United States with foreign countries only principal countries are shown, and various countries which are tabulated separately in the more detailed monthly summary of commerce and finance are omitted. Those omitted include not only the Scandinavian countries, the exports to which are of peculiar importance in dealing with this question, but also Austria.

So far as it is possible to distribute the figures under the headings which I have indicated above (all the figures being given in thousands of dollars) the results are as follows:

Total exports to Europe from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 $41?,995, as against $597,342. Of these Great Britain and her allies took $285,312, as against $316,805 in 1913. Germany and Belgium took $1,881, as against $177,136 in 1913, whereas neutral countries (among which Austria-Hungary is unavoidably included) took $123,802, as against $103,401 in 1913.

America's "General Complaint."

The general complaint in your Excellency's note was that the action of Great Britain was affecting adversely the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The naval operations of Great Britain certainly do not interfere with commerce from the United States on its way to the United Kingdom and the allied countries and yet the exports of Great Britain and her allies during those four months diminished to the extent of over $28,000,000 whereas those to neutral countries and Austria increased by over $20,000,000.

The inference may fairly be drawn from these figures, all of which are taken from the official returns published by the United States Government, that not only has the trade of the United States with the neutral countries in Europe been maintained as compared with previous years but also that a substantial part of this trade was in fact trade intended for the enemy countries going through neutral ports by routes to which it was previously unaccustomed. One of the many inconveniences to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries is undoubtedly the serious shortage in shipping available for ocean transport and the consequential result of excessive freights.

It cannot fairly be said that this shortage is caused by Great Britain's interference with neutral ships. At the present time there are only seven neutral vessels awaiting adjudication in the prize courts in this country and three in those in the British dominions. As your Excellency is aware I have already instructed our Ambassador at Washington to remind the parties who are interested in all these vessels that it is open to them to apply to the court for the release of these ships on bail, and if an application of this sort is made by them it is not likely to be opposed by the Crown. There is therefore no reason why such an application should not be favorably entertained by the court and if acceded to all these vessels will again be available for the carriage of commerce. Only one neutral vessel is now detained in this country in addition to those awaiting adjudication in the prize court.

Cargoes Speedily Freed.

Every effort has been made in cases in which it has been found necessary to institute proceedings against portions of the cargo to secure the speedy discharge of the cargo and the release of the shipment so as to enable it to resume work. Great Britain is suffering from the shortage of shipping and the rise in freights as acutely as, if not more than, other nations and his Majesty's Government have taken every step that they could consistently with their belligerent interests to increase the tonnage available for the transport of sea-borne commerce. The enemy ships, which have been condemned in the prize courts in this country, are being sold as rapidly as possible in order that they may become available for use and those which have been condemned in the prize courts oversea are being brought to this country in order that they may be disposed of here and again placed in active employment.

The difficulties have been accentuated by the unforeseen consequences of the convention which was signed at The Hague in 1907 relative to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of the war. This convention was a well-intentioned effort to diminish the losses which war must impose upon innocent persons and provided that enemy merchant ships seized by a belligerent in whose ports they lay at the outbreak of war should not be condemned but should merely be detained for the period of the war unless they were liberated in the days of grace.

The Power of Requisitioning.

We could come to no arrangement with the German Government for the reciprocal grant of days of grace, and the German merchant vessels lying in British ports when the war broke out have therefore been sentenced to detention in lieu of condemnation. The normal result would have been still further to reduce the volume of shipping available for the commerce of the world. To ease the situation, however, his Majesty's Government are resorting to the power of requisitioning, which is given by the convention so that these ships may again be placed in active service.

Your Excellency will see, therefore, that his Majesty's Government are acting all in their power to increase the volume of shipping available. I hope it will be realized that the detention of neutral ships by his Majesty's Government with a view to the capture of contraband trade on its way to the enemy has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas many miles from the coast in the track of merchant vessels. Up till now twenty-five neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas; quite apart from all questions of the breach of treaties and the destruction of life, there is far more reason for protest on the score of belligerent interference with innocent neutral trade through the mines scattered by the enemy than through the British exercise of the right of seizing contraband.

I trust that what I have said above will be sufficient to convince your Excellency's Government that the complaint that the naval policy of Great Britain has interfered with the shipments of American products to long-established markets in neutral European countries is founded on a misconception.

Goods Sent to Neutral Ports.

In justice to the peoples of both countries I feel that this opportunity should be taken to explain the lines on which his Majesty's Government have been acting hitherto, so as to show that the line they have followed is in no way inconsistent with the general fundamental principle of international law and to indicate the care with which they have endeavored to meet the representations which have been made by the United States Government from time to time during the war on these questions.

No one in these days will dispute the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy; that right has now become consecrated by long usage and general acquiescence. Though the right is ancient, the means of exercising it alter and develop with the changes in the methods and machinery of commerce. A century ago the difficulties of land transport rendered it impracticable for the belligerent to obtain supplies of sea-borne goods through a neighboring neutral country. Consequently the belligerent actions of his opponents neither required nor justified any interference with shipments on their way to a neutral port. This principle was recognized and acted on in the decisions in which Lord Stowell laid down the lines on which captures of such goods should be dealt with.

The advent of steam power has rendered it as easy for a belligerent to supply himself through the ports of a neutral contiguous country as through his own, and has therefore rendered it impossible for his opponent to refrain from interfering with commerce intended for the enemy merely because it is on its way to a neutral port.

No better instance of the necessity of countering new devices for dispatching contraband goods to an enemy by new methods of applying the fundamental principle of the right to capture contraband can be given than the steps which the Government of the United States found it necessary to take during the American Civil War. It was at that time that the doctrine of continuous voyage was first applied to the capture of contraband, that is to say, it was then for the first time that a belligerent found himself obliged to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, even though at the time of capture they were en route for a neutral port from which they were intended subsequently to continue their journey. The policy then followed by the Government of the United States was not inconsistent with general principles already sanctioned by international law, and met with no protest from his Majesty's Government, though it was upon British cargoes and upon British ships that the losses and the inconvenience due to this new development of the application of the old rule of international law principally fell. The criticisms which have been directed against the steps then taken by the United States came, and come, from those who saw in the methods employed in Napoleonic times for the prevention of contraband a limitation upon the right itself, and failed to see that the Napoleonic times' goods on their way to a neutral port were immune from capture, not because the immediate destination conferred a privilege, but because capture under such circumstances was unnecessary.

A Civil War Precedent.

The facilities which the introduction of steamers and railways have given to a belligerent to introduce contraband goods through neutral ports have imposed upon his opponent the additional difficulty, when endeavoring to intercept such trade, of distinguishing between the goods which are really destined from the commerce of that neutral country and the goods which are on their way to the enemy. It is one of the many difficulties with which the United States Government found themselves confronted in the days of the civil war, and I can not do better than quote the words which Mr. Seward, who was then Secretary of State, used in the course of the diplomatic discussion arising out of the capture of some goods on their way to Matamoras which were believed to be for the insurgents: "Neutrals engaged in honest trade with Matamoras must expect to experience inconvenience from the existing blockade of Brownsville and the adjacent coast of Texas. While this Government unfeignedly regrets this inconvenience, it can not relinquish any of its belligerent rights to favor contraband trade with insurgent territory. By insisting upon those rights, however, it is sure that that necessity for their exercise at all, which must be deplored by every friendly commercial power, will the more speedily be terminated."

The opportunities now enjoyed by a belligerent for obtaining supplies through neutral ports are far greater than they were fifty years ago, and the geographical conditions of the present struggle lend additional assistance to the enemy in carrying out such importation. We are faced with the problem of intercepting such supplies when arranged with all the advantages that flow from elaborate organization and unstinted expenditure.

If our belligerent rights are to be maintained it is of the first importance for us to distinguish between what is real, bona fide trade intended for the neutral country concerned and that intended for the enemy country. Every effort is made by organizers of this trade to conceal the true destination, and if the innocent neutral trade is to be distinguished from the enemy trade it is essential that his Majesty's Government should be entitled to make, and should receive careful inquiry with regard to the destination of particular shipments of goods even at the risk of some slight delay to the parties interested.

If such inquiries were not made, either the exercise of our belligerent rights would have to be abandoned, tending to the prolongation of this war and the increase of the loss and suffering which it is entailing upon the whole world, or else it would be necessary to indulge in indiscriminate captures of neutral goods and their detention throughout all the period of the resulting prize court proceedings. Under the system now adopted it has been found possible to release without delay, and consequently without appreciable loss to the parties interested, all the goods of which the destination is shown as the result of the inquiries to be innocent.

It may well be that the system of making such inquiries is to a certain extent a new introduction, in that it has been practiced to a far greater extent than in previous wars; but if it is correctly described as a new departure, it is a departure which is wholly to the advantage of neutrals, and which has been made for the purpose of relieving them so far as possible from loss and inconvenience.

Search at Sea Not Enough.

There was a passage in a note which the State Department addressed to the British Ambassador at Washington on the seventh November to which I think it may be well to refer:

> In the opinion of this Government the belligerent right of visit and search requires that the search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit, and that the conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources.

The principle here enunciated appears to me to be inconsistent with the practice in these matters of the United States Government, as well as of the British Government. It certainly was not the rule upon which the United States Government acted either during the civil war or during the Spanish-American war, nor has it ever been the practice of the British Government, nor, so far as I am aware, of any other Government which has had to carry on a great naval war; as a principle I think it is impossible in modern times. The necessity for giving the belligerent captor full liberty to establish by all the evidence at his disposal the enemy destination with which the goods were shipped was recognized in all the leading decisions in the prize courts of the United States during the civil war.

No clearer instance could be given than the reporter's statement of the case of the Bermuda (3 Wallace. 514):

> The final destination of the cargo in this particular voyage was left so skillfully open * * * that it was not quite easy to prove with that certainty which American courts require, the intention, which it seemed plain must have really existed. Thus to prove it required that truth should be collated from a variety of sources darkened and disguised; from others opened as the cause advanced, and by accident only; from coincidences undesigned, and facts that were circumstantial. Collocations and comparisons, in short, brought largely their collective force in aid of evidence that was more direct.

It is not impossible that the course of the present struggle will show the necessity for belligerent action to be taken in various ways which may at first sight be regarded as a departure from old practice. In my note of Jan. 7 I dealt at some length with the question of the necessity of sailing vessels into port for the purposes of carrying out an effective search where search was necessary; to that subject I feel that I need not again recur.

The growth in the size of the steamships necessitates in many cases that the vessel should go into calm water in order that even the right of visit, as apart from the right of search, should be exercised. In modern times a steamer is capable of pursuing her voyage irrespective of the conditions of the weather. Many of the neutral merchantmen which our naval officers are called upon to visit at sea are encountered by our cruisers in places and under conditions which render the launching of a boat impossible. The conditions during Winter in the North Atlantic frequently render it impracticable for days together for a naval officer to board a vessel on her way to Scandinavian countries. If a belligerent is to be denied the right of taking a neutral merchantman, met with under such conditions, into calm water in order that the visiting officer may go aboard, the right of visit and of search would become a nullity.

The present conflict is not the first in which this necessity has arisen; as long ago as the civil war the United States found it necessary to take vessels to United States ports in order to determine whether the circumstances justified their detention.

The same need arose during the Russian-Japanese war and also during the second Balkan war, when it sometimes happened that British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and of search could be more conveniently carried out. In both cases this exercise of belligerent rights, although questioned at first by his Majesty's Government, was ultimately acquiesced in.

Deception Is Easy.

No power in these days can afford during a great war to forego the exercise of the right of visit and search. Vessels which are apparently harmless merchantmen can be used for carrying and laying mines, and even fitted to discharge torpedoes. Supplies for submarines can without difficulty be concealed under other cargoes. The only protection against these risks is to visit and search thoroughly every vessel appearing in the zone of operation, and if the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to carry it out at the spot where the vessel was met with, the only practicable course is to take the ship to some more convenient locality for the purpose. To do so is not to be looked upon as a new belligerent right, but as an adaptation of the existing right to the modern conditions of commerce. Like all belligerent rights it must be exercised with due regard for neutral interests, and it would be unreasonable to expect a neutral vessel to make long deviations from her course for this purpose. It is for this reason that we have done all we can to encourage neutral merchantmen on their way to ports contiguous to the enemy country to visit some British port lying on their line of route in order that the necessary examination of ships papers, and, if required, of the cargo, can be made under conditions of convenience to the ship herself. The alternative would be to keep a vessel which the naval officers desired to board waiting, it might be for days together, until the weather conditions enabled the visit to be carried out at sea.

No war has yet been waged in which neutral individuals have not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action; no neutral has experienced this fact more frequently in the past than Great Britain. It is only with difficulty by which it is possible to harmonize belligerent action with the rights of neutrals is for the belligerent nation to provide some adequate machinery by which in any such case the facts can be investigated and appropriate redress can be obtained by the neutral individual.

In this country such machinery is provided by the powers which are given to the prize court to deal not only with captures, but also with claims for compensation. Order five, rule two, of the British prize court rules provides that where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has by loss, destruction, or otherwise ceased to be detained by them, without proceedings for condemnations having been taken, any person interested in the ship (which by Order I., Rule Two, includes goods) wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof, shall issue a writ as provided by rule two; whereupon a writ is issued will initiate a proceeding which will follow its ordinary course in the prize court.

This rule gives the prize court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claim for compensation by a neutral arising from the interference of the ships or goods by our naval forces. The best evidence that can be given of the discrimination and the moderation with which our naval officers have carried out their duties is to be found in the fact that up to this time no proceedings for the recovery of compensation have been initiated under the rule which I have quoted.

Should Go to Courts First.

It is the common experience of every war that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by a belligerent are wont to have recourse to their Government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made on their behalf, and that redress should be obtained for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a civilized country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that no diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted, and they are in a position to show prima facie denial of justice.

The course adopted by his Majesty's Government during the American civil war was in strict accordance with this principle. In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, they placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war, and put forward no claims until the opportunities for redress in those courts had been exhausted. The same course was adopted in the Spanish-American war, when all British subjects who complained of captures or detentions of their ships were referred to the prize courts for relief.

Before leaving the subject may I remind Your Excellency of the fact that at your request you are now supplied immediately by this department with particulars of every ship under American colors which is detained, and of every shipment of cargo in which an American citizen appears to be the party interested. Not only is the fact of detention notified to Your Excellency, but so far as is practicable the premises upon which the vessel or cargo has been detained are also communicated to you; a concession which enables any United States citizen to take steps at once to protect his interests.

Quick Action on American Ships.

His Majesty's Government have also done all that lies in their power to insure rapid action when ships are reported in British ports. They realize that the ship and cargo owners may reasonably expect an immediate decision to be taken as to whether the ship may be allowed to proceed, and whether her cargo or any part of it must be discharged and put into the prize court. Realizing that the ordinary methods of interdepartmental correspondence might cause delays which could be obviated by another method of procedure, they established several months ago a special committee, on which all the departments concerned are represented. This committee sits daily and is provided with a special clerical staff. As soon as a ship reaches port full particulars are telegraphed to London, and the case is dealt with at the next meeting of the committee, immediate steps being taken to carry out the action decided upon. By the adoption of this procedure it has been found possible to reduce to a minimum the delays to which neutral shipping is exposed by the exercise of belligerent rights, and by the necessity, imposed by modern times, of examining with care the destination of contraband articles.

Particular attention is directed in your Excellency's note to the policy we are pursuing with regard to conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, and it is there stated that a number of American cargoes have been seized without, so far as your Excellency's Government are informed, our being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, and in spite of the presumption of innocent use due to their being destined to neutral territory. The note does not specify any particular seizures as those which formed the basis of this complaint, and I am therefore not aware whether the passage refers to cargoes which were detained before or since the Order in Council of Oct. 29 was issued.

Your Excellency will no doubt remember that soon after the outbreak of the war an order of his Majesty in Council was issued under which no distinction was drawn in the application of the doctrine of continuous voyage between absolute contraband and conditional contraband, and which also imposed upon the neutral owner of contraband somewhat drastic conditions as to the burden of proof of the guilt or innocence of the shipment.

The principle that the burden of proof should always be imposed upon the captor has usually been admitted as a theory. In practice, however, it has almost always been otherwise, and any student of the prize courts' decisions of the past or even of modern wars will find that goods seldom escape condemnation unless their owner was in a position to prove that their destination was innocent. An attempt was made some few years ago in the unratified Declaration of London to formulate definite rules upon this subject, but time alone can show whether the rules there laid down will stand the test of modern warfare.

Case of Conditional Contraband.

The rules which his Majesty's Government published in the Order in Council of August 20, 1914, were criticized by the United States Government as contrary to the generally recognized principles of international law, and as inflicting unnecessary hardship upon neutral commerce, your Excellency will remember the prolonged discussions which took place between us throughout the month of October with a view to finding some new formulae which should enable us to restrict supplies to the enemy forces, and to prevent the supply to the enemy of materials essential for the making of munitions of war, while inflicting the minimum of injury and interference with neutral commerce. It was with this object that the Order in Council of Oct. 29 was issued, under the provisions of which a far greater measure of immunity is conferred upon neutral commerce. In that order the principle of non-interference with conditional contraband on its way to a neutral port is in large measure admitted; only in three cases is the right to seize maintained, and in all those cases the opportunity is given to the claimant of the goods to establish their innocence

Two of those cases are where the ships papers afford no information as to the person for whom the goods are intended. It is only reasonable that a belligerent should be entitled to regard as suspicious cases where the shippers of the goods do not choose to disclose the name of the individual who is to receive them. The third case is that of goods addressed to a person in the enemy territory. In the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a proportion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant.

Shipments of Foodstuffs.

The most difficult questions in connection with conditional contraband arise with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs. No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing his Majesty's Government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting so far as possible the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which his Majesty's Government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of Continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law.

Your Excellency will, no doubt, remember that in 1884 at the time when his Majesty's Government were discussing with the French Government this question of the right to declare foodstuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, and when public attention had been drawn to the matter, the Kiel Chamber of Commerce applied to the German Government for a statement of the latter's views on the subject. Prince Bismarck's answer was as follows:

Bismarck Justified Rice Embargo.

> In answer to their representations of the first instant, I reply to the Chamber of Commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a great calamity, which entails evil consequences not only on the combatants, but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral power with the way in which a third carries on the war, to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering power, and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships.

His Majesty's Government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German Government.

Another circumstance which is now coming to light is that an elaborate machinery has been organized by the enemy for the supply of foodstuffs for the use of the German Army from overseas. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge that in cases where the supplies can be proved to be for the use of the enemy forces they should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of dispatching them to an agent in a neutral port.

The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces or enemy Government disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears.

In any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the Government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power requisition will be used to the fullest extent in order to make sure that the wants of the military are supplied, and however much goods may be imported for civil use it is by the military that they will be consumed if military exigencies require it, especially now that the German Government have taken control of all the foodstuffs in the country.

Abnormal Imports of Neutrals.

I do not wish to overburden this note with statistics, but in proof of my statement as to the unprecedented extent to which supplies are reaching neutral ports, I would like to instance the figures of the exports of certain meat products to Denmark during the months of September and October. Denmark is a country which in normal times imports a certain quantity of such products, but exports still more. In 1913, during the above two months, the United States exports of lard to Denmark were nil, as compared with 22,652,598 pounds in the same two months of 1914. The corresponding figures with regard to bacon were: 1913, nil; 1914, 1,022,195 pounds; canned beef, 1913, nil; 1914,151,200 pounds; pickled and cured, 1913, 42,901 pounds; 1914, 156,143 pounds; pickled pork, 1913, nil; 1914, 812,872 pounds.

In the same two months the United States exported to Denmark 281,076 gallons of mineral lubricating oil in 1914 as compared with 179,252 in 1913; to Norway, 355,408 gallons in 1914, as against 151,179 gallons in 1913; to Sweden, 896,193 gallons in 1914, as against 385,476 gallons in 1913.

I have already mentioned the framing of the order in council of Oct. 29, and the transmission to your Excellency of particulars of ships and cargoes seized as instances of the efforts we have made throughout the course of this war to meet all reasonable complaints made on behalf of American citizens, and in my note of Jan. 7 I alluded to the decision in the case of the Miramichi as evidencing the liberal principles adopted toward neutral commerce.

I should also like to refer to the steps which we took at the beginning of the war to insure the speedy release of cargo claimed by neutrals on board enemy ships which were captured or detained at the outbreak of war.

Under our prize court rules release of such goods can be obtained without the necessity of entering a claim in the prize court if the documents of title are produced to the officer representing his Majesty's Government, and the title to the goods is established to his satisfaction. It was shortly found, however, that this procedure did not provide for the case where the available evidence was so scanty that the officer representing the Crown was not justified in consenting to a release. In order, therefore, to ameliorate the situation, we established a special committee with full powers to authorize the release of goods without insisting on full evidence of title being produced.

This committee dealt with the utmost expedition with a large number of claims. In the great majority of cases the goods claimed were released at once. In addition to the cases dealt with by this committee, a very large amount of cargo was released at once by the Procurator General on production of documents. Claimants therefore obtained their goods without the necessity of applying to the prize court and of incurring the expense involved in retaining lawyers, and without the risk, which was in some cases a considerable one, of the goods being eventually held to be enemy property and condemned. We have reason to know that our action in this matter was highly appreciated by many American citizens.

Leniency Toward Flag Transfers.

Another instance of the efforts which his Majesty's Government have made to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests may be found in the policy which we have followed with regard to the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral. The rules applied by the British and by the American prize courts have always treated the flag as conclusive in favor of the captors in spite of neutral proprietary interests, (see the case of the Pedro, 175 United States, 354.)

In several cases, however, we have consented to waive our belligerent right to treat as enemy vessels ships belonging to companies incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations. The only condition which we have imposed is that these vessels should take no further part in trade with the enemy country.

I have given these indications of the policy which we have followed, because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury to neutral interests, many of the complaints which have been received by the Administration in Washington, and which led to the protest which your Excellency handed to me on Dec. 28, would never have been made.

My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realized, and when it is seen that our naval operations have not diminished American trade with neutral countries, and that the lines on which we have acted are consistent with the fundamental principles of international law, it will be apparent to the Government and people of the United States that his Majesty's Government have hitherto endeavored to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals.

It will still be our endeavor to avoid injury and loss to neutrals; but the announcement by the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for his Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them.

I have the honor, &c.,

E. GREY.

LONDON PAPERS DISAGREE

Some Praise the Reply, but The Morning Post Is Critical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial article this morning on Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American note, says:

"Its tone is not less friendly and its arguments are even more cogent than was the case with his first reply."

With regard to Danish imports of American lard, The Daily Chronicle says:

"When we remember that lard is made from pigs, that the Danes keep more pigs per head of the population than any nation in the world, and that their lard imports in the same two months in 1914 were n

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ANTIVARI FIRING A SHOCK

May Prove the Spark Resulting in War Between Italy and the Central European Empires.

GENEVA, Feb. 17, (via Paris.)—Austria has been concentrating troops for the last ten days on her Italian frontier. The men are chiefly artillerymen, and their guns have been emplaced at favorable positions dominating the Tyrolean passes.

Swiss, Italian, and Austrian soldiers are close on one another on the lonely, three-cornered frontier of the Alps, at heights of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and are frequently fraternizing in the deep snow.

The Swiss soldiers usually act as interpreters between the Austrians and Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 17.—This morning's news that the Italian flag had been fired upon by Austrian cannon at Antivari, Montenegro, came as a shock, as Italians, especially in Rome, had got into the habit of thinking that Austria would take exceptional pains to avoid any complication with her restless former ally. Indeed, up to the present, both the central Teutonic Empires have been very polite to Italy, in a manner previously unknown, and it is expected that the present complication will be followed by regrets and offers of reparation.

But, as the Italian Government has taken up the matter with great energy, it may be the expected spark which will set a conflagration going.

The course of the quarrel between Turkey and Greece is followed here with intense interest. Another Balkan conflict may be another influence likely to cause Italy to enter the European war.

450,000 TO CRUSH SERVIA.

Nine Austro-German Army Corps Said to be Preparing New Invasion.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Austro-German forces organized to operate against Servia consist of nine army corps, three of which are German, totaling 450,000 men, according to a dispatch to the Balkan Agency from Athens, based upon what is said to be authoritative information.

A Sofia dispatch to the same agency says that an epidemic of typhus fever which broke out among Servian prisoners of Bulgarian nationality sent to Sofia by the Austrian authorities, has spread to the civil population and is ravaging the regions around Sofia, Plevna, and Philippopolis. Dysentery also is said to be prevalent.

TRIBUTE TO OUR CONSUL.

Parliament Is Told That He Saved British Property at Tabriz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A tribute was paid in the House of Commons this afternoon to the work done by the United States consulate at Tabriz on behalf of British interests.

Replying on behalf of the Government to a question, the Hon. Neil Primrose told the House that on the return of the British Consul to Tabriz after the Turkish occupation he found British property without exception as he had left it.

"This result," said Mr. Primrose, "was due almost entirely to the action of the United States Consul [Gordon Paddock], whose efforts and ability in protecting British interests are much appreciated and very gratefully recognized."

Mr. Primrose's statement was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

NO ENGLISH WHEAT CORNER

Minister Replies to Demand for Maximum Prices of Food.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Replying in the House of Commons today to the Labor Party's motion that the Government take over the means of transport and fix maximum prices of food and coal, Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, said that the Government had already taken steps to remedy the coal situation in London by pooling the railway cars to prevent congestion.

The financial measures taken by the Government at the commencement of the war, which insured the flow of trade, Mr. Runciman said, had prevented food from reaching much higher prices than those that now prevailed.

The commodity which had increased most in price was wheat, and this was controlled abroad, the Minister said. There was no evidence of an unnatural holding back of stocks in this country.

Mr. Runciman said he would not hesitate to embark on State control of ships if he thought that this would be to the national interest, but at present it would make the situation ten times worse.

Freights, he said, were measured by the needs of traders for ships, and their increase was not due to wicked machinations on the part of the shipowners.

Mr. Runciman pointed out that the increase in the cost of living would be compensated by higher remuneration. Already the Government had raised wages in the dockyards and on the railways, and the armament firms had done the same. If the farmers raised wages and got a sufficient supply of labor they would serve not only their own but the nation's interests.

Raid Alleged Gambling House.

Detectives O'Connor and Lisa of Inspector Morris's staff in the Third District last night raided a house in Lexington Avenue near Twenty-sixth Street, where they arrested four men on the charge of operating faro and roulete tables. The prisoners were Benjamin Bloom of 20 West 110th Street, Joseph Lewis of 68 West 103d Street, Harry Dixon of 200 East Tenth Street, and Jacob Stone of 77 Fourth Street.

French Shoot a German Spy.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bordeaux says that a German named Stadtler-Willy was shot today by order of a court martial, having been found guilty of espionage.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL BEST IN ALL EUROPE

Paris Ambulance Cares for Nearly 400 Patients at Cost of $1.51 Per Day Each.

RED CROSS NURSES TO SAIL

Urgent Call for Food to Load Naval Ship Vulcan for Palestine Sufferers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, held in this city on Tuesday Lawrence Y. Benet, who is a member of the Paris committee, and who arrived from France last Saturday, reported on the activities of the institution, which has beer pronounced by medical authorities in Europe as the equal of any military hospital on that continent.

"The total amount of money we have received," said Mr. Benet, "has been about $440,000, of which about $120,000 was contributed by Americans in Europe and the rest here. Out of this sum, after deducting for original equipment and maintenance, we still have about $240,000. This amount, although it may seem large in the aggregate, is really insufficient, for the hospital in order to do its full work must be secure in its finances for several months ahead. What we now have on hand will not support the hospital for more than five months.

"The hospital is conducted with the strictest possible economy. There are now about 390 patients—the number varies from day to day—and the average cost of each patient during the months of November, December, and January was 7.88 francs or $1.51 a day, which is much lower than at any hospital in New York City. This amount includes all expenses for food, for patients and helpers; heating, lighting, service, drugs, and even for the hospital's automobile trucks—in short, every item of expense has been figured in this per capita calculation. The average daily cost of food for patients and helpers is 2.66 francs or about 50 cents. Our Christmas dinner, which was the one and only extravagance the hospital has permitted, cost 35 cents a person.

"We have now nearly ninety automobile ambulances in service; the great majority at the front, and this important branch of our work is being extended. It increases the expense, but it is greatly needed."

Red Cross Nurses to Sail.

On the French liner Rochambeau, sailing for Havre next Saturday, will go ten American Red Cross nurses. Nine go to the Red Cross Hospital at Yvetot and the other one to Paris. Six of the nurses speak French. They are the Misses Virginia Anderburg of New York, Josephine Ashmead Clay of Philadelphia, Helen M. Spalding of Brooklyn, Mary M. Fletcher of Lexington, Va.; Mary K. Nelson of Fall River, Margaret H. Patterson of Birmingham, Ala.; Frances F. Van Ingen of Brooklyn, Matilda Jane MacCracken of Philadelphia, Marion McCune Rice of Brattleboro, Vt., and Katherine Lilly of New York.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $458,947.67, of which amount $852.51 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Dernburg	$100	Y. W. C. A., Hopkinton, Iowa	$50
Riverdale R. Cross	100	Staats Zeitung	31
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	60		

$2,500 for Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund received yesterday through its Brooklyn branch a check for $2,500 from "E. W. F." The check was the third of the same amount received at the Brooklyn branch from the same donor. The contributor is a woman, but she does not live in Brooklyn. These facts have been stated in the typewritten letters signed "E. W. F." which accompany the remittances. The communication with this latest check follows:

"I regret to see that the general contributions to the relief of the Belgians seem to be falling off somewhat, while their need not only continues, but increases. Their splendid struggle to maintain what is left of their homes and farms, notwithstanding the great sufferings which they are enduring, should call forth not only our sympathy, but our liberal contributions. I enclose another contribution of $2,500 for the fund."

Among the other contributions received by the fund was $30 brought into the office at 10 Bridge Street by the purser of the American liner St. Louis. He said that the amount was realized from the sale of a sketch of himself, made by a well-known artist, who offered the picture to the highest bidder at one of the ship's concerts.

The Belgian Relief Fund of 8 and 10 Bridge Street, increased by $5,964.83 yesterday, and has reached a total of $931,652.77. Subscriptions should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

E. W. F.	$2,500	Fourth Presb. Ch.	$17
J. Kennedy Tod	1,000	Mrs. F. C. Skiff	20
Old Town, Me.	306	Agnes R. Kee	10
G. Zabriskie	100	A. Edey	10
Adeline Willis	100	Anon.	10
Missionary in Aquadilla	50	Julia Benkar	20
E. C. Bliss	250	John Howell	25
Sympathy	200	G. W. Metcalf	10
Anna W. Whitcomb	100	John B. Leavitt	25
C. A. Munn	100	E. E. Armstrong	15
Calendar Com.	55	I. W. W. Local 80, Bernardsville	20
Cash	50	Frances A. Dallett	10
A. A. Levi	10	W. J. O. D.	12
Angeline Cands	10	Mrs. W. Bowman	10
W. K. M.	10	Mrs. L. L. Hallock	10
Cornelia Prime	10	George R. Gibson	10
Orion Banks	80	Rev. Ch. Hudson	10
Harriet I. Graves	25	Cong. Ch., Winfield, Ohio	19
Mrs. F. Nathan	10	Anon.	10
J. B. Smith, Jr.	10	Anon.	10
Grace M. Talbot	10	The Tripods	10
E. W. T.	30	Wayne Co. Dem. Press	23
J. B. Herschel	10	Ida Littlefield and L. K. Sherman	12
G. C. Longcroft	30	H. W. Douglas	30
Mrs. E. A. Tieman	23	Ely School	12
Etta S. Pelzer	10	F. Fowler	20
Charlotee Goodrich	10	Mrs. Nesser	18
Katherine Vanderpool	10	Anon.	10
Mrs. G. M. Mackenzie	10	Mrs. Bicard	10
L. C. Feighner (col.)	33	Through efforts of Mme. C. T.	13
		Utica Auction Club	23

The Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday announced the addition to the American Executive Committee of Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, and William Edwin Hall, member of the law firm of Stover & Hall, who will act as counsel for the commission.

Poles Keeping Themselves.

In a message to the American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, Henri Sienkiewicz, the Polish writer, urges the committee to make known the activities that are going on among the Poles themselves in Europe for the relief of their unfortunate countrymen. He notes that a committee is working in Switzerland, of which he is Chairman and Ignace Paderewski, Vice Chairman. In Paris the committee numbers among its members Mme. Curie and Baron Taube. In Galicia the head of the work is Bishop Prince Sapicha, while Prince Ferdinand Radziwill heads the organization in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

The committee in New York also announces the organization of new Polish relief committees in Boston, Springfield, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., San Francisco, Ann Arbor, Mich., Schenectady and Toledo, Ohio.

American Women's Fund.

The following contributions of $10 or more have been acknowledged by the American Women's War Relief Fund. Subscriptions should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street.

No name	$50	Mary E. Maxwell	$10
Mary Emory Ware	10	Mary	50
Mrs. E. S. Reed	10	Mrs. G. D. B. Bonbright	50
Mrs. G. B. Ames	50	Mrs. I. Liebmann	10
Mrs. M. M. Kehew	25	Mrs. Grosvenor	10
Mrs. R. W. Smith	50	Mrs. D. Stainforth	10
Margaret D. G. Bursley	25	Mrs. B. Eastwood	25
Mrs. J. H. Brazier	20	Caroline A. Platt	25
Mrs. N. Conant	10	Mrs. Louis Curtis	25
Mrs. E. M. Peckham	25	Miss Alice E. Clay	10

Need Quick Gifts for the Vulcan.

The United States Government has granted the American Jewish Relief Committee on its naval vessel Vulcan space for 900 tons of foodstuffs for Palestine. The Vulcan will sail for Jaffa about March 1. In order to take full advantage of the co-operation of the Government and to utilize all the space, the committee requires donations of flour, sugar, rice, tea, and coffee.

All shipments must be packed in bags, and each bag must be stenciled "For United States Consul, Jerusalem, to be landed at Jaffa," and addressed to "Representative American Jewish Relief Committee, on board United States steamer Vulcan, care of General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn."

Shipments must be rushed by fast freight to reach Philadelphia in time. Persons who are unable to send donations of food may send cash equivalent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, marked "Palestine Food Ship."

Calve to Sing for France.

Mme. Emma Calvé makes her first appearance, after her long absence from America, at Aeolian Hall this afternoon in a concert for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund and French Red Cross. Calvé will sing two groups of French songs and the Chanson Boheme from "Carmen." The remainder of the programme is filled by two groups of numbers by M. Gusikoff, violinist.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Frank G. Griswold, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mrs. A. S. Burden, Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer, Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmadge, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. A. S. Alexander, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss E. G. Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mme. D'Anglade, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss C. L. Morgan, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, and Miss Carol Harriman.

The threatened blockade of shipping by the German Government in British waters, which goes into effect today, will not affect the shipment of comfort kits for French soldiers by the Lafayette Fund or food and clothing for destitute aged men, women, and children of France by the Secours National. These organizations will continue to send supplies by steamships of the French Line. Paul Faguet, general agent of the French Line, said yesterday that the steamships of that line would continue their scheduled sailings as usual to Havre.

Maxine Elliott Relief Barge.

Sympathizers with the work of direct relief in the war zone which is being done by Miss Maxine Elliott are informed that all subscriptions for the Maxine Elliott Relief Barge should be sent to Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., at 520 Park Avenue, who will acknowledge and forward them.

MAKING JOBS FOR BELGIANS.

Rockefeller Foundation Starts Factories for Refugees' Clothing.

The Rockefeller Foundation issued yesterday the third installment of the report of its War Relief Commission, which is now in Europe. The Chairman of the commission is Dr. Wickliffe Rose. The installment deals with the problem of idleness which affects a large part of the Belgian population, and announces an experiment that has been started on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of "providing ample and useful labor to be compensated with food and clothing." Pertinent parts of the commission's report on this subject are as follows:

For the reason that the Belgian refugees in Holland are largely congregated in concentration camps, where all the factors in such an experiment may be easily compassed, it has seemed wise to try out our idea in concrete form first in that country.

A group of 700 refugees housed in a large emigrant hotel in Rotterdam has been selected for a beginning. As the chief need of the refugees in this camp, and in all Holland, is for underclothing, stockings, and shoes, a small industrial establishment is being installed in which the women of the camp will make underclothes and stockings.

The commission has supplied sewing machines and a stock of cloth, yarn, and the necessary incidentals. A committee of intelligent Dutch women has supervision of the work, and an experienced dressmaker, a refugee from Antwerp, has been employed to give her whole time to the immediate management.

If the experiment justifies the expansion of the idea it is probable that the commission will establish similar industries in other camps, possibly with an enlarged range of activities.

While the experiment in Holland goes forward preliminary steps are being taken toward putting the same idea to practical test in Belgium.

In Belgium the debris of buildings should be removed, temporary shelter for men and animals constructed, broken bridges and dikes repaired, roads mended, &c.

An effort is also being made to revive the lace industry upon which about 40,000 women have depended for a livelihood.

The commission adds that the only thing needed to make the lace industry prosperous is a foreign market.

ATTACK WOMAN IN STORE.

Gem Thieves Run When Victim's Screams Bring Help.

Solomon Berglaas and his son, Irving, were at dinner last evening in their rooms at the rear of Berglass's jewelry store at 235 Stanton Street when they heard Mrs. Berglass shriek and call for help from the store. It has been her custom to tend the store while the men are at dinner.

Berglass and his son ran into the shop, where they have a $40,000 stock, and found Mrs. Berglass senseless on the floor in front of the counter. They ran to the door calling for help and a policeman hurried in and then telephoned for Dr. Pace of Gouverneur Hospital and for Detectives Lowenheim, Kemp, and Herbert at Police Headquarters.

When Mrs. Berglass had been resuscitated she told the detectives that two men had entered the store and asked to see a bracelet. As she stepped toward the end of the counter to go around and get a bracelet for them one of them grabbed her and the other struck her twice on the head with a blackjack.

They ran as she shrieked, and examination showed that no jewelry was missing. From her story the detectives say they were in the shop within ten minutes of the attack on Mrs. Berglass, yet they say they found the son, very excited, telephoning to a morning newspaper a complaint that no policemen could be found to protect honest folk from thieves. A uniformed policeman was trying to attend Mrs. Berglass even as the son telephoned, say the detectives.

They took descriptions of the men but could find no trace of them in the neighborhood, though they learned they had been seen running down Willett Street.

SCHOOLS IN WINE CELLARS.

Pupils and Instructors at Work in Caverns at Rheims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The establishment of public schools in cellars is the latest indication that the inhabitants of Rheims are determined not to leave their homes, despite the almost daily bombardments. The Temps says that the primary inspector of the city schools and the chief of primary instruction have begun classes in the immense chalk cellars, which have miles of passages, where wine is generally stored in stacks of bottles numbering millions. Only four cellars have been utilized thus far, but if the experiment is successful, it is hoped that others will be fitted up for the holding of classes. The promoters of the plan decline to accept responsibility for the safety of pupils, but the refugees are so accustomed to cellar life that the disclaimer is not likely to cause a diminution in attendance.

KAISER TO STRIKE CZAR'S WHOLE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

especially frequent lately in the Carpathians. The ice is already broken in the upper reaches of the Vistula on the East Prussian front. The frost has never been severe enough to turn the morasses into trustworthy military roads and these threaten to become impassable. Snow continues to fall, and another fortnight will bring steadily increasing warm weather.

Retreated Just in Time.

The Russians got away just in the nick of time. Instead of having behind them fifty or sixty miles of roadless and impassable territory, with an overwhelming foe in front, they just reversed the situation. The Germans have put scores of miles of this terrible ground behind them and are advancing upon strongly fortified positions defended by adequate numbers of Russians. Their first elemental rush will carry them up to the defenses where the Russians are awaiting them. After that, from the Russian point of view, the fun will begin.

The entire strategy of this war on both the Russian and Franco-Belgian-English fronts has been based on the necessity of killing off Germany's best troops before venturing to attack her at home. Germany doubtless perfectly understands the Allies' intention, but she is under the stern necessity of producing evidence of some success somewhere, not for military but for political reasons. Borjimow was a forlorn hope for the same purpose. It failed, and cannot be repeated.

The Germans in Poland have to contend against another of the insuperable forces of nature. Every wounded man likely to return to the fighting line has been evacuated into Germany, and the towns held by the Germans in Poland are now filled only with soldiers dying of cholera and typhus. The loyal inhabitants have been impressed to attend the sick and dying, and a terrible fear lies over the land.

The Russians will not advance until the proper moment comes. They will continue steadily to fulfill their task of slaughtering the largest possible number of German troops in the cheapest way, patiently awaiting the time when the general advance upon Germany at home can be made profitably.

AUSTRIANS ASK HELP.

Right Flank of German Corps in Buckowina Menaced by Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans are believed to consider the position in Central Poland before Warsaw as a stalemate. The tactics in the extreme South are imposing on the Austrians the necessity of urging the German staff to send them still more men. The Russian force recently in Southern Bukowina has moved north of Nadworna, and now threatens the right flank of the German corps which persists in its desperate assaults on the Wyzkow Pass.

The Austrians, who assembled in great force around Nadworna, are disposed mainly as a warning to Rumania. But for Rumania Turkey would now be completely cut off from supplies. The allied fleets prevent anything reaching her from Dedah Agatch and the Black Sea to Anatolia has been abandoned since the Russians sank 200 small Turkish coast transports. The Germans and Austrians still send some supply trains through Rumania for Turkey.

CAPTURED 50,000 RUSSIANS.

German Official Details of the Great Victory in East Prussia.

BERLIN, (by Wireless to London,) Feb. 17.—Fifty thousand prisoners besides many cannon and machine guns were captured by the Germans when the Russian Tenth Army was defeated in the Masurian Lake district, East Prussia, according to a statement issued at General Headquarters here today. The text of the communication follows:

"In a nine days' battle in the Masurian Lake district the Russian Tenth Army, consisting of at least eleven infantry and several cavalry divisions, not only was driven out of strongly intrenched positions east of the Masurian Lake plateau, but was forced back across the frontier.

"Utterly defeated at almost every point, only the remnants of the army managed to reach the woods east of Suwalki and Augustowo, where they are being pursued. The number of prisoners taken has not been ascertained, but certainly exceeded 50,000. More than fifty cannon and sixty machine guns, besides an unknown quantity of war material, were captured.

"Emperor William was present during the decisive fighting in the centre of our line. The victory was won by veteran East Prussian troops, assisted by other troops who were young for such work but proved their worth.

"The achievements of these troops under fearful weather conditions, marching day and night and fighting against such a stubborn enemy, are beyond all praise.

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg directed the operations with masterly skill and he was brilliantly assisted by Gen. von Eichhorn von Buelow."

A correspondent of the Tageblatt says in a dispatch from Bistritz that the Russian army in Bukowina has been enveloped by the Austro-Hungarians between the Pruth and Sereth Rivers. One Austrian army, pushing the Russians from the south, has reached Storozhinetz, while another Austrian force, having advanced eastward from Marmaros against Wisnicz, now stands in the vicinity of Czernowitz.

A general battle may be expected therefore south and east of Czernowitz. The Russian army has halted twelve miles from that point, the Tageblatt is informed, having met reinforcements.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Emperor has conferred the Order "Pour le Merite" on the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. von Falkenhayn, "in recognition of his services in connection with the victory of the Masurian Lakes."

SERBS TO INVADE ALBANIA.

Will Occupy Strategical Points to Prevent Further Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Strong reinforcements have been sent to the Servians who are repelling the Albanian invaders. Servia has decided not only to drive out the invaders, but to penetrate northern Albania and occupy strategical points to prevent further incursions.

SALONIKI, Feb. 17.—The Albanian raiders into Servia have been defeated, according to dependable information reaching this city, and thrown back across the Servian frontier.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Balkan News Agency from Nish, Servia, under date of Feb. 16 says:

"Albanian attacks upon the Servian frontier posts are developing along the entire boundary. The Servian troops at Okrida retired before an Albanian attack in force, and the town has fallen into the hands of the Albanians.

"Violent engagements took place at Rovine and Devatz, and fighting was being continued when the last courier left those places last night.

"The Albanians have been repulsed at Prisrend. Servians also have retaken Vranichte."

HEARS SWEDEN IS SATISFIED

Report That Fear of Russian Designs Has Been Removed by England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Cable advices to The Chicago Herald tonight on the recent cohesion of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in reference to the war state that the danger of Sweden's joining Germany and Austria while Denmark and Norway sided with the Allies has been averted.

The reason for this, it is said, is that an understanding has been reached by England and Russia, which in the event of an allied victory guarantees Russia an entrance to the Mediterranean. That has removed the Baltic way menace which the Scandinavian neighbors always felt existed.

Operations in the Eastern War Theatre

Black line shows the approximate position of the Russo-German battle front.

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Locate your plant at our Industrial Terminal, right in New York City, with unequaled shipping facilities by rail and water, where rent, power, insurance and trucking are reduced to a minimum.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

COTTON 'KING' A BANKRUPT.

Jesse L. Livermore Loses Millions He Made in Wall Street.

Jesse L. Livermore, whose spectacular rise to fortune during the panic of 1907, and whose equally startling losses in cotton a few months later, made him one of the well-known characters in Wall Street, filed yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court. He gave Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, as his residence. He said he owed $102,474, and the value of his assets were unknown.

His debts are the results of stock transactions during 1913 and 1914, his principal creditors being Mitchell & Co., $27,463; Murray Mitchell, $16,000; Chapman & Seaman, $7,297; H. F. Bachman & Co., $9,740; Wagner, Dickerson & Co., $6,982; Duryea, Tappin & Co., $6,355; Logan & Bryan $5,888, and J. P. Pierson & Son, $500. Among Mr. Livermore's assets are 5,000 shares of West Tonopah Consolidated Mining Company, 15 shares of Long Island Motor Parkway preferred, 7 shares Long Island Motor Parkway common, and a claim for $6,426 against C. A. Litiare.

Mr. Livermore is only 38 years old, and from the age of 16 has been a speculator. His chance came in December, 1906, when he came to the conclusion that the market was on the down grade. He began to sell short in Union Pacific, Reading, Copper and Smelters, and in 1907, when the crash came, he covered his short contracts and made a comfortable fortune.

In the following August he was attracted by the high price of cotton in Liverpool and scented another slump. He made another big killing, and by 1908 was credited with being worth from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. In August, 1908, however, the luck began to turn against him. He was caught long with 500,000 bales of October cotton, and as the price broke 67 points he was supposed to have lost nearly $1,000,000.

Peruvian Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 14.—The Ministerial crisis, which became acute at the end of last month, when the introduction into Congress of the budget brought about a discussion of the country's finances, culminated today in the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Austria Now to Requisition Maize.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—An official decree extending to maize the Government's rights of requisition has been published in the Official Gazette at Budapest, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for

Imported and Special Costumes

(Third Floor)

A number of new Spring models, embodying the smartest style features of the Season for travel, sports, motoring or general use, are now in readiness. Included are the new "Military" (introduced in New York by B. Altman & Co.) and "Meadow Brook" Suits, for Women and Misses,

Made to order at the special price of $48.00

Orders are executed in B. Altman & Co.'s workrooms in the establishment. Superior materials and workmanship are assured.

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34th and 35th Streets New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Remaining Winter Garments—

to be disposed of at very low prices.

Groups are small—styles few of a kind—sizes broken—we cannot guarantee suitable selection for all—but splendid opportunities for those who avail themselves of the values offered—

Winter Coats at $18, $25, $35
Formerly selling at $35, $45, $55 to $75

Street, Afternoon & Dance Dresses
Formerly $75 to $125—$35
Mostly of silk materials—or of velvet combined with lace or net

Dresses—formerly to $75—at $18
A small group, somewhat soiled from handling

Velvet Wraps at $35
Formerly $65 to $125 (mostly fur-trimmed)

Winter Suits—of cloth and velvet
Formerly $65, $75 to $145—$25
Higher-cost Gowns and Wraps at about Half-price—or Very Much Less than Half

Fur Coats and Sets Reduced Accordingly.

Mail orders receive immediate attention, and should be sent without delay to avoid disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce Today and Friday

An Unapproached Offering of

The Finest Imported Fancy Dress Velvets
39 inches wide
Regularly $8.50 to $16.50 Yard
½ Price and Less

These exquisite fabrics, especially adapted for Opera Wraps, Afternoon and Evening Dresses and Coats, are displayed in the most delicate evening tints, all the standard colors and the smart "between shades"—taupe, wistaria, seal, sage, gray and olive—in both plain and two tone effects.
Reduced to 5.50

Similar fabrics were sold earlier in the season at $23.00 yard.

Also Our Regular February Sale of

Wash Silks and Crepes
For Spring and Summer Wear

Real Japanese Striped Tub Silks
36 inches wide, in a most attractive assortment of colors and designs, suitable for blouses and summer dresses.
Regularly $1.00 yard.
Sale Price 65c

The Newest, Smartest Washable Silk Crepes
Especially desirable for tailleur blouses. 31 inches wide, in a variety of colored satin striped effects on white or light tinted grounds.
Regularly $1.50 yard.
Sale Price 1.25

CHIFFON TAFFETA—*"The Silk of the Hour"*

Made expressly for us in the new Lyons finish, and exquisite in quality.

No other fabric approaches in favor this soft finish Silk for spring frocks for day or evening wear, and the color range is the most fashionable of the season.

Ivory	Turquoise	Brown	At 1.25 Yard.
Cream	Yellow	Emerald	
Pink	Cerise	Wistaria	
Ciel	Copenhagen	Bronze	
Maize	Coral	Raspberry	
Lilac	Myrtle	Navy	
Nile	Old Rose	Mahogany	
Salmon	Marine	Black	

Regular price $1.50

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For those who play and who appreciate refined tone quality and scientific adjustment.

Banjos ..... $5.00 to $65.00
Guitars ..... $5.00 to $175.00
Mandolins ..... $5.00 to $150.00

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TRAVIS REPORT MAY DRIVE HUSON OUT

Albany Expects Agricultural Commissioner to Give Up His Job by March 1.

OFFICE COURSE IS ASSAILED

His Administration Is Characterized as "Faulty," and a $2,000 Cut in His Salary Is Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—It was asserted on excellent authority at the Capitol tonight that Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin J. Huson, a Democrat, would retire as head of the Agricultural Department on or before March 1. There was a report also that Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley would hand in his resignation about the same time. Legislation to oust both has been considered by the legislative leaders.

The report regarding Commissioner Huson's retirement was made after Controller Travis had authorized the publication of a report made by Deputy Controller Reusswig of an investigation of the Agricultural Department. The report did not contain any demand for the retirement of Commissioner Huson, but the administration of his department was criticised severely.

The report contained recommendations for retrenchment on such a tremendous scale that Commissioner Huson, who believes that the Republican budget-makers will act upon them without question, it is reported, has reached the conclusion that he cannot continue at the head of the department with credit, either to himself or the State.

"I may have something to say about this report later," said Mr. Huson tonight. "I have not resigned, nor has my resignation been a matter of discussion between Gov. Whitman and myself in any way."

The report of the investigation describes the administration of the Agricultural Department as "faulty," and makes a recommendation that the annual appropriation be cut $102,000. According to Deputy Controller Ruesswig the net increase in the expenses of the department last year over 1910 was $204,453. Of this, according to the report, $100,498 was unnecessary. This increase was due largely to the employment of special investigators, laborers, and temporary employes and not to exorbitant compensation for the regular staff. Continuing, the report charges that the civil service law was abused in exempting places at the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture when the necessity for exemptions did not exist.

As a result of the investigation it is urged that the annual salary of the Commissioner be cut from $8,000 to $6,000 and his expense allowance from $2,000 to $1,000, and that he be compelled to file vouchers for all expense money.

An appropriation of $3,583,583 for 1915 was asked by the department this year. Drastic cuts in many items are recommended. Among suggested eliminations are: Compensation for chemists, $5,000; furniture, $2,000; Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, $10,000; advertising New York's agricultural possibilities, $7,500; inspection dairy products, pure foods; &c., $40,000; nursery and bee inspection, $11,500.

The report further says that the amount collected in fines and penalties in 1914 was $5,000 less than in 1910. For the collection of some of this money special counsel fees, it is charged, amounted to $20 for every $30 penalty. In all $9,587 was paid to special counsel.

The recommendation is made in the report that the practice of sending two men to make inspections, one to do the work and the other to act as a witness, be stopped. This, it is said, was one of the great causes of the increase in the department's expenditures.

WILL CHANGE ELECTION LAW

Present Legislature Will Undertake a General Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—A general revision of the election law will be undertaken at the present session of the Legislature. This was determined upon at a secret conference of the Republican Senators today. The conference was suggested by Senator Brown.

One definite suggestion made at the conference has in view a change in the primary law to permit the name of a party candidate against whom there is no opposition to go on the direct primary ballot without the formality of obtaining petitions. Under the plan contemplated by the Republicans, an unofficial State convention is to be held to recommend candidates for State offices. At the conference today it was suggested that the law should be amended to provide that if after two weeks no opposition candidates for such nominations have appeared, the names of the candidates suggested by the convention should be placed on the primary ballot automatically.

Other amendments contemplate the doing away with all rural election boards and simplifying the election machinery generally along lines already suggested by Gov. Whitman.

Will Attack the Death Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Headed by Jacob H. Schiff of New York City, advocates of the abolition of capital punishment will appear at a joint hearing on March 3 before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Codes to support bills introduced by Assemblyman John J. Ryan and Senator John J. Dunnigan, both Democrats of New York. Among the other supporters of the bill will be George Foster Peabody, Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing; Rabbi Goldstein of the Tombs, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, New York City. Assemblyman Ryan tried to convert Gov. Whitman today, but the Executive persisted in his opposition to the substitution of life imprisonment for the death penalty.

Abolish New Prison Board,

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Commission on New Prisons would be abolished by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman MacDonald, Republican. The measure also repeals the law providing for the construction of a new prison in the eastern part of the State to take the place of Sing Sing.

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FOUR SENATORS BOLT.

Force Side-Tracking of Compensation Rider by Unexpected Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—A bolt by four Republican Senators, all from Brooklyn, prevented the passage in the Senate today of the Sage bill making an emergency appropriation of $425,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission and carrying a "" rider," which provides for the direct settlement of compensation claims between employers or insurance carriers and injured workmen. The provisions of the "rider" were opposed vigorously at a public hearing last week by representatives of all the labor organizations in the state.

The bolt came with a suddenness that took Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, off his feet. There were 27 Republican Senators in attendance, one more than was necessary to pass the bill. Not until the debate had closed and Senator Brown was preparing to have the Senate polled preparatory to the final vote was he informed that the four Republican Senators from Brooklyn had agreed to stand against the measure. The final vote was then postponed. It is probable that the measure will be put on final passage again on Monday night.

The four Brooklyn Senators who rebelled are Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Charles C. Lockwood, Alfred J. Gilchrist, and Robert R. Lawson. Senator Burlingame, speaking on behalf of his Brooklyn colleagues, said that the argument made by Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner in the debate had convinced them that the provision for direct settlements might place the honest administration of the compensation law in jeopardy.

"I am in favor of the State taking over all compensation insurance and cutting out the casualties companies altogether," said Senator Burlingame after the Senate session. "I think that is about the only method by which we can insure honesty in the operation of the law."

It is not believed that the bolt of the Brooklyn men will result in more than a temporary setback to the Sage bill, although there were rumors about the Capitol this afternoon that Senators Ogden L. Mills and William M. Bennett of New York, both of whom were absent from the session today, and Samuel A. Jones of Chenango and William H. Hill of Broome could not be counted upon to vote for the rider. The Republicans have thirty-four votes in the Senate and even the defection of eight would leave twenty-six Senators who would respond to the crack of the party whip. Twenty-six votes would pass the bill.

Senator Brown summoned the four bolters to his room at the Capitol this afternoon and read the riot act to them. It is understood that three of the four promised to be good, and that Senator Lawson alone, who has a large labor constituency, refused to change his position.

Assemblyman William S. Evans of the Bronx introduced a bill in the Lower House today providing for agreements between employers and employes at the latter's option, under which the employe might bind himself to bear either wholly or in part the cost of compensation insurance. Assemblyman Evans said that the bill had been framed to meet conditions brought on by the times. Some employers, he said, had all their profits eaten up and were compelled to discharge workmen because of the high cost of compensation insurance.

GIVE CITY HOME RULE.

Reform Measure Would Confer Control of $30,000,000 in Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The control of $30,000,000 in salaries paid to employes of New York City is transferred from the Legislature to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen by the terms of a bill introduced today by Senator Bennett and Assemblyman Stoddard. The amount involved is one-sixth of the city's annual budget. The measure was drafted by the Citizens' Union of New York in accordance with its programme announced in December, of giving the city Government more complete control of the finances of New York.

It had been expected that Mayor Mitchel would send to Albany next week a measure making for the change proposed by the bill introduced today. The passage of the bill would give the two New York City boards power to reduce the salaries of every employe of the city, from the Mayor down.

The Citizens' Union puts the bill forward as a move for home rule and quotes the platforms of both the Democrats and Republicans as committing them to support of the measure. The introducers of the bill will ask for an early hearing. Supporters of the measure say there is no plan to cut the salaries of city employes.

Saves 200 from Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Under an emergency message from Gov. Whitman the Senate today passed a bill which will save 200 temporary employes of the Public Service Commission from being ousted before July 1, unless an eligible Civil Service list has been made before that date on which their names can be placed. The bill was rushed through at the request of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, the necessity arising from the fact that the present law provides that temporary employes cannot hold their places more than two months. Under this law the Civil Service Commission this month refused to certify the salaries of 140 employes of the Public Service Commission.

See Loophole for Ticket Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—There was no opposition from theatrical managers at a hearing today before the Codes Committee of the Assembly on Assemblyman Steinberg's bill aimed at theatre ticket speculation. The measure provides that the managers of theatres shall print the price on all tickets. It will be a misdemeanor under the bill for anyone to sell the tickets at a price in advance of that printed on them. Mr. Steinberg thinks this will stop ticket speculation. Several Assemblymen, however, thought there was nothing in the measure to prevent theatre managers from printing figures higher than the regular price on tickets and then selling them at a reduction from the printed price at the box office. The speculator could sell them at the printed price.

Suffrage Jubilation Today.

ALBANY, Feb. 17. — Woman suffragists plan a demonstration in the Capitol tomorrow when Secretary of State Hugo signs their resolution submitting the equal suffrage question to the voters of the State. The demonstration is in a measure to take the place of the one plans for which were upset when the resolution unexpectedly was adopted in the Senate recently.

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WALSH STORY FALSE, SAYS ROCKEFELLER

Denies Saying the Foundation Could Use Funds for Strike-Breaking Agency.

WOULD VIOLATE CHARTER

Accuses Industrial Relations Chairman of Distorting His Testimony.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., issued the following statement yesterday from his office at 26 Broadway:

"Newspapers throughout the country yesterday quoted Mr. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, as saying in reference to my testimony in New York:

I asked him [John D. Rockefeller, Jr.] if they [the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation] could be used to establish a strike-breaking agency, if the foundation deemed it to the interest of American workingmen that a strike should be broken. He stated they could.

"This statement, as reported, is absolutely false. The fact is that no such question was asked me, and not alone was no such answer given, but any such inference was unwarranted by either the letter or the spirit of my testimony. If such a question had been asked, I should have answered unqualifiedly that such use of its funds by the foundation would be in violation of the law granting its charter.

"Mr. Walsh is of course aware that strike-breaking is a very sensitive subject with workingmen. He well knows that if I had made such a statement as this it would inflame the minds of workingmen against the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as against those who were trying to administer its affairs.

"It may be that it is not inconsistent with the purpose of Congress in creating this commission that its Chairman should from time to time publish broadcast his personal judgment upon the acts and motives of witnesses who had testified or who were expected to appear.

"It surely could not have been intended by Congress that the Chairman of this commission should distort the testimony of witnesses or put into their mouths testimony which they never gave, the inevitable result of which would be to increase the very industrial unrest which the commission was appointed to allay."

WAGNER ATTACKS AGAIN.

Charges That City's Debt Limit Has Been Wiped Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The New York City debt limit has been wiped out, according to a statement made tonight by Senator Robert F. Wagner.

"While it is estimated that the debt limit of the city is $19,000,000," said Mr. Wagner, "the Controller has stated that this amount is pledged, as follows: $11,000,000 for a Broklyn terminal, which bonds cannot be excluded from the debt limit until it is proved that they are self sustaining, and $13,000,000 has been authorized to take care of uncollected taxes. Then there is a pension obligation of $5,000,000 a year, which has been held by the courts to be an obligation similar to that of bonds. There are many other improvements for which it is contemplated to authorize the issuance of bonds in spite of the city's financial condition."

Senator Wagner said that all talk that mandatory legislation was responsible for the financial condition of New York City might be discounted. Continuing he said in his statement:

"The greatest extravagance in the present administration, in my judgment. For instance, the City Planning Commission. Every one duplicates the work of some other commission or department. or instance, the City Planning Commission was created, costing $45,000 a year. The Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, who receives a salary of $12,000 per year, and whose entire department costs $50,000, could very readily take care of any city planning operations."

Senator Wagner said his sole purpose in calling attention to the financial condition of New York City was to warn the city officials against extravagance and impress them with the necessity of economizing.

"What have you to say regarding Mayor Mitchel's statement that on speaking in the Senate on Monday night you were 'obeying your master's voice'?" Senator Wagner was asked.

"The Mayor's comment that I am the mouthpiece of some one else in making this criticism of the financial administration of the city," he said, "should not, in my judgment, be dignified with a reply. The Mayor knows me and knows that I am capable of discussing these questions without any suggestions from others, just as he is capable of speaking for himself. What I said, I said on my own responsibility and as a result of my own convictions."

Gov. Whitman said today that he did not propose to pass any judgment on the question of whether there should be a legislative investigation of New York City finances at the present time.

"I think, however," he added, "that the Legislature has a lot of work to do without undertaking such an investigation."

Governor Cancels Review.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Gov. Whitman decided tonight that he would be unable to attend the military exercises planned in his honor on Sunday and Monday at Peekskill. It had been intended by Gen. O'Ryan to have a provisional company of the Guard give a service drill, including trench firing, to be reviewed by the Governor as Commander in Chief.

Secretary to Surrogate Named.

John Francis Brosnan of 130 West Seventy-eighth Street, was appointed secretary to Surrogate Cohalan yesterday at a salary of $3,000 a year. The appointment fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Arthur T. O'Leary to become First Law Assistant to the Surrogate at a salary of $6,000. Mr. Brosnan is a graduate of Manhattan College, class of 1911, and of the New York University Law School, class of 1914.

CARRY A QUILL TO ALBANY.

Women Furnish Pen for Signature to the Suffrage Bill.

A large delegation of the Women's Political Union, carrying a big purple quill pen, will leave the city this morning on the 8:30 Empire State Express for Albany and will hand the pen to Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who will sign the Woman Suffrage bill with it. In the cold gray dawn of the morning after the women held their jubilee in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol last week, rejoicing that their bill had passed, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the union, and Miss Albert Hill discovered that the bill had not been signed.

The ceremony of signing the bill will take place about noon today before delegations of women from New York and up-State cities, and moving pictures will be taken of the ceremony. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain will hand the pen to the Secretary of State, who will return it after signing the bill and it will be brought back to New York to be placed in the archives of the union. Among the women in the New York delegation will be Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. J. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, and the Misses Ruth Wellington, Alice Einstein, Ethel R. Peyser, Mildred Taylor, Elizabeth Freeman, and Alberta M. Hill.

"Lead us not into temptation" is a prayer the members of the Woman Suffrage Party are saying continually since the Suffrage bill passed the Legislature. Politicians, becoming increasingly kind, have, in many districts, offered the women permanent headquarters free of charge. It is a temptation, with money needed for so many purposes during the campaign, but all offers have been courteously refused.

Schools for watchers will be opened by the Woman Suffrage Party in the five boroughs beginning March 15, with experienced men politicians of different organizations, such as the Honest Ballot Association and the Citizen's Union, to speak. Addresses will be made by representative members of the big political parties. There will be enough women educated to cover more than 1,000 polling places with a small army of substitutes.

BILL ABSURD, SAYS MITCHEL

Mayor Condemns Proposal to Limit His Right of Appointing.

Mayor Mitchel characterized yesterday as absurd the legislative bill to be introduced by Senator Lockwood of Brooklyn to amend the charter of the city so that all appointments by the Mayor must be made with the approval of the Board of Estimate.

"So far as I am personally concerned," said the Mayor, "my relations with the Board of Estimate are such that the bill would not embarrass me one bit. My appointments are all made, and I would not be embarrassed by filling any vacancies caused by death or resignation.

"The proposed bill is clearly designed to give the organization or the machine—whatever machine or organization it may be—control of the city government. It has been one of the practices of the past to cover up the lesser offices with a good candidate for Mayor. This proposed bill would put into the hands of a political boss a veto on any appointment the Mayor might make. It looks to me like a strike for boss government. You can't have executive responsibility if you take away the power of appointment and removal."

FARGO HEIRLOOMS ENTAILED

Express Man's Bible and Tankard Willed to Future First Son.

James C. Fargo, retired President of the American Express Company at the time of his death, Feb. 7, left an estate of only $270,000 in realty and $275,000 in personalty, according to his will and the petition attached when filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. St. Luke's Hospital receives $7,500. The rest of his estate goes to his sons, grandchildren, and employes. Annie Quinn Gary, housekeeper in the Fargo home at 56 Park Avenue, receives an annuity of $1,200.

A silver tankard given Mr. Fargo by the American Express Company on the sixtieth anniversary of his connection with the company and his family Bible are left to his son, William C., of Williston, L. I., to be held in trust for life. A request in the will desires that both gifts, at the death of the son, be handed down to the latter's eldest son, and so on, so that the tankard and Bible may always remain in the keeping of the oldest of the male line of the Fargo family.

The sons, William C. of Williston, L. I., and James F. of 120 East Thirty-seventh Street, and the grandson, Stuart D. Preston, of 1,167 Park Avenue, each receive two-ninths of the residuary estate. The grandchildren, William Preston Fargo of Williston, L. I., and Helen Fargo Arnold of Smithtown Branch, L. I., James Stanley Fargo of Paris, France, Clara L. and James C. Fargo, 2d, of 120 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Grace Fargo Curtis of 105 East Fifty-third Street, each receive one-eighteenth of the residuary estate.

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Popular styles. Sizes for men and youths. Fine for clear weather wear, also excellent for rainy weather, for these overcoats are made of RAINPROOF MATERIALS.

This is the season of the year when makers are willing to take enormous losses in order to clear their stocks for Spring.

We have had several special sales, as you know, but these are the best bargain "plums" of the season.

BALMACAAN OVERCOATS THAT ARE BEAUTIES. Styles that are swagger and correct. Every one tailored faultlessly, produced by a well-known maker.

These Balmacaans are made of TWEEDS, many of which are imported. GRAY, BROWN and OLIVE MIXTURES. The weight is just right to wear until the very end of the Spring season. A limited number of these "Bals" are heavy weights.

Our selling price ($8.75) is in many instances less than the regular wholesale cost.

WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

MANY FIND WORK, FEWER SEEK AID

Mayor's Committee Reports Labor Conditions in the City Are Improving.

I. W. W. STARTS NEW STRIKE

Persuades Girls to Quit Salvation Army Shop, but Places Are Taken at Once.

Nearly a hundred checks ranging from $1 to $10 were sent to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment yesterday in response to the call for $300,000 needed to continue the relief stations maintained by the committee. George W. Perkins, Treasurer of the committee, will apportion the money among the committee's workshops.

The Mayor's committee, it is said, has given up temporarily its efforts to find a permanent solution of the problem of unemployment and will devote its attention to giving relief in the present emergency. The attempt to organize a loan fund has been abandoned, because the public seems unwilling to contribute to it. Reports brought to the committee indicated that conditions were improving and that many men were being put to work who had been without employment for most of the Winter.

Many Finding Work Now.

This improvement in the matter of employment was reflected in the bread lines, at the Municipal Lodging House, and in the Bowery missions. There was a marked falling off last night in the number of those seeking aid. Even at the Hotel de Gink it was observed that the applicants of the workman type were fewer, leaving for the first time a preponderance of "rounders" and professional tramps.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announced yesterday at the close of a meeting of the association's relief bureau that January was the worst month the association had experienced in its history.

"We helped last month," said Mr. Bliss, "5,620 families, representing 25,000 individuals, at an expenditure of $35,619, as compared to an expenditure of $20,706 in January, 1914. If the association continues to do for the rest of the year the relief work it has been called upon thus far to do it will require another $70,000. To meet the emergency that has confronted us this year we have spent our money very freely, feeling confident that the community, which knows our work, will respond to its needs."

Mr. Bliss said the association hoped to put on six extra nurses on March 1 to deal effectively with the large number of families needing their services.

New Workroom Opened.

Edward H. Pfeifer, Executive Secretary of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, announced last night that his association was conducting an emergency workroom at Christ Church House, and would continue to keep it in operation until the need for it had passed.

At the Hotel Knickerbocker bread line a man, who said his name was Freeman, denounced the applicants in line yesterday. He said he had tried to hire a man from the bread line to clean out his cellar for 75 cents and a meal. None responded, he asserted, and one man he approached threatened to strike him for "bothering" the bread-liner too much. A woman applicant retorted that she had lived in New York for forty years, and was out of work now for the first time in her experience. She said she had kept alive through the bread line, as her friends could not help her because they were without money. Officials of the Knickerbocker Hotel said they were keeping close watch on those in the line, and were convinced that more than 80 per cent. of the men were anxious to work.

The Industrial Department of the Salvation Army announced last night that unless supplies of old linen to be used for bandages were received in forty-eight hours it would be necessary to close workrooms affording emergency work for several hundred men and girls. I. W. W. agitators succeeded yesterday in inducing twenty girls to go on strike against the rate of pay for relief work, but their places were promptly taken. C. Margotta, who was in charge of the relief work, said the I. W. W. had tried to raid the workshops many times this month.

The Bundle Day Committee received yesterday several thousand applications from public school Superintendents for clothing for school children. As the requests far exceeded the supply, the Bundle Day Committee issued an appeal to clothing manufacturers to give cloth that could be sewed up in the committee's workrooms into trousers for schoolboys. Dresses donated on Bundle Day are being made over into clothing for girls.

MORE WORK IN THE STATE.

Public Bureaus Find Jobs for Many Applicants.

Charles B. Barnes, Director of the State Bureau of Employment, issued a report last night in which he said that the bureau's statistics since the first of the year indicated that there was an increasing demand for workers throughout the State, especially in manufacturing lines. The report also gave the record of the State's four employment bureaus, established recently in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. The bureau plans to open other employment offices soon.

The office at 262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was opened on Jan. 4, has registered 4,870 persons and has found work for 697. The metal and machinery business, it was said, were the principal industries to which workers were referred. The Syracuse office, opened two weeks ago, has received 662 applications and has referred 138 to places. The Rochester office, opened a week ago, received 1,046 registrations and referred more than 100 persons to work, and the Buffalo office, opened four days ago, received 535 registrations and referred 20 persons to work. The up-State offices received many calls for farm workers.

Father Knickerbocker

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After being fitted to a Redfern you will agree that the ease with which the reshaping is accomplished is a revelation in corsetry; but the model for your figure must be selected and fitted by a skillful corsetiere to obtain the fullest results.

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Striking War Articles

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD
By H. G. WELLS,

The famous author of "The War of the Worlds"—a prophecy of the future—looks into the nearer future in the light of the great struggle now going on.

FATALISM AND THE WAR
By Prof. RALPH BARTON PERRY,
Professor of Philosophy at Harvard.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN RUSSIAN REFORMS
By ISABEL HAPGOOD.

THE WAR AND OUR LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS
By HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Former Assistant Secretary of State.

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN POWERS
By Prof. FRANZ VON LISZT,
Of the University of Berlin.

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SECRET JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA?

Memorandum to the Powers Said to Have Omitted Important Features.

VETO POWER FOR JAPAN

Suppressed Stipulations Said to Give Her Right to Exclude Others from Concessions.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—If information from presumably well-informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese Legation to the diplomatic representatives here of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia respecting the demands of the Tokio Government on China, omits certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking.

These negotiations, which began late in January, had for their object the determination of the future status of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese Republic. Their course has been guarded with great secrecy.

The Peking Government did not conceal its concern over the situation thus brought about, and on Feb. 6 Sun Paochi, the Chinese Foreign Secretary, in conference with the Japanese Minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty, and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign powers. The Japanese Minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later; but the Peking Government returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

The original demands, according to information from Peking sources, were twenty-one in number, and were far-reaching both in their political and commercial aspects. But it is not known whether the original demands were made orally or in a formal written communication. The memorandum as handed to the Legations of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia is understood to contain but eleven demands, substantially as follows:

Demands German Concessions.

In relation to Shantung, Japan asks that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to consult Japan on all matters previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the Province of Shantung.

China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shantung or any part of the coast on any pretext to any foreign Government; and similarly, no island near Shantung is to be leased to any foreign power.

China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kiao-Chau to Chi-fu.

It is demanded that certain cities in the Province of Shantung shall be opened as treaty ports.

In southern Manchuria and Mongolia the extension is asked of the terms of the lease of the Kwangtung (Port Arthur and Darien) and the Manchurian and Mukden railroads.

In the same region, Japan asks for the acquisition by Japanese of the rights of residence and ownership of land and the grant of mining rights.

In the same region of southern Manchuria and Mongolia the following four requests are made:

Before granting railroad concessions to any third power, China must agree to consult Japan in advance.

Before endeavoring to obtain capital for loans from any third power, China must consult Japan.

Before choosing any foreign, political, military or financial advisers, China must consult Japan.

The transfer of the management and control of the Changchun railroad is to be made to the Japanese.

China is obligated not to alienate or lease any ports or bays on any island near the coast of Formosa.

Some Demands Suppressed?

Among the stipulations said to have been originally presented by Japan which are not included in the memorandum as handed to certain of the foreign legations are the following:

That if China employs foreigners as controlling advisers in police, military or financial departments of the entire country, Japanese shall be preferred; that one-half of the ammunition and arms hereafter used by China must be purchased from Japan, otherwise an arsenal must be established in China employing Japanese experts and materials; that China must grant to Japan the same privileges as other nations to establish missions, schools, and churches throughout the country with the privilege of propagating Buddhism; that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanang, Tayeh, and Pingsiang shall not be granted to other foreigners if a Chino-Japanese company hereafter to be formed, shall disapprove; that certain railroad concessions from Nanchang to Chao Chow Fu, from Nanchang to Kukiang, from Nanchang to Wuchang, and from Nanchang to Hangchow shall be granted; that foreigners other than Japanese shall be excluded from future railroad, mining, and dock building concessions unless Japan shall give her consent.

China's Counter Proposals.

It is learned that China has made three counter proposals respecting that portion of the Japanese demands which concerns concessions in Manchuria, Mongonia, and Shantung. The Chinese Government also has signified its willingness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor, or island to another power, but it has declined to pledge itself to that effect to Japan.

The Peking Government has also expressed itself as willing to discuss any demands which it does not regard as infringing upon her own sovereignty or as affecting existing treaty rights with other powers.

The statute of the negotiations is now rather clouded. Two opinions prevail in Chinese Government circles—one that Japan will press for her demands in full, and the other that Japan cannot insist upon any stipulation beyond the eleven set forth in the communications to the foreign Governments.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 17.—The political demands which Japan is reported to have made upon China during the last fortnight are attracting much attention in German newspapers.

The Kölnische Zeitung says the most important step ever undertaken by Japan occurs at a time when all the great powers of Europe are rending each other, and the United States is playing a rôle which was never expected of her. The Zeitung regrets the "blindness of Germany's enemies, who permit such a catastrophe to threaten the white race."

English Censure of Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—"Gloom in Europe is sunshine for Japan, so Japan is making hay," is the comment of The Manchester Guardian on the demands made by Japan upon China, which The Guardian declares "in some ways are scarcely compatible with the declared object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to insure the independence and integrity of China."

The Guardian contends that in meeting Japan's very comprehensive projects in Manchuria, Shantung Province, Eastern Mongolia, the Yangtse Valley and in Fukien, China, has none of the advantages which she had before August of last year. Her European friends are occupied, the paper says, and the United States, which is one of the guarantors of the "open door" policy, has urgent business closer home.

WASHINGTON NOT ALARMED.

Thinks the Memorandum to the Powers the Basis of Negotiation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Press dispatches from Peking and Tokio concerning the Japanese demands on China attracted much interest here today, but officials of the United States Government and diplomats at the Japanese and other embassies would not discuss them in any way.

The United States Government has been kept in close touch with developments, along with Great Britain, France, and Russia, through the embassies and legations in Europe, as well as at Tokio and Peking. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda are also understood to have discussed the situation informally here.

Officials and diplomats have followed throughout a policy of rigid secrecy. The understanding from the best informed sources is that the Japanese demands, as revealed to the powers, relate to certain localities and do not concern China as a whole, affecting only sections of Shantung, Southern Manchuria, and inner Mongolia.

The recent statement given to the press by the Tokio Foreign Office had also been communicated to the powers. Briefly it assured them that nothing in the Japanese demands interfered with the territorial integrity of China or the principle of equal opportunity in the Far East. This tended to clarify the situation, which had been somewhat confused for foreign Governments by various rumors and reports of an extensive plan for commercial expansion by Japan in China.

It was said also in well-informed quarters today that nothing thus far had developed which had occasioned any formal inquiries from the United States to Japan on the subject or had raised any apprehensions that the "open door" policy to which the United States and the powers were committed by Secretary Hay during McKinley's Administration would be adversely affected.

In connection with reports that Japan originally contemplated a much more extensive plan for expansion in China by obliging the Chinese Republic itself to obtain the consent of Japan before employing any foreign political, military, or financial officials, while various rumors of this kind have been transmitted to officials and diplomats here from time to time since the negotiations began, the memorandum finally given to the powers, which constitutes, it is believed, the present basis of negotiation, is known not to be in accord with the unofficial advices.

DINNER FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Labor and Other Conditions Discussed, with Everett Colby, Host.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Union Club by ex-State Senator Everett Colby, of Essex County, N. J. Although the dinner was private and the nature of the subjects discussed was not stated, it is understood that there was an informal exchange of views of various current conditions, particularly labor.

Twenty-four guests were present, among them Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, Benjamin Bridges, Norman Hapgood, William C. Relck, William Jay Schieffelin, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Mayor Raymond of Newark.

SHOT, PILOT STUCK TO POST

Guided British Warship Under Fire in Suez Canal Though Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A stirring little story of quiet heroism displayed during the battle against the Turkish invaders the other day has been told to me here. The hero of the incident is a pilot named Carew, who was on board the warship Hardinge, one of the vessels engaged on the canal helping to repel the Ottoman attack.

The ship came under the heaviest fire, and Carew was severely wounded in the arm and leg. He would not, however, leave his post, although suffering terribly. "Bring me a chair and prop me up," he said to one of the crew. "I will see you through." The gallant pilot is now in the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his leg. Happily, he is making good progress and his recovery is assured.

CITY BREVITIES.

Forty-five nurses of the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School received diplomas last night. Scholarships and prizes were awarded to half a dozen others.

A mass meeting of negroes to protest against recent lynchings in Monticello, Ga., will be held tonight at Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 102 West 133d Street.

The Art Students' League, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, denies it has authorized a boy, calling himself Samuel Lang, to solicit help for his "art studies."

Alexander Horvarth was convicted in the Kings County Court yesterday of obtaining money falsely as a "missionary." He will be sentenced Tuesday.

BUYS BURNS KETTLE.

Walter Scott Gets Vessel Poet Used to Make Toddy.

An antique copper kettle, said to have been used by Robert Burns in making toddy, was sold at the American Art Galleries last evening to Walter Scott for $42.50. It was one of the items in a collection of the late George P. Philes sold by order of his sister. John Allan, a well-known New York collector, said that he obtained this kettle, a punch bowl and a toddy ladle from the Globe Tavern at Dumfries, which was frequented by Burns in the later years of his life. Mr. Allan sold the punch bowl to the late S. L. M. Barlow and the toddy ladle to the late J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany. The kettle Mr. Allan presented to his daughter, at the sale of whose effects about 1875 Mr. Philes purchased it.

Gabriel Weis paid $245 for an extra illustrated copy of the Caxton Society's edition of "The Waverley Novels," John Quinn gave $19 for a presentation copy of a first edition of "The Princess of the Tower," by Bliss Carman, and $25 for "Songs from Vagabondia," first edition, autographed by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey. George Bernard Shaw's "Preface to Three Plays by Brieux," original wrappers, New York, 1910, one of fifty copies, went to James F. Drake for $20. "Child Verse," by the late Rev. Father John B. Tabb, 32 pages, 8vo., Boston, 1899, was sold to Mr. Quinn for $24.

The sale, which was made up of different properties, brought a total of $2,333.25.

WELCOMES CHARITY INQUIRY

Head of Organization Society Says It Courts Publicity.

Otto T. Bannard, Vice President of the Charity Organization Society, of which Robert W. de Forest is President, said last night that this charity would welcome a full investigation by the Legislature in accordance with Senator Thompson's resolution urging State investigation of all private charities in this city.

"The society has always stood for the fullest publicity of finances and results," said Mr. Bannard. "If such publicity were made compulsory it would simply call upon all such societies for that which this society has always done."

The society, he said, adopted a resolution five years ago endorsing a recommendation of the State Board of Charities that the board have authority to supervise the work of private societies not in receipt of public funds, and at that time offered to co-operate with the State Board in an effort to obtain such legislation. Mr. Bannard sent a letter to Senator Thompson yesterday, in which he said that the society had gone on record several times in favor of State control of private charities.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AWED.

Admits Europe's War May Be Fulfilling Scriptural Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17.—That it looks as if the Scriptures are being fulfilled and the end of the world is approaching was admitted by Cardinal Gibbons tonight during a general discussion of the war.

"The news coming from Europe is terrible," he said. "It awes me. It is beyond our realization. We cannot grasp its magnitude nor what it means. It is terrible—horrible, indeed."

"Does it not look as though the Scriptures were being fulfilled—'Nation shall rise against nation, and there shall be sorrow throughout the world,' which will be a sign that the end is near?" he was asked.

"Yes, it does," admitted the Cardinal. "Think for a moment what this war means, if you can—I cannot. When one life is lost on board ship all the country is startled. When the Titanic sank with more than 1,000 of its passengers the world was horrified. That was a thing that occurred only once. Loss of life in great numbers occurs only once in a while. But now, in this greatest war of the world, a thousand, nay, ten thousand, lives are being sacrificed every hour the war continues."

MAN-A-CEA WATER stops stomach disorders

Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to overcome indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers.

Not a laxative

NEW BOOK ON DOGS FREE. Dr. Delaney's interesting new book, entitled, "For Your Dog's Sake." It's just off the press. Write for YOUR copy. Vermilax Co., Inc., Dept. 34, 220 W.42d St., N.Y.

Colds Are Dangerous

leading to Pneumonia, a disease that proves fatal more than any other. Keep out of drafts or exposure—careful diet—and take Brown's Bronchial Troches to relieve coughing incidental to colds. Harmless but efficacious. Sold by all druggists—25c, 50c, and $1.00 packages.

7-20-4 R. & J. SULLIVAN & Co.

Increased sales for over forty years tells its own story. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world. FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

WHY THE WAR

White Papers of England
White Papers of Germany
Orange Paper of Russia
Gray Paper of Belgium
Yellow Book of France

The famous "Georgie," "Willie" and "Nickie" correspondence, and President Wilson's neutrality proclamation in pamphlet form.

It is impossible to form an opinion of the causes of the war and responsibility for it without accurate knowledge of the part played by each nation—knowledge to be found only in the above mentioned official documents.

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NOTICE!

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LARGEST PUBLIC MARKET IN AMERICA,

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Rentals Are Lower Than Ordinary Stores.

Located in the heart of the city, will be most widely known market in the world.

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Telephone: Murray Hill 1100.

HAS PITY FOR KLEPTOMANIAC

Magistrate Herbert Urges Treatment for Woman Pilferer.

Mrs. Catherine Northrup, also known as Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh, who spent several months in the Tombs Prison in 1913 and who was given a suspended sentence after pleading guilty to stealing a meshbag worth $500 from Miss Dorothy Fisk in St. Bartholomew's Church, was found guilty in the Women's Night Court last night of disorderly conduct, which included the theft of an umbrella last Sunday from a member of the congregation of St. Thomas's Church in Fifth Avenue. Magistrate Herbert postponed the passing of sentence, however, until Saturday, asking Assistant District Attorney Dickinson to take up the matter of the suspended sentence in the meantime. The Magistrate formed the impression that the prisoner was something of a kleptomaniac and that she might be cured by treatment. Addressing her he said:

"I don't believe you are bound by ordinary circumstances to steal. I think your mental condition requires treatment, and if this is to be done you must be taken before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, who gave the suspended sentence."

At the woman's examination, Detective Barrow of the Second Branch Bureau testified that on last Sunday he followed her into and out of St. Leo's Church, the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Marble Collegiate Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and St. Thomas's Church. He said she moved her seat in the churches, jostled those passing in and out, and otherwise acted suspiciously until she obtained the umbrella, which she had when arrested. The woman admitted going into the churches, but denied that she had done so to steal. She said that when she pleaded guilty to the larceny charge in 1913 she had been forced to do so, but she did not explain how. She was represented in court by a woman lawyer, Lucy Liedtke of 54 Nassau Street.

Baby Scale

Accurately adjusted scale with large plain dial and pointer. Handsome Enameled Wicker Basket holds baby comfortably. $2.75, now $2.49; $7.50, now $6.89.

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Rubber Gloves

Protect the hands in Housework.

Household Rubber Gloves, 98c. This sale 78c
Perfection Rubber Gloves, 79c. This sale 69c
Hand Dry Rubber Gloves, 39c. This sale 29c

MONEY SAVING RUBBER GOODS SALE

Sick room comforts and the many articles which are so useful in cases of sudden colds or unexpected illness are never needed quite so generally as in midwinter.

Variable weather and extremes of cold and heat make delicate people peculiarly susceptible to sudden attacks, and we are suggesting many useful articles which should have a permanent place in every household. Specially low prices for this sale.

FREE

Hot Water Bottle Cover

Fine quality soft canton flannel "Kumfy" hot water bottle cover, which helps retain heat and protects body from direct heat. 19c value; with any hot water bottle at..... 79c or over

Riker Hot Water Bottles Fully Guaranteed.

No. 1, All White Rubber, with loop handle, $1.10; now 89c
No. 3, All White Rubber, with loop handle, $1.50; now 98c
"Priscilla," 49c; now 39c
"No Seam" No. 3, All White Rubber, 89c; now 79c
"Special" No. 2 Moulded Red Rubber, $2.50; now $2.25
White Rubber Face Bottle, 79c; now 59c

Irrigator Outfit

5 feet of highest quality red rubber tubing and 2 polished hard rubber pipes with shut-off; saves the expense of buying a new syringe 50c, now 39c.

Bath Sprays

No. H. A. 99, complete with 5-foot strong rubber tubing, nickel bath-tub connection; nickel nozzle for medium spray. 99c, now 79c.

Overhead Shower

Puts another bathroom in your house. For genuine health-giving effect and thorough cleansing the shower bath is a leader.

Attached by simply putting in a few screws. Polished brass tubing, heavily nickel plated, with heavy canvas curtains on nickel rings. Big value at $4.98, now $4.79.

Riker Shoulder Braces

hold the body erect and keep it right; straighten round shoulders; compel proper, deep breathing and expand the chest; stimulate the use of all of the lung cells all of the time; comfortable to wear and so simple to adjust any child can put them on without assistance. $1,25, now 98c.

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Can be worn in any shoe; relieve tired, aching feet; support broken down arches or instep. $2.50 pair, now $1.89.

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For weak and sprained ankles and for all athletic purposes, baseball players or any one having lame or weakened ankles; do not interfere with the comfort of the shoe. $1.00, now 79c.

Trusses

Our Truss Department is very complete in all sizes from Infants' to Adults', for Femoral, Scrotal, Umbilical and all other forms of Rupture. We have a private fitting room in charge of an Expert. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Atomizers

Frequently the best of remedies fail in their curative mission because not properly applied. This is particularly true of Throat and Nasal Remedies, Antiseptic Solutions and medicines that are intended for application to the mucous tissues of the head, nose and throat, etc. By means of a carefully selected atomizer the best results are obtained.

A Throat and Nasal Atomizer

Will spray either water or oil. Hard rubber tip, continuous spray, fitted to a large size "Perfect Finished" bottle, 39c; now 33c

V. A. 85

Two-tipped throat and nose spray for all medicinal light oils as well as all aqueous solutions, 85c; now 67c

V. A. 100. Hard Rubber Tip, Soft Rubber Bulb.

Continuous spray. Complete with three tips for nose, throat and larynx. For vaseline, alboline and medicated oils; $1.00; now 79c.

Ice Bags

Oval shape, moulded red rubber, nickel screw cap, 75c; now 69c.

Chocolate moulded, nickel screw cap, $1.50; now 99c

English check, nickel screw cap—
Six-inch, 65c; now 49c
Nine-inch, 85c; now 69c
Twelve-inch, $1.15; now 89c

Vito Health Belt

Gives a firm support to the small of the back and spine. Correctly holds the body and organs in proper position. Prevents sagging at the waist line. Improves the general appearance and makes you feel physically fit. Easy to put on and comfortable to wear. Men of profession, leisure or trade find this one of the most satisfactory methods of reducing girth. Many reducing belts selling as high as $5 do not give any better results than Vito Health Belts. We guarantee them satisfactory.

$2.00, now $1.89

Abdominal Belts all specially reduced for this sale.

Wheel Chairs

The greatest help an invalid or convalescent can get is plenty of nourishment, fresh air and sunshine. A wheel chair places them in position to enjoy the latter. We supply wheel chairs on short notice. Prices on application.

Rental $4.00 for Two Weeks.

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For the relief of Piles, Constipation and Ailments caused by sluggish intestinal circulation; highly polished; hard rubber.

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Elastic Hosiery 10% Less

Up-to-date doctors are using Elastic Hosiery in the successful treatment of Varicose Veins, Sprained Ankles and Weak Knees. The pure gum rubber, silk and cotton thread from which our Elastic Hosiery is made are the very best obtainable. The elasticity of our hosiery gives uniform support which makes it very comfortable to wear.

Anklets, silk, $2.50, now $2.25; thread, $1.75, now $1.57
Garter Hose, silk, $3.50, now $3.15; thread, $2.00, now .. $1.80
Knee Caps, silk, $2.50, now $2.25; thread, $1.75, now .. $1.57
Leggings, silk, $3.00, now $2.70; thread, $1.75, now $1.57

We supply ready-made hosiery or will make to your order. If you cannot visit any of our stores we will send an expert man or woman fitter to your home, or you can order by mail. Order blanks on request.

Aluminum Cups

Set of six, which fit into largest cup; convenient for outings; 25c; now 19c

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A clever Metal and Red Rubber Stopper, which keeps a bottle air-tight; 25c; now 19c

Cold Weather Garments Reduced 25%

Every one of these garments was made in our own hygienic factory from first quality materials by our regular employes. A mild December and January has left us with an overstock. To dispose of this and keep our factory busy we offer you these high quality warmth and comfort giving garments at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

Alaska Red Felt Lung Protector

Made to meet Alaskan weather conditions. It is a good, serviceable chest protector at a low price. Heavily fulled wool felt. Fast color. Gives all the protection offered by a higher priced pad. 45c; now 32c.

Australian Wool Lung Protectors

Made of fine Australian Wool Felt, soft and fleece-like. Warm and thoroughly protective against cold and wind. Can be washed by simply using warm water. Thoroughly satisfactory and moderately priced. Two sizes—87c, now 65c; $1.07, now 80c

English Felt Lung Pads

Made of fine English Wool Felt. Impervious to wind or cold. Most approved, snug-fitting shape, and may be worn on chest or back. Two sizes—67c, now 50c; 87c, now 64c.

Hygienic Chamois Lung Protector

Made of whole piece fine soft tanned chamois, perforated to admit of proper healthy radiation of body heat. Made double only. Small $1.18, now 88c; large $1.59, now $1.19.

Men's Chamois Lined Auto Vest

Made of selected soft tanned chamois, cut same style as a regular vest. Fits snugly to body. Buttons in front. High cut around neck. Thoroughly protects the chest. $3.75, now $2.81.

Ladies' Italian Cloth Jacket

Splendidly finished. Stylishly cut for women's wear. High cut around neck. Gives ample protection to throat and chest, where most needed. Perfect fitting. Very dressy. Five sizes. $3.23, now $2.42.

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Perforated chamois of selected quality. Admits of healthy radiation of body heat. Fits snugly. Is quite inconspicuous. Can be worn over any garment. $3.97, now $2.98.

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Heavy weight whole piece chamois, soft tanned. Does not harden if washed in warm water. Protects neck and chest, both back and front; stands lot of wear. Unlined, $2.50; now $1.87.

Men's Unlined Chamois Vest

Same material and make as above, but cut for men's use; $2.75; now $2.06.

Ladies' Paper Vests

Made of toughened fibre paper; wind proof, and retains the body heat; very light and pliable, so can be drawn into any shape to fit snugly to the body; 45c; now 33c.

Paper Chest Protectors

Same strong, fibre material as paper vest, but cut to protect chest and back; 19c; now 2 for 25c.

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Sanola Syringe Hook

(which prevents tubing and bag from cracking and provides a convenient place for this article)

With Every

Fountain Syringe

at 89c or over

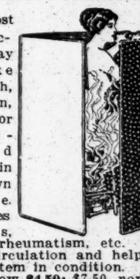
All Riker Fountain Syringes are fully guaranteed.

"Priscilla," 49c; now 43c
Chocolate Moulded No. 2, $2.50; now $2.25
"Superior" Moulded White Rubber, $3.50; now $3.25
No. TA98 Special, 98c; now 89c
"No Seam" red rubber, $1.35; now $1.19
No. 3 Special, $1.75; now $1.39
Combination No. 2, $1.39; now $1.19
Red Rubber Rectal Tubes, 45c; now 39c

Rubber Chin Bands

One of the most satisfactory methods of reducing double chin, especially popular on account of its small cost and great convenience. 50c, now 39c.

Robinson's Bath Cabinets



The most satisfactory way to take Turkish, Russian, Vapor or Medicated Baths in your own home. Relieves colds, chills, rheumatism, etc. Stimulates circulation and helps keep the system in condition. $6.00, now $4.50; $7.50, now $6.49.

Riker Nipples

Made of clean, pure rubber. Popular non-collapsible ball top. Each packed in a separate carton. Doz. 50c, now 35c.

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25c, now 19c
50c, now 39c

Teething Rings

No. 12. Set of three Celluloid Rings, three colors, 25c. Now 15c
No. 6. One Ring White Celluloid, 15c. Now 7c

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Plain, pr. $1.50. Now 98c
Padded Top, pr. $3.50. Now .. $1.98
Spring Top, pr. $5.50. Now .. $3.98

Rosewood Crutches

Spring Top, pr. $9.00. Now .. $7.98

Insoles

Keep the feet warm and dry. Cork and Hair, or Cork and Felt, 10c pair. Now 7c

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Bed Pan
White Enamel, $1.75. Now $1.59
Grey Enamel, $1.50. Now $1.19

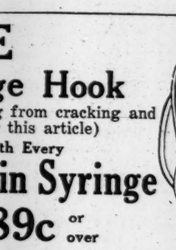
Douche Pan
White Enamel, $1.50. Now $1.19
Grey Enamel, $1.25. Now 97c

White Enamel Urinals
Male, 98c Now 79c
Female, $1.19. Now 98c

White Enamel Solution BASINS
Shallow, 45c; now 39c
Shallow, 55c; now 43c
Shallow, 50c; now 47c
Deep, 50c; now 43c
Deep, 60c; now 49c
Deep, 70c; now 59c
Deep, 80c; now 69c
Deep, 90c; now 79c

10 Quart White Enamel Pail, with Cover, $1.40 Now $1.25

Medicine Case



Most useful for travelers and the home. Come in several sizes, with from 6 to 12 vials, either corked or metal capped, and in several grades of leather.

Case illustrated, No. 2309A. 9 bottles, metal capped; $1.19, now 98c. Others reduced to 79c, $1.10, $1.75, $1.79 and $3.19.

Riker's Emergency Case

A most complete outfit, containing many things necessary for "First Aid." Also a complete medicine chest for treatment of ordinary aches and ills. Pills, Salves, Bandages, Antiseptic Dressings, Remedies and Standard Drugs. $1.98 and $3.98.

Riker's Absorbent Gauze

Five-yard package, 33c..Now 29c

Riker's Gauze Bandages

Assorted sizes, 1b., 75c..Now 67c

Riker's Oiled Silk

14x15 ins., 25c.....Now 19c
½-yd., 60c.....Now 49c
1 yd., $1.00.....Now 93c

Rubber Sheeting

White, Single Coated—
1 yd. wide, 59c yd., now 49c.
1 yd. wide, $1.12 yd., now 98c
White, Double Coated—
1 yd. wide, $1.50 yd., now $1.19.

Kleinert's Rubber Crib Sheets

98c—now 89c.

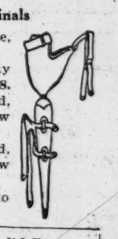
Paper Bed Sheets

50c—now 39c.

Hospital Blankets

White Rubber, 36 in. x 72 in. $1.39—now $1.25.
Black Rubber, 45x72 in. $1.75—now $1.57.

Rubber Urinals



No 1, male, day use, $1.30, now $1.04.
No. 2, female, day use, $1.60, now $1.28.
No. 11, male, child, day use, $1.25, now 98c.
No. 16, female, child, day use, $3.10, now $2.48.
Others reduced to $2.19, $2.68, $2.84.

Red Rubber Invalid Rings

Affords invalids untold comfort. Superior to pillows. Sanitary, waterproof, and easily inflated to size desired. No. 8, 16 in., $2.05, now $1.64
Other sizes, 9 in. to 20 in., reduced 20 per cent.

Prevent Your Clothing Catching on Fire

Many serious accidents have occurred recently from people's clothing and draperies catching fire. This risk may easily be avoided by treating the material, such as aprons, dresses, curtains, etc., in the following manner: One pound of Ammonium Phosphate, which may be purchased at any Riker-Hegeman Drug Store for 25c, is dissolved in one gallon of water, and the clothing is saturated in this solution, which, after becoming dry, is fireproof. This is a "safety first" precaution which parents should avail themselves of—especially those who have to work around gas ranges, cooking and handling inflammable materials. Avoid the dangers of serious accident by fireproofing the clothes in this way.

Eye Bath Cup

Every medicine chest should have one. Blue, flint or amber glass; also aluminum 5c

Serviettes

Superior Sanitary Napkins; highly absorbent. Handy package of six Napkins. Large size only. 25c package, now....19c

For Reliable Goods and Prompt Service Go to

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Mail Order Dept. 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

For Washington's Birthday, these Standard

Wool Bunting Flags

Very specially REDUCED for this patriotic occasion. Prices as quoted will prevail up to and including Feb. 20th *only*.

Size in feet.	Each Reduced to
2 x 3	$1.13
3 x 5	$1.76
4 x 6	$2.48
5 x 8	$3.56
6 x 10	$5.18
8 x 12	$7.65
10 x 15	$12.15

Bloomingdales—Third Floor.

Milady Fashion's Latest Whim Is Reflected In Our Street and Evening

Gowns

Daintiest of all, perhaps, among street gowns, are the pretty, new "Empire" models, although those featuring the natural waistline have a charm all their own.

The vogue calls for "*choker*" collars, long sleeves and the full skirts, as our showing indicates. The most wanted colors, including putty, battleship grey, Belgian blue, etc., are here, carried out in taffetas, crepe meteors, crepe de Chine, etc. Prices are extremely moderate. BLOOMINGDALES' showing of

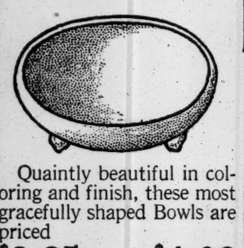
Evening Gowns

in the new decollete effects, are in the main slightly modified reproductions of European models. An exquisitely dainty and modish Gown may be bought for as little as **$24.75**—and so upwards.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor.

Japan Sent Us These

Decorative Bowls



Quaintly beautiful in coloring and finish, these most gracefully shaped Bowls are priced

$2.25 to $4.98

They are now the vogue for table decoration, especially when fitted out with miniature Japanese Gardens. The tiny bridges, pagodas, men, women, etc., are priced **25c** and **50c** the set at BLOOMINGDALES'—and you build your own Japanese landscape. Or—you may grow the Japanese water-lily in your bowl, using gravel and water.

Bloomingdales—Third Floor.

Just One of the Likable

New Hand-Bags, $2.95

The Buyer calls it his "*safety-first*" bag. First it "*snaps to*," then, with a twist of the finger-piece, it DOUBLE locks—both in a single, simple motion.

The leather is of genuine crushed morocco or soft pin-seal—prettily shirred.

The lining is of heavy silk in two-tone effect.

Fitted for purse and for mirror. Nickeled, jeweled top frame.

If you are a connoisseur in hand-bags, you will find BLOOMINGDALES' price, **$2.95**, exceptionally low.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor, Centre.

Bloomingdales 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

HEAR MEXICO CITY HAS CHANGED HANDS

Villa Men at Juarez Report That Obregon Has Evacuated and Zapata Is in Control.

FIGHTING NEAR MANZANILLO

Crowds Try to Buy First Corn in the Capital — Silliman to be Stationed at Vera Cruz.

EL PASO, Feb. 17.—Gen. Obregon, the Carranza commander, has evacuated Mexico City, according to advices received tonight by the Villa authorities in Juarez from the south.

It was said that the troops of Gen. Zapata had occupied the capital.

Advices received by officials in Juarez stated that the troops under Gen. Villa had scored a victory over the Carranza forces at Sant Ana Ocoatlan, between Zapotlan and Manzanillo, a west coast port. It was stated that 200 of the Carranza forces had been killed.

Gen. Villa himself was reported today at Zacoalco in Jalisco State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There has been a slight improvement in the food situation in Mexico City. Some corn has arrived and thousands thronged the place where it was sold. No flour has been brought into Mexico City, but there is a supply of sugar, coffee, and fruit. The water supply is still out and sanitation is bad.

Secretary Bryan announced tonight that John R. Silliman, American Consul at Mexico City, would go to Vera Cruz, where Gen. Carranza has established the seat of his Government. Carranza recently announced that all diplomatic business with his administration must be transacted through him personally. Silliman's transfer, it was pointed out, involved no question of recognition of any of the contending Mexican factions.

With the apparent intention of making an effort to straighten out the Mexican tangle, Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Constitutionalist agency here, and Charles A. Douglas, general counsel for the agency, left Washington today for Vera Cruz to have a series of conferences with Gen. Carranza. Juan Neftali Amador will be in charge of the agency during the absence of Mr. Arredondo.

The agency today received a cable from Minister of the Interior Zuraban stating that Gen. Somaza, with 3,500 men, and Gen. Pablo Marrera, with 300 men, had surrendered to the Constitutionalist General, Pablo Gonzales, in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Gonzalo Novos, with 800 mounted men, it was stated, had surrendered to Gen. Obregon in the State of Queretaro.

The agency is advised from San Antonio, Texas, that Saltillo is now occupied by Eulalio Gutierrez, who has, it is reported, expressed a willingness to adhere to the Constitutionalist cause if his services are accepted.

Villa forces are still at Monclova, and are making no attempt to advance northward toward Piedras Negras, on the Texas border, according to advices reaching the State Department today. The situation at Piedras Negras was reported unchanged. The troops there are under command of Gen. Davilla.

A report to the department dealing with conditions in Sonora informed the department that Gov. Maytorena and staff have not made any significant troop movement of late, and that the military situation had been quiet for some weeks. The report said that Gen. Juan Cabral was ordered by Gen. Villa some weeks ago to go to Sonora to assume command of the troops in that State, but on account of apparent friction between Gov. Maytorena and Gen. Cabral the latter left the State on Feb. 4.

Persons arriving in Nogales from the region of the Mormon colony of "Colonia Morelos," in the Bavispe River country, reported to the State Department's agents that about 2,000 Villistas, supposed to be the forces originally starting for Sonora under the command of Gen. Cabral, were encamped at that colony.

Another report informed the department that the Carranzistas in the State of Sinaloa had not lately advanced in the direction of Southern Sonora further than Navajoa. These Carranzistas are under the command of Gen. Iturbe. The food situation is becoming more acute in Sonora, food being scarcer and higher. Fiat money there is continuing to depreciate. At Cananea shoes are being quoted at 35 pesos a pair, and a man's pay, when he can find work, is from 2 to 3 pesos a day.

SILLIMAN LEAVES AT ONCE.

Transfer Helps Carranza, Though Diplomats Are More Uncertain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Silliman, who had just moved from a hotel to a private house and were getting things in shape for housekeeping, will leave for Vera Cruz on Saturday at the latest.

Mr. Silliman's transfer to Vera Cruz by Washington orders is regarded here as likely to have important effects. Coming so soon after the First Chief's circular prohibiting his Generals to listen to representations of confidential agents of foreign Governments, it is believed the move will strengthen Señor Carranza, and, while not the equivalent of recognition, is a step in that direction. It is true Mr. Silliman was originally accredited as President Wilson's confidential agent near Carranza, and therefore there might seem nothing unusual in his returning to that position, but just at this moment it is recognized that Carranza scores distinctly by the transfer.

There is much speculation here as to the effect on the status of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps. While Mr. Silliman has no regular diplomatic status, the fact that he was known to represent the President of the United States gives his departure to Vera Cruz great weight. In view of the First Chief's orders there is no authority here with whom diplomats can treat. Their position is likely to become so anomalous that their Governments may find themselves in a dilemma, either ordering them also to Vera Cruz or withdrawing them from the country. As long as the diplomats remain here the Brazilian Minister will continue to represent American interests.

"I am sorry to leave Mexico City," Mr. Silliman said. "I have been well treated by the officials and made many friends, both among Mexicans and members of the American and foreign colonies."

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores at the *same price as before.*

Hunyadi Janos Water has been recommended by physicians for over 50 years as a reliable remedy for

CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

WOULD REOPEN FAIR ESTATE

Grandchildren of Mrs. Nelson Seek a Settlement.

In an effort to finally dispose of the suits brought by the three grandchildren of Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, against Mr. Fair's sisters, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hermann Oelichs, John M. Bowers made three motions yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan. One motion was to strike out as "false and sham" certain allegations in the complaint, for a judgment upon the pleadings, and to punish Henry M. T. Beekman, counsel for the plaintiffs, for bringing the suit.

Charles L. Fair was the son of James G. Fair, who left an estate of about $30,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. Fair were killed in an automobile accident in France in 1902. So far as anybody knows both husband and wife died at precisely the same time. But if it could be found that Mr. Fair died first then the heirs of Mrs. Fair would come into the huge fortune. There were about forty-two of these heirs, and all of them became active. There were a number of suits, but they were settled by the payment of various sums of money. Mrs. Nelson settled for $267,000, and covenanted that no legal proceedings would be brought for a larger share of the estate by her or by any person representing her. Then the estate went to Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs.

Recently Mrs. Nelson's grandchildren, George E. and Theodore Lofler, and Mabel E. Towle, began suit to compel Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs to render an accounting, alleging that their grandmother had been induced to settle with the estate by misrepresentations. They thought she should have received at least $3,000,000. Mr. Fair's will was probated in California.

Justice Gavegan said he did not understand that Mr. Beekman was in contempt for acting in behalf of his clients. Philip Carpenter, for the plaintiffs, said that if there were no merit in the suit, it might be difficult for the defendants to explain why they gave another heir-at-law an additional $38,000.

"The fact is," said Mr. Carpenter, "the defendants rushed through the settlement of the Fair estate under the laws of California, where the presumption is that when two persons die as the result of the same accident that the male survived the female."

Decision was reserved.

COMMUTER TRAIN OFF RAILS

Steel Cars Bump Over Lackawanna Ties, but No One Is Hurt.

Six cars of a crowded commuters' train on the D., L. & W. jumped the track as the train was about to enter the Bergen Tunnel where the Morris and Essex division tracks join the main line yesterday morning. Although the train bumped along on the ties for three-quarters of its length, no one was injured. The train was composed entirely of steel cars.

The train was moving slowly, its engineer awaiting a signal to enter the tunnel, when a journal of one of the rear axles of the second car broke and the truck fell. This car and the five behind it were thrown from the track, only the engine and the first car remaining on the rails.

HENRY FORD HIRING SING SING CONVICTS

His Reform Theory, Outlined Before Industrial Commission, Now Being Put to the Test.

EQUIPPED BY AGENTS HERE

With New Names and Clothes, Ex-Prisoners Go to Employers Auto Man Has Interested.

When Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile man, announced before the Industrial Relations Commission a few weeks ago his belief that every convict sent out of Sing Sing Prison could be reclaimed, his theories of reform were accepted in many quarters with a grain of salt. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Ford's plan was not limited to theory, but that it already had been put into effect. Discharged and paroled Sing Sing convicts are now being sent to all parts of the West under an arrangement made by the automobile manufacturer.

According to a report which reached THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. Ford entered into an agreement with Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, whereby he is informed of every prisoner who leaves Sing Sing. The complete records of the convicts are furnished to Mr. Ford and he makes a card index.

When the prisoners are ready to leave the institution they are called before Warden Osborne and are asked whether they want a chance to start life anew. If they desire an opportunity to "make good" they are told work will be supplied for them far from New York. They are pledged by word of honor to live up to the principles of the Sing Sing Brotherhood, the welfare organization which is co-operating with Warden Osborne in moral uplift, and they promise never to take advantage of the men who have been responsible for their new opportunities.

Mr. Ford has written to a large number of manufacturers throughout the West asking for their support in this reclamation work. Most of these manufacturers he knews personally and has selected because of their sympathies with the Ford principles of social welfare. All of the employers who have consented to "try out" Sing Sing convicts have been placed in a separate list, and as the men are discharged from prison these manufacturers are notified to have Eastern agents meet them in New York. This city, consequently, is a kind of clearing house. The prisoners are interviewed here, and an investigation is made by the agents. Then the men are sent to the cities where Mr. Ford would have them go.

It is a basic principle that an ex-convict will do the best for himself if he starts under entirely new circumstances and conditions. With a first-class railroad ticket and some pocket money, he is sent on his way under a brand-new name, not an alias, but a name which is to be his real name forever afterward.

The influential friends who have lent support to Mr. Ford's plan become morally responsible for each man sent to them. They, only, know the convicts' real name and histories, and no opportunity is presented to let the real facts circulate among the employes in the plants. The ex-convicts are put at work with other men, and are watched, perhaps, but trusted, and every opportunity is offered them to re-establish themselves.

One discharged prisoner, who arrived here a few days ago, was received yesterday by the New York agent of one of the largest steel plants in the United States, situated at least 1,000 miles from New York. In this case it was the President of the steel plant who had become interested in the reformation work. He has an international reputation and is of the self-made type himself.

The local agent of the steel plant found the ex-convict needed clothes and a suit case. He was fitted out in such a way that after leaving a haberdashery, he might well have been taken for a well-to-do clerk. He carried an extra suit and other clothes.

What proportion of Sing Sing's discharged convicts choose to take advantage of the opportunities offered could not be learned. It was suggested yesterday that the plan might be extended very easily to other prisons in all States. Under such an arrangement, it was pointed out, it would be well for the East to send men West and the West to send men East.

Mr. Ford was Warden Osborne's guest at Sing Sing on a recent visit to New York. There he came in personal touch with prisoners who are the mainstay of the Sing Sing reform system. He told them that in hard, honest work could be found the only salvation for discharged prisoners.

RECEIVING CONVICTS DAILY.

Ford's Welfare Chief Discusses Work of Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—"We have no especial arrangement with Warden Osborne of Sing Sing to take convicts from that prison as their terms expire," said John R. Lee, head of the sociological department of the Ford Motor Company, today when asked about a report to that effect in New York.

"But we are getting convicts daily, and putting them at work," he added. "We got one from Sing Sing yesterday. I cannot tell you his name. We have had other convicts from New York State, so this is not an exception or noteworthy case."

E. G. Lelbold, secretary to Mr. Ford, was asked if he knew anything about an arrangement with Warden Osborne to take convicts and replied that he knew of no such agreement. Mr. Ford himself could not be reached.

FIRES PISTOL TWICE IN LOBBY OF M'ALPIN

"I Am Surrounded by German Spies," Cries Man as Guests Flee to Shelter.

BLANK CARTRIDGES FOUND

Arrested, Prisoner Refuses to Tell His Name—His Mental Condition to be Investigated.

J. B. Wilson, assistant manager of the McAlpin, paused yesterday afternoon in the course of a tour around the mezzanine gallery of the hotel to take a glance at the clock opposite the desk. Noting that it lacked a quarter to 3, he cast his eyes downward to see that all was well in the lobby.

Standing under the clock was a man, who, at that instant, drew from his hip pocket a wicked-looking pistol. Mr. Wilson leaned over the rail and shouted:

"Get that man with the gun!"

Immediately two house detectives, Allen and Bascome, ran toward the man, but before they reached him he had drawn the weapon and fired a shot. Allen grabbed him just as he fired a second time.

Several hundred persons were in the lobby, among them a number of women, but none screamed. The clerks behind the desk stood in their positions and looked on calmly to see what was going to happen. Among others there was a rush to cover as soon as the first shot was heard. Pillars were seized as places of shelter. Even palms appealed to some as safety zones. Many ran into the place where the telephone booths are, and one man entered a booth and shut the door after him. Not a few hurried into the bar, but the majority divided and rushed to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street exits, and the revolving doors could not whirl fast enough for them.

Allen grabbed the man and seized the weapon.

"I am surrounded by German spies," cried the prisoner. "They dog my steps all the time."

It is said he fired the first time in the direction of Samuel H. Hains of 40 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, a guest of the hotel, who he said was one of the "German spies" that had been on his trail. He refused to give his name.

Search was made for the bullets. It was noticed that when the pistol was discharged the second time the barrel pointed at the floor. The marble was not nicked and there was no sign of a piece of lead in the vicinity. The detectives examined the weapon and found that the other chambers contained blank cartridges.

It was believed at the hotel that the man was out of his mind. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street police station, where a charge of felonious assault was made against him. There, too, he refused to give his name. He was well dressed, wore a short, dark mustache, was short in stature and about fifty years old.

In the Yorkville Court the man still refused to give his name. There was nothing upon him to indicate his identity, though his hat bore the name of a Philadelphia manufacturer. He kept muttering something about "German spies" while in court. Mr. Hains said he had never seen the prisoner before. The man was held by Magistrate Simms in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. As he was being led away he shouted:

"If you had only protected me I would never have fired this shot. I did not try to shoot Mr. Hains. He got in the way."

The Magistrate directed that the prisoner's mental condition be looked into. The man had told Detective Allen before leaving the hotel that he was an inventor and had just originated something that would put a quick end to the war in Europe, but that he was prevented from doing anything with it because of German spies.

DICKENS WORK BRINGS $100.

Rare Issue of "A Tale of Two Cities" Sold to James F. Drake.

Frederick W. Morris paid $115 at the American Art Galleries yesterday for the Halliwell edition of Shakespeare's works, printed on heavy Dickinson paper. Only 150 copies of this set were issued.

The "Des Fermiers Généraux" edition of Jean de la Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles en vers," two small octavo volumes, printed in 1762, went to James F. Drake for $170. E. J. Wendell paid $67 for John Latham's "Birds of the World," London, 1781-1801, and $56 for George Edwards's "Natural History of Uncommon Birds," London, 1747-1760.

George W. Reid's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank," London, 1871, brought $67.50.

A first issue of the first edition of "A Tale of Two Cities," in the original parts, with all the wrappers and advertisements, an uncut copy, went to Mr. Drake for $100. It is one of the scarcest Charles Dickens items to obtain in the original parts.

Evert J. Wendell paid $36 for about 2,000 playbills of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, 1837-1843. Pierce Egan's "Sporting Anecdotes," London, 1825, in binding by Riviere, sold for $56. The "Works of Lord Tennyson," 12mo, London, 1859, with a water colored painting under the gold on the fore edge, depicting a scene from "Locksley Hall," brought $47. An extra illustrated copy of Anthony Hamilton's "Memoirs of Count Grammont" was obtained by J. McGuire for $89.

The total for the sale was $3,186.50.

Nervesjumpy? Is it an effort to work? You are run down—you are inviting disease. Hoff's Malt Extract will build you up and make you strong. Work then becomes a pleasure.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Eisner-Mendelson Co.
90 West St., New York

EXTRA QUALITY
TRADE MARK
DUNLAP & Co.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

SPRING STYLES

Celebrated Hats

NOW ON SALE

178-180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
Chicago Philadelphia
Agencies in All Principal Cities

6 PHOTOS 75¢ IN ANY POSITION — THAT'S ALL

Regular Price Without Coupon, $3.00.
If this Coupon is Presented to

Sol Young Photographer

At any of the following Studios:

MANHATTAN.
1204 Broadway, bet. 29th & 30th Sts.
40 W. 34th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave.
142 W. 23d St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
107-109 W. 125th St., n'r Lenox Ave.
985 Lexington Ave., corner 71st St.
1807 Amsterdam Ave., n'r 140th St.

BRONX.
474 Tremont Ave., cor. Washington.

BROOKLYN.
23 Flatbush Avenue.
850-852 Broadway, cor. Park Ave.

NEW JERSEY.
157 Newark Ave., opp. Erie St., J. C.
923 Broad St., opp. City Hall, Newark.

Present Coupon with the Order. (T)

CUT HERE

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PURE Olive Oil may be compared to PURE Milk And POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL may be compared to CERTIFIED MILK. It is more than pure. It is select.

Full Measure Tins

POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

CHARGES WARD CO. FIXED BREAD PRICE

Continued from Page 1.

witnesses took seats at the rear of the room, after depositing on the long table reserved for the attorneys a pile of bread, said to be way under weight.

The first witness called in the attempt to establish the conspiracy charge was Eli Kaufman, a delicatessen dealer of 506 Seventh Avenue, who said that he had been selling bread manufactured by the Cushman Company and by the Wards. He bought his bread from the drivers. The trouble, he testified, started on Tuesday, Feb. 9, when he was informed of the proposed increase in price. The driver had told him, he said, that the retail price should be 6 cents a loaf, but he refused to meet that demand, and on Wednesday, Feb. 10, he hung a sign in his window which read: "No Raise on Bread. Five Cents a Loaf."

After he had put the sign in the window, he said, the driver for Ward's came in and asked him if he intended to sell for 5 cents a loaf.

"I told him yes," said Kaufman. "He said, 'Well, you can't have our bread then.'"

Q.—Did he tell you what to sell it for?

A.—Yes, 6 cents. He said everybody would sell it for 6 cents.

D.—Did he return on Thursday?

A.—Yes. He wouldn't sell me bread. He said I would have to charge 6 cents if he sold it to me.

On Saturday last, said Kaufman, the driver returned and sold him some bread for 5 cents a loaf, putting it in the case himself. Kaufman said he sold some to a customer and it was returned with the complaint that it was stale. The driver came again on Monday and left more stale bread, said the witness. Kaufman said he had complained and asked to take the stale bread back.

"The driver said that the bread was good enough to sell for 5 cents," testified Kaufman.

The witness said that customers had come in later and asked for Ward's bread and that he had lost customers because he was unable to furnish it.

George G. Fender, a groceryman of 209 Columbus Avenue, gave the testimony directed against Lasher, which formed the most important link in the evidence of the dealers. He was asked first to identify Lasher, and then said:

"On Tuesday, (Feb. 9,) he told me I would have to charge 6 cents."

Q.—You raised the price?

A.—Yes, Sir. That along until the day before yesterday. But I got Dillman's bread last Saturday and I charged five cents for a small loaf.

Loaf Short in Weight.

The witness said that a man by the name of McIntyre was in the store on Saturday and asked for Ward's bread. He told him he was charging 6 cents, but had Dillman's bread for 5 cents. Then, he said, McIntyre took a large loaf of Ward's bread and one of Dillman's bread and placed them on the scales. Dillman's bread was six ounces heavier. He said that Lasher was in the store at the time and objected strenuously. He told me: "We won't stand for any grocer to weigh our bread alongside another loaf."

On Tuesday, he said, Ward's wagon did not stop at the store, but he saw it on the street and sent for the driver. Lasher, he said, had complained about the signs in the window stating that the price of bread was 5 cents a loaf.

"He told me, I want you to give up selling Dillman's bread for 5 cents or I won't sell you bread," testified Fender. "'We won't allow anybody to sell under 6 cents. Any time you want bread send Dillman away.'"

A clerk in the Fender store, Walter Lawson, confirmed that part of Fender's testimony in which he said that Lasher had warned him that he would not sell him bread unless he charged the consumer 6 cents a loaf.

The fact that the Attorney General's office has a note on which one retailer was instructed to charge 6 cents for bread came out when Frank Anastasio, a dealer of 208 Columbus Avenue, was called. He said he bought Ward's bread from Lasher and had been told that he must sell it for 6 cents. Two piles of bread were left at his door by different concerns one morning since the increase, he said, and on them was a note which gave these prices: "Bread, small size, 6 cents; large size, 10 cents." He did not know who left the note. The Attorney General's office may have a handwriting expert make an investigation.

Lasher was the last witness. Mr. Becker first explained to him the law concerning immunity and asked him if he was willing to waive the right to obtain immunity which he would otherwise get by testifying. After asking several questions, Lasher waived immunity, saying that he supposed he would have to face the trouble if he had done anything wrong.

"I doubt if you will be prosecuted, because I know what it is to take orders," commented Mr. Becker.

Lasher said that he was stationed at the bakery in Southern Boulevard in the upper section of the city. Like other employes, he was a small stockholder in the company.

"Fender says you told him to sell at 6 cents a loaf," began Mr. Becker.

Lasher thought that over for a while and then explained. His instructions he said, had come from Arthur Gibson, whom he described as a Manager. He said there was another Manager, George Hoernley. The instructions to the drivers, he said, had been given at a meeting held several days before the increase went into effect. Mr. Hoernley was not present, he said, but Gibson was on hand. His instructions for the retailers, he said, "was to tell them they were to sell for six cents."

He denied that he had had any argument with Fender about the weighing of bread and said that Fender wasn't in the store at the time he mentioned. He was asked why he did not stop regularly at Fender's store.

"Because Fender was abusing us right and left," he said. "I felt he was running down our goods. He said it was John D. Rockefeller's system of raising prices."

"How many did you tell you wouldn't give them any more bread?" he was asked.

"I didn't tell any," he replied.

Lasher was questioned again about the meeting at which instructions were given, and finally said:

"We were told to tell the grocers to raise the price 6 cents, which I did."

The instructions had been for all of the drivers present, he said.

He was asked how many had consented to raise the price.

Fifty-one Agreed to Increase.

"I have fifty-one customers aside from Fender," he said. "All the others agreed."

Henry Heinzer, chief statistician of the Produce Exchange, was on the stand yesterday morning. He said that he believed the increase in the price of wheat was due almost entirely to the situation abroad, and that there had been what amounted to a panic among countries which needed wheat when Turkey entered the war and shut off wheat from Russia. He did not think that any big speculators were responsible for the present condition. In the last sixty days, he said, there had been a marked tendency on the part of farmers to hold back their wheat.

Mr. Becker closed the hearing yesterday until next Tuesday, when he will again summon the baking company and milling men before him to supplement former unsatisfactory testimony. His efforts to get several men of national prominence in the wheat business before him are not meeting with great success, inasmuch as he has not the authority to subpoena those outside the State. J. Ogden Armour has refused to come, and George E. Marcy, President og the Armour Grain Company, is said to be on his way to California. James M. Patten has not answered a request to appear, and Charles W. Pardridge and Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago wheat operators have declined to testify. Mr. Becker hopes to get Joseph Leiter to testify.

The bringing of test cases under the Brooks act was deferred yesterday, and other lines abandoned in light of the new developments, but these will be resumed today. The witnesses Assistant District Attorney Colnon had expected to tell of an attempt to boycott a Long Island City concern by competing companies, because the former concern would not increase its price for white bread, did not appear. Subpoenas were issued for three or four witnesses and the investigation will be renewed today by District Attorney Perkins.

TELLS OF BREAD AT 3 CENTS.

Marks Says It Can Be Obtained in Harlem Bridge Market

Borough President Marks told the members of his Citizens Committee on Open Markets yesterday that bread weighing from eleven to twelve ounces was being sold at the Harlem Bridge Market for 3 cents a loaf. It had gone down half a cent a loaf since Monday, he said. One dealer, according to Mrs. George Kline, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Harlem Board of Commerce, was offering loaves weighing twenty ounces for 6 cents.

The committee adopted resolutions approving the Borough President's recommendation that certain city properties be used for the sale of bread by dealers and housewives. This committee was appointed to make a further study of the bread problem. Dr. D. G. Armstrong, Miss Sadie America, J. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, S. Walter Kaufman, and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb.

NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

Despite Exports, Government Reports Supply Adequate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Assurance that the United States is in no danger of a shortage of food, despite enormous exports to Europe, was given tonight by the Department of Agriculture in a statement to the public. The surplus of the wheat, above domestic needs, on hand Feb. 1, the statement said, would permit the exportation of nearly 1,000,000 bushels daily until the new crop is available.

It was pointed out that the average price of meat animals was 7 per cent. lower in January than a year ago; butter 2 per cent., potatoes 35 per cent., apples 37 per cent., and the price of chickens slightly lower.

"The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was estimated to be 891,000,000 bushels," said the statement. "The estimated surplus carried over from the 1913 crop was about 76,000,000 bushels, making a total available supply of 967,000,000 bushels. As the normal annual per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels, 520,000,000 bushels should meet our domestic requirements; 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seeding. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels.

"Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by Jan. 30. This left 147,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the past five years for export between Feb. 1 and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year.

"The new American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market. It is estimated that from that source there will be available 100,000,000 bushels. A surplus of 75,000,000 bushels or more from India will be available in May and June. The increase in the Fall sown wheat acreage of the United States in 1914 was 11.1 per cent., or over 4,000,000 acres.

"It would seem that the United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs."

In a letter to Mayor Mitchel of New York, replying to a suggestion that an embargo be placed by the Federal Government on exports of wheat, the President thanked the Mayor for his letter and for the report of the Food Committee, headed by George W. Perkins, in which it was suggested that the amount of wheat in the United States at the present time as compared with the amount on hand a year ago be made public.

"The matter is one to which the Administration has, of course, from the first given the most thoughtful and careful attention," wrote the President. "The Agricultural Department is in possession of all the facts. About these facts some very erroneous impressions obtain."

It is understood to be the position of the President that he has no authority to declare an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, even though such a step were considered wise.

SOCIALISTS URGE FOOD DEPOTS

Petition to Congress Signed by 100,000 Blames Spsculators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Bearing more than 100,000 names, in response to appeals by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, a petition asking President Wilson and Congress to establish food supply depots was filed in the House today by Representative Kent of California, an Independent.

The petition declares "The speculators are arbitrarily and unnecessarily raising the prices of necessities of life," and that the Government should conserve the interests of producers and consumers against speculators.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

The Business Page of The New York Times is consulted for latest news in fashions and manufactures. Best means of reaching host of buyers.—Advt.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 & $5 SHOES

For thirty-two years W. L. Douglas shoes have had his name and price stamped on the bottom before they left the factory, which has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. W. L. Douglas shoes, thus stamped, are always worth the price you pay for them.

Call at any one of W.L.Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3.75 shoes for style, comfort and service are not equalled for the price. W.L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00.

Visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

Boys' Shoes
$3.00, $2.50, $2.00
Like W. L. Douglas men's shoes, the same high grade leathers and workmanship. They will withstand the hard knocks a live boy gives his shoes, and for honest service have no equal.

W. L. Douglas shoes have a world-wide reputation.

CAUTION! INSIST UPON HAVING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES WITH HIS NAME AND PRICE STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
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IN CASH AND OTHER PRIZES TO THE WINNERS IN

The Evening Mail's Booklovers' Picturegame

$1,000 in Cash First Prize

Here Is How You Can Win One of The Prizes:

The Booklovers' Picturegame consists of a series of 77 pictures. Each one of these pictures is drawn to represent the name of a book.

The Evening Mail will publish one of the pictures every day until all the 77 pictures have appeared.

Prizes will be awarded to those who can tell the names of the books represented by the pictures.

The Picturegame will be made up of a series of pictures like the two printed here.

The picture on the left is drawn to represent "The Christian." What picture do you think the one on the right represents?

Get THE EVENING MAIL To-day

It Contains the First Two Pictures in the Picturegame.

CHURCHILL NAMES NEW COMMITTEES

Only One of Mayor Mitchel's Appointees to Board of Education Receives Chairmanship.

GREENE KEEPS OLD PLACE

John Martin, Who Opposed President, Remains Head of Vocational Schools Committee.

President Thomas W. Churchill announced yesterday the new standing committees of the Board of Education for the school year ended Feb. 1, 1916.

With the exception of Ernest F. Ellert, who is placed at the head of the Committee on Special Schools, none of the members appointed by Mayor Mitchel in December last gets a Chairmanship of a committee. Mr. Ellert is a strong adherent of Mr. Churchill's policies and was reappointed by the Mayor.

Mr. Churchill, however, fulfills his promise that he would make no reprisals for the opposition to his re-election as President on Feb. 1. He retains as Chairman of the important Committee on Finance former Vice President John Greene, who was the opposition candidate for President; Robert L. Harrison, who was the opposition candidate for President in 1914, succeeds Alrick H. Man as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Hunter College, while Mr. Man is put at the head of the Committee on Studies and Textbooks in place of Dr. Ira S. Wile.

John Martin of Staten Island, who has been an outspoken opponent of a number of Mr. Churchill's policies and who supported the candidacies of Messrs. Harrison and Greene, is made Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, succeeding Mr. Ellert. Thomas M. De Laney of Brooklyn leads the Committee on Supplies in place of Louis Newman. Miss Olivia Leventritt, an anti-Churchill member, is put in charge of the Committee on Lectures in place of Henry J. Bigham.

The following Churchill supporters are retained in their Chairmanships: Frank D. Wilsey, Committee on Buildings; Morton Stein, Committee on By-Laws and Liquidation; Rupert B. Thomas, Committee on Sites; George J. Gillespie, Committee on Elementary Schools; Arthur S. Somers, Committee on High and Training Schools; Francis P. Cunnion, Committee on Care of Buildings; Gen. George W. Wingate, Committee on Athletics; M. Samuel Stern, Committee on Nominations.

Mayor Mitchel's appointees, other than Mr. Ellert, are thus taken care of:

Paul Fuller, member of two committees; Franklin H. Giddings, member of two committees; Raymond B. Fosdick, member of three committees; Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., member of three committees; Louis B. Pink, member of three committees; Mary E. Drier, member of two committees; Walter H. Bennett, member of two committees; Helen St. Clair Mullan, member of two committees, and John F. Benson, member of two committees.

$200,000,000 IN MOSQUITOS.

They Detract That Sum from Jersey Farm Values, Says Dr. Lipman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 17.—The second annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association opened here today under the Presidency of Dr. Ralph H. Hunt of East Orange.

Dr. Jacob G. Lipman of the New Jersey Experiment Station, in an address, said the extermination of mosquitos would increase New Jersey farm values about $200,000,000, and that the marsh land, if reclaimed and developed as in Holland, would be worth $1,000 an acre.

One of the principal speakers was James E. Brooks, Consulting Engineer of the Essex County Commission, who said that more had been learned about mosquitos in 1914 than in half a dozen years before.

"The ditch system of meadow drainage of the late Prof. John B. Smith," said Mr. Brooks, "has proved ineffective in some cases. Much has been done, however, by the inclosure of meadows with dikes and draining them through tide gates. The meadow north of Peddie Ditch has been so inclosed and within a year it may be possible to drain all the meadows in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, and Union Counties."

TO EXTEND COMPENSATION.

Insurance Superintendent Would Include Practically All Employments.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Superintendent of Insurance Frank Hasbrouck in his report, which will be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow, speaking of workmen's compensation, indorses the main features of the New York law, but says that it should be amended in certain particulars. He advocates that the forty-two groups be eliminated and the benefits extended to cover practically all employments.

Another feature which should be corrected, he says, is the cumbersome method prescribed for settling claims. Massachusetts and Michigan are mentioned as States which have successful plans permitting employers and insurance companies to make prompt and direct payment to claimants.

The four methods of insurance provided by the law are indorsed as affording healthy competition based upon service to the public. It is suggested that all employers be required by law to keep accurate payroll records for insurance purposes.

$700 FOR A MEZZOTINT.

"The Farmer's Stable" Brings Top Price at Moale Sale—Total, $4,167.

"The Farmer's Stable," by William Ward, after George Morland, a mezzotint, printed in colors, fine impression, brought the highest price of the second evening of the Frank V. Moale sale at the Anderson Galleries, going to J. F. Drake for $700. Another mezzotint, printed in brown, by Ward, "Pointers," after T. N. Sartorius, open letter proof, went to A. Falkner for $50.

A rare colored lithograph of Trinity Church, New York, drawn on stone by John Forsyth and F. W. Mimee, New York, 1847, went to Robert Friedenberg for $152.50. Drake paid $55 for "Mrs. Sheridan," after Gainsborough, by Sydney Wilson, and $72.50 for "The Ladies' Waldegrave," after Reynolds, by the same artist. "A Letter," signed proof etching, printed in brown by Anders Zorn, went to A. Falkner for $50.

The returns for the evening were $2,232, making a total of $4,167.

The Red Cross sale at the Anderson Galleries tonight will be of prints, books, paintings, bronzes, porcelains, &c., contributed by artists and others to the Red Cross Committee.

MELLEN AGAIN A WITNESS.

Federal Grand Jury Resumes New Haven Investigation.

Charles S. Mellen appeared again yesterday as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury, and from this it was learned that the Government had resumed its investigation of the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The inquiry is in charge of Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, but neither he nor Mr. Mellen would discuss the matter in any way. Mr. Mellen will be examined again this afternoon and several other witnesses from Boston and New Haven are to be interrogated.

ACCUSE DAYTON OF DEALS.

Witness Says Federal Judge Demanded Higher Dividends on Threat

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 17.—Before the Congressional sub-committee investigating charges against Federal Judge Alston G. Dayton adjourned its hearing here late today, it heard testimony concerning Judge Dayton's coal, oil and gas interests, and the part the jurist was alleged to have played in the formation of the Federal Carbon Company. The members of the committee left tonight for Washington, where, they announced, hearings would be resumed next Monday.

S. A. Moore of Philippi said he had been connected with a bank of which Judge Dayton was a director and held stock in a number of corporations with Judge Dayton. Moore said the Federal Carbon Company was organized as a selling agent for the Acme Carbon Company on the advice of Judge Dayton that it would not be in violation of anti-trust laws For several years Moore testified, the Federal Company paid dividends of 20 to 25 per cent. annually. Later, he said, the dividends fell off. On one occasion, Moore declared, he, Judge Dayton and Charles W. Teter, an attorney of Philippi, met in Moore's office, where a letter was dictated to a party whom Moore could not recall and which contained a threat that if dividends were not more liberal the matter would be taken to a Federal court. After that, Moore said, the dividends increased to three or five per cent. a month.

Moore testified that an unproductive oil property had been sold to the South Penn Oil Company through a letter written by Judge Dayton to an official of the Standard Oil Company, which controlled the South Penn.

Edward A. Mead of Parkersburg said he was called as an expert on pipe lines in a case before Judge Dayton. The Judge, he said, asked G. L. Cabot of Boston, the defendant, if he believed Mead's testimony. Cabot, Mead declared, said he did not and the Court ruled out Mead's testimony.

HARASS NON-UNION MEN.

Ohio Coal Strikers Placard and March Them Through Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Feb. 17.—A mob of 200 striking coal miners captured three non-union men at the West Wheeling mine, a few miles from here, today, bound their arms, covered them with placards inscribed "I am a scab" and "West Wheeling scab," and marched them in a parade to this city and Bridgeport. While the men were roughly handled, they were not injured seriously. This is the first real violence in the strike, which has been in effect since last April and has forced 15,000 men into idleness in the Eastern Ohio coal fields.

After the men had paraded their victims here and in Bridgeport, they released two of them, and marched back here with the other. The police here rescued the non-union man and dispersed the mob.

Last night the striking miners built bonfires surrounding the West Wheeling mine, and when the non-union men appeared for work this morning they were warned away. The mine was forced to close down. The mine owners appealed to the county authorities for protion, but no arrests were made, and the strikers continued to picket the mine.

HEIRESS PLANS GOOD DEEDS

Miss Carter, Who Inherited $2,000,000, Starts Settlement Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—Miss Lillian G. Carter, the young Atlanta girl who recently inherited more than $2,000,000 by the death of her father, Josiah Carter, a railway operator, of New York, announced today that she had decided to devote her life to settlement work. Miss Carter is only 18 years old and very pretty, but she takes a serious view of the responsibility placed on her by the possession of wealth.

"I shall not be a social butterfly," she said. "I intend to devote myself to settlement work and do all the good I can. I believe it to be the duty of one possessing wealth to do good with it."

Miss Carter has already begun settlement work. Accompanied by her cousin, Miss Sue Brinkley, a Boston society girl, she visited the cotton mill district tonight and gave a song and musical entertainment. Some years ago Miss Carter's father and mother were divorced. The mother remarried and is now Mrs. H. G. Courtney of Atlanta. Miss Carter has lived with her mother, but when her father died in New York recently he left all his property to her.

CAPTIVES SENT TO MINES?

Russians Said to Have Been Forced to Work in Alsace Coalfields.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Journal des Débats publishes a dispatch from Porrentruy, near the Swiss frontier, which says that the Germans are using Russian prisoners, transferred from a camp in Baden, to supply the places in the Saar Valley coal mines of German miners who have been for the most part transferred to the Franco-Belgian coal districts for the purpose of mining as much coal as possible before the advance of the Allies.

This is instanced as a further German violation of the rules of warfare, which forbid the use of prisoners in utilitarian employment.

RECLUSE LEFT RICH HOARD.

Cash, Bank Books, and Insurance Policies in Home of Old Caretaker.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 17.—When Captain of Detectives John Hiney today searched the home of John Nolan, seeking the names of his relatives, a tin box containing $1,000 in musty $10 bills was discovered on a shelf in the pantry. The currency was wrapped in newspaper. Two bank books showing $3,000 deposits were found in a trunk and two paid-up life policies for $5,000 each were among blankets in a closet. In a bureau drawer were two diamond pins and other costly articles of jewelry.

Nolan was caretaker of the grounds of the Jersey Central's Broad Street Station. He had lived here thirty years, but since the death of his wife, two years ago, had became a recluse. He dropped dead of heart disease in the hallway of his home yesterday.

GEORGIA BANKER KILLED.

A. D. Oliver Shot in Front of His Bank—No Motive for Crime.

LEESBURG, Ga., Feb. 17.—A. D. Oliver, President of the Farmers Bank and Loan Company here, was shot dead tonight in front of his business place. The motive for the shooting is unknown.

Oliver was released from the Mississippi State Penitentiary several months ago, after having served four years of a term on a charge of bigamy. Evidence was presented which convinced State officials that Oliver was the victim of mistaken identity.

WIFE ACCUSES J. E. CARTER.

Daughter Supports Her in Action for a Separation.

Mrs. Katherine D. Carter applied to Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court yesterday for an allowance sufficient to support her pending the trial of her suit for a separation from James Edward Carter.

In an affidavit Mildred Carter, a daughter, stated that she had seen her father in the Spring of 1907 at Broadway and 102d Street and followed him to a house near by. In the letter box of this house she said she found her father's name. So she called at his apartment and found with him a woman named "Ida." She had luncheon with her father the next day, she continued, and "Ida" was also present.

Mrs. Carter said that her husband lived for some time at the Hotel Belleclaire with the woman referred to by her daughter. She also told about going to the apartment maintained by her husband and having a talk there with him. She said he wanted her to get a divorce.

Mrs. Carter was married in Boston in 1886, and came to this city with her husband in 1900. Two years later Mr. Carter left her and went West, she said, and thereafter he returned but once a year.

Mr. Carter is a promoter. He has worked at various times for Charles M. Schwab, the Goulds, the late John W. Gates, and other men of large affairs. Justice Gavegan reserved decision.

AUTO THIEF'S ALIBI FAILED.

Rainy Night He Described Disproved by Weather Report.

If it had rained on the night of Dec. 22, Joseph J. Meacle of 535 West 135th Street might have won the case against him for the theft of an automobile from in front of Reisenweber's, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. But the Weather Bureau report for that day, produced by Assistant District Attorney Train, showed that it was clear and cold, destroying Meacle's alibi that he had been for a ride that night and remembered it because it was raining hard and the roads were almost impassable. Meacle pleaded guilty after the reports were introduced.

Meacle was connected with the Auto Owners' Sales Company, at 317 West Fifty-ninth Street. He took William H. Pierce's car, valued at $4,000, while the owner and his friends were dining. The machine was found in Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Meacle testified that she was sure her husband couldn't have taken the car, because they were motoring that night far away from Reisenweber's.

After he had pleaded guilty Meacle was identified as the man to whom O. F. Bancroft gave $400 for recovering his car, which was stolen on Dec. 11 two doors from Meacle's house. Justice Weeks remanded Meacle to the Tombs for sentence on Feb. 24.

DISPUTE OVER WARSHIP.

F. D. Roosevelt Tries to Bring Builders and Argentina to Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A thousand sailors of the Argentine Navy, accompanied by their officers, are quartered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, awaiting the result of the efforts now being made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to adjust the controversy that has held up the delivery of the Argentine dreadnought Moreno.

The dreadnought, which was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, should have been finished more than a year ago. The delay is the result of circumstances, for some of which the Argentine Government is blamed by the contractors, and for others of which various contractors have been blamed. It is understood that while the Argentine Government is ready to receive the vessel, the contractors have been unwilling to make the delivery until some method of settling the claims growing out of the delay has been devised.

The Moreno is one of two battleships, the other being the Rivadavia, which were contracted for by the Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy, Mass. The contract for the Moreno permitted the Fore River company to sublet the construction to the New York Ship Building Company.

SHIP REPAIR BILL PASSES.

House Approves Measure Affecting American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House today passed the Senate bill of last December providing that where vessels are wrecked on the coast of the United States and repaired in an American shipyard they may be admitted to American registry in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce if the cost of repairs is three times the salvage value of the vessel.

This is precisely the law as it stood for more than half a century on the statute books, having been first enacted in 1832 and repealed by Congress in 1906, when it was enacted that wrecked vessels rebuilt in this country should be admitted to American registry only by special act of Congress. The bill was fought by representatives of shipping interests because vessels thus rebuilt and registered can be used in coastwise trade.

VENEZUELA STEAMSHIP LINE

Bi-Weekly Service Started Between Trinidad and La Guayra.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The State Department announced today that it had official reports from Venezuela that a new steamship service had been instituted by the Welcome Steamship Company, Ltd. In this service the steamship Bienvenido will ply between Trinidad and La Guayra, with calls at intermediate Venezuelan ports, at Carupano, Pampatar, Cumana, and Guanta, in bi-weekly service. It was explained that this service was probably caused by the temporary discontinuance of the Royal Mail service between Port of Spain and Venezuelan ports as a result of the war.

The State Department also had a dispatch announcing an increase by the Red D Line in the rate on freight shipments of coffee and cocoa from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello to New York, effective Feb. 1. The charge on coffee will be twenty-five cents a sack from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello to New York and on cocoa thirty cents. The rate from Maracaibo remains unchanged.

Hartman Sentence Delayed.

The sentencing of Richard J. Hartman, convicted of grand larceny in the first degree for the theft of the fortune of Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie, was postponed until next Wednesday yesterday by Justice Weeks in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court on the assertion of Harford T. Marshall, Hartman's counsel, that his client hoped to make partial restitution. Hartman's thefts were estimated at $635,000.

PRIZES FOR FLOWER SHOW.

Nearly $20,000 Contributed by Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Others.

Prizes amounting to nearly $20,000 will be offered at the third international flower show to be held in the Grand Central Palace from March 17 to March 25, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club. Among those who have offered prizes are Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. Frank Sturgis.

Max Schling of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, Vice President of the Florists' Club, has prepared one of the most extensive exhibits of orchids ever shown in this city. He has many rare specimens for the exhibition. Table decorations will be shown and the Horticultural Society will offer a cup worth $150 in this department. The competition will be open to all hotels. The judges for this display will include Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. Lewis S. Chandler.

Florida Mob Lynches a Negro.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 17.—John Richards, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Spair, Fla., last night. He is said to have insulted a white woman.

UNSEAT VANCOUVER MAYOR.

His Election Held by Court to Have Been Void.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 17.—Mayor L. D. Taylor of Vancouver was unseated today on a decision of Justice Clement in the Supreme Court, who declared that an election Jan. 14 was void. Several citizens appealed to the court on the ground that Taylor during the month previous to his election had not been possessed of property qualification as required by the law. The Judge agreed with this view and today ordered a new election, which will be held next month.

Mr. Taylor is a newspaper proprietor and single tax advocate.

ROCKEFELLER TO TESTIFY.

Offers to Give Evidence in Ohio Tax Collection Case.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—John D. Rockefeller will testify by deposition in the effort of Cuyahoga County to make him pay taxes on an assessed valuation of $311,000,000, his attorneys today notified County Prosecutor Locher. The notification said the depositions would be made at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Feb. 25.

Mr. Rockefeller, some time ago, asked the Federal Court to restrain the Cuyahoga County Treasurer from making any effort to collect the taxes alleged due, declaring that he is a resident of New York State. The depositions are to be made in connection with this suit.

RADICALS OPPOSE THE NEW SHIP BILL

Continued from Page 1.

are products waiting at our ports seeking shipment that cannot secure transportation because of the absence of ships?" asked Mr. Fletcher. "Does the Senator deny that in the face of reports from every port on the Pacific coast, the Gulf coast, and the Atlantic coast?"

"The Senator from Nebraska," replied Mr. Hitchcock, "affirms that at the present time the enormous exports of the United States are almost unprecedented."

"Precisely," admitted Mr. Fletcher, "but what would they be if we had the ships to take them?"

"There are evidently enough ships to take them," continued Mr. Hitchcock. "Take the exports of wheat. They aggregate almost 10,000,000 bushels a week. Within four weeks there will not be a bushel of surplus wheat in the United States to export. Take the exports of corn: Week before last the exports of corn were 1,600,000 bushels. For the thirty-one weeks closing at that time they were over 12,000,000 bushels.

"How fast is cotton going out of this country at the present time? It is going out of the country at the rate of about 400,000 bales a week—an unprecedented export of cotton for this season of the year. In January our cotton exports were 320,000 bales larger than for January of last year. If these exports are enormous now, how can Senators with a straight face say that an emergency now exists, and that we have not enough vessels to carry our goods abroad?"

"I should like to ask the Senator," interrupted Mr. Shafroth, "if he does not consider that when the shipping companies have increased their rates from 700 to 1,000 per cent., an emergency does exist to relieve that situation."

"That is the only answer which can be made," said Mr. Hitchcock, "and I will answer it squarely by saying that those freight rates are not being paid by the people of the United States. They are being paid by the people of Europe who are to consume our goods. It is the consumer who pays the freight."

"In reference to the alleged exigency arising from the increase of freight rates," suggested Mr. Root, "is it not a fact that the increase of freight rates proceeds chiefly from two causes, neither of which can be cured by additional ships? One is that the deficiency in dockroom, lighterage, service, stevedores, and storage accommodation on the other side of the Atlantic require that vessels carrying cargoes from America to Europe take long periods before they can be discharged, so that it required at least on an average twice as long for a vessel to make a round trip now at it does under ordinary circumstances. Is it not the true cause of the increased freight rates that there is a very great deficiency of return cargoes from Europe to America, so that the eastbound cargoes have to pay a far greater proportion of the upkeep and operation of the vessel than under ordinary circumstances?"

"Undoubtedly," agreed Mr. Hitchcock. "the causes stated by the Senator from New York and some other causes have entered into the increase of the freight rates which have resulted since the war. It may be said furthermore that in normal times transoceanic freight rates are so low that it has become notorious that American vessels, flying the American flag and operating under American law, are scarcely able to pay their operating expenses, let alone the consideration of making any profits. Present conditions are unusual and cannot last long. Rates are already coming down."

SOUGHT NO GERMAN SHIPS.

McAdoo Never Discussed Sale of Them, Says B. N. Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate select committee to investigate the Shipping Trust today heard that shortly after the outbreak of the war the Hamburg-American Line let it be known that it would sell none of its ships lying in American ports, and that the subject of a possible sale of the ships had not since been discussed with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Presumably, from the testimony, the German company still feels confident that its ships will soon be able to take the seas again. This testimony was given by Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, who several years ago owned the controlling interest in the Atlantic Transport Company. Mr. Baker's testimony seemed a complete answer to the suggestions that Mr. McAdoo, through the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had any option on the Hamburg-American ships now idle in American ports. Mr. Baker said that he had discussed ships of all nationalities other than German with Mr. McAdoo, but that as he understood that freight and not passenger ships were desired he had never mentioned the Hamburg-American liners. The freight ships of that company, he said, he had regarded as unavailable.

"Secretary McAdoo," said Mr. Baker, "asked me to give him the names of persons best informed on the shipping industry. I understood that he wished to discuss with them the Alexander bill and the ship registry law. I suggested that he confer with Franklin King, W. G. Sickle, J. P. Meyer, and other high officials of the company.

"Mr. Sickle refused to come to Washington to see Mr. McAdoo if the purpose of his visit was to discuss the purchase or sale of ships. He said he had authority not to entertain any bid to sell the German ships, as they would be needed again soon. I told him that the Secretary had no intention of going into the question of the United States purchasing ships from him. He came and I went with him to see Mr. McAdoo, and no mention of that matter was made. That was some time last December, I think."

To a question from Senator Burton of Ohio, Mr. Baker said:

"Yes, the Hamburg-American Line asked me to see President Taft about a service through the Panama Canal. The company offered to go in with the United States on a 50-50 basis and operate a line in the coastwise trade. I saw President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham, but nothing came of these negotiations, and when President Wilson came in I laid the entire matter before him. In the meantime I had inquired at American shipyards what it would cost the Hamburg Company to have ten ships built. At the request of President Wilson or Secretary McAdoo I transmitted all the information I had gathered over to the President."

"Did you have any conference with Mr. McAdoo about these matters?" asked Senator Burton.

"No," said Mr. Baker. "Last August, just after the European war commenced, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, called me over the telephone and asked if I would attend a meeting of businessmen and furnish Mr. McAdoo with the names of people prominently connected with shipping industry. Since that time I have kept with the bill and conferred with Secretary McAdoo and others on every possible kind of available ship. Most of my suggestions were regarding freight rates and freight ships. I discussed with Mr. McAdoo English, Greek, Italian, French, and almost every other kind of freight ship except German ships.

Mr. Sickle and Wallace Downing of the American Merchant Marine Association of New York are expected to testify tomorrow.

LAUDS SHIPPING BILL.

But London Journal Overlooks Senate's Check on House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The London Daily News, which seems to think that the passage of the Shipping Bill by the House of Representatives completes Congressional action, prints the following editorial:

"This country has every reason to welcome any addition to the ranks of seafaring ships and that the passage of the bill will effect this is clear. That it should have been regarded in this country as a measure arising strictly out of the war is natural, but the belief is not less erroneous.

"To establish a marine controlled in first instance by the Government was one of these first determinations of President Wilson when he entered upon office. With the problem of American domestic politics which dictated that determination, although it has its counterpart the world over, Englishmen are not directly concerned at the moment.

"The plan was complicated by altogether unforeseen difficulties. The outbreak of war brought to the discussion of it arguments and motions quite strange to its original character. President Wilson has not been abashed by them and his courage, perseverance, and resource have won yet another very striking victory."

STRESS IN FRENCH PORTS.

Our Embassy Reports Delays at Havre and Bordeaux.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — The Department of Commerce received today a cable dispatch from the American Embassy at Paris summarizing port conditions. Havre reports three to four weeks' delay in unloading, with the situation growing worse since the first of the current month. At Rouen the situation is greatly improved. Vessels at that port are discharging and clearing in five to six days, which is only about double the normal time.

Bordeaux reports one to two weeks' delay above the normal time of unloading, varying according to the merchandise. There is little delay in discharging official supplies, but there are twenty-four ships loaded with coal now awaiting their turn. At Marseilles the general conditions are said to be satisfactory, with loading and discharging facilities working at about 60 per cent. of normal.

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex....43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1915.

GERMANY'S PURPOSE.

Germany's official outgivings continue to baffle conjecture and defy interpretation. They appear to have established in the Empire a sort of reversed censorship, an arrangement under which high officers of the Government freely communicate to all the world those facts about the home situation which are best adapted to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The German Ambassador at Washington in a summary made public by him of a note presented to the State Department spoke of "the murderous ways of British naval warfare," which aims "at the starvation of the German people." Admiral BEHNCKE, in a statement to the Naval Attaché of our embassy at Berlin, said that "since the shutting off of food supplies had now come to a point where Germany had no longer sufficient food to feed her people, it became necessary for her to bring England to terms by the exercise of force." Official avowals that Germany is on the verge of starvation certainly will not bring England to terms; they will encourage her to continue her war operations with all possible energy, to increase the pressure upon Germany which has already been made effective enough to elicit these manifestations of distress.

Why does Germany multiply such admissions? As a justification for her declaration of a paper blockade around the British Islands and of her intention "to bring England to terms by the exercise of force" they are both superfluous and insufficient. Nothing could justify Germany's announced purpose to run amuck among neutral ships, and it was quite unnecessary to proclaim her intention to bring England to terms. Germany has been trying to do that since war was declared. To admit that she is starving is to admit that she is already defeated and that surrender cannot be far off. That is the most inexplicable thing about it, for up to the time when her "blockade" was declared she had insisted that her food supplies were ample to sustain her troops and her population through the war.

As a war measure nothing could have been worse, nothing could have been a greater blunder, than her formal announcement that as an incident of their warfare upon British shipping her submarines might sink neutral ships. That set all the world against her again, for the neutral nations have protested against the lawless purposes she proclaims. We have no idea that any German submarine will sink an American ship carrying American passengers. Berlin cannot possibly mistake the meaning of our note. Nor can the Imperial Government, unless it has actually gone mad, permit its submarines to sink a Dutch ship either by accident or intent. The neutrality of Holland is of immeasurable importance to Germany. If through any wanton provocation Holland were compelled to join the enemies of the Empire, new and dangerous avenues of attack would be opened up to the Allies, Germany's military dispositions would have to be promptly recast, and she would have to weaken her defenses at points where she will presently be exposed to attacks fiercer than any yet delivered against her.

England's most obvious reply to all these demonstrations would be the declaration of a blockade. That would give her the unquestioned right, were she able to maintain the blockade, to put a stop to all trade with German ports. She would then cut off all shipments of foodstuffs and other supplies, save by way of Holland, and cargoes shipped by way of Holland would be seized in every case where reasonable proof of German destination could be made. If she should establish and maintain a blockade, England would be further than ever from coming to terms; and the situation of Germany would be in no way bettered. If it be true that she now has insufficient food for her people, their sufferings would become unbearable as the pressure from England was applied with increasing severity. It has not been easy to understand what Germany means by her threat of new offensive measures against English commerce. It has been pretty well understood that she has been all the time doing her utmost to that end, but while England's loss has been slight, Germany's commerce has been driven from the seas. The whole episode and all its incidents are beyond understanding.

BERKMAN SCORES A POINT.

It is hardly to be supposed that Police Commissioner WOODS will arrest BERKMAN, the anarchist, for complicity in the Lexington Avenue explosion by which several persons lost their lives, merely because BERKMAN has given out in Denver one of his typical interviews boasting of a knowledge of the case. Why are policemen and their superiors so continuously the prey and butt of these agitators, and why do they never learn anything from experience? EMMA GOLDMAN'S arrests are her stock in trade; she is never guilty of the particular offenses charged against her, and each arrest increases her standing among the people who believe in her.

Granted that everything BERKMAN says is true, he has confessed nothing except that he learned after the fact that a bomb intended for JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER had exploded prematurely and killed its inventors. That does not even make him an accomplice after the fact, and he knows it; he chooses his words carefully. He is a shrewd and ingenious man who now and then needs advertising and who always gets it by saying something startling and getting some policeman to arrest him or threaten to do so. The only time he ever failed in this kind of press agent work was when he rushed into print with a pretense of knowing all about the placing of the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. For some reason that failed to get him arrested; but this last effort of BERKMAN may redeem that early failure.

THE WHITE HOUSE LEGISLATES.

In sandbagging the new White House Ship Purchase bill through the House at 1:25 o'clock in the morning, after more than fourteen hours of so-called debate, the Administration was making only a pretense of legislation. Legislation was not its purpose. What it intended to do was to exert a last coercion on the Senate. It will fail. What it may do in the extra session—if an extra session is impending because of the President's most unreasonable insistence on putting this bill ahead of the great supply bills—may be debated; but the Senate's temper is up at last and it will not be cowed, nor will it permit its ancient and excellent habit of deliberation to be changed for so slight and unexplained a reason. It may yield if an extra session is actually called; but the Sixty-third Congress will not have that weakness to apologize for at the bar of history. The apology, if it is ever made, will be made by the Sixty-fourth.

The new freedom, so far as Congress enjoys any share in it, seems to consist in a more autocratic and relentless administration of the legislative power from the White House than there is any precedent for in our history. By a caucus of the Democratic members it was ordered that a rule should be brought in closely confining the character of the so-called debate and the amendments; two hours were allowed for debate on the rule itself and six hours for "discussion" of the measure. The time, it is to be presumed, was in the hands of two politicians, one a friend and one an opponent of the measure, who allotted to each man the length of time he could speak, and who had the power to deny speech or shorten it to anybody almost arbitrarily. That is the way things are still done under the amended Reed rules, and there is no reason to doubt that they were done in that way in this case.

There could not possibly be a more hollow pretense of debate, discussion, or deliberation than this. It is true that the same thing is often done for partisan measures, when it is necessary to coerce a rebellious minority. But heretofore this sort of gag rule has seldom been applied except to pass a measure demanded by the majority party, and therefore presumably by the majority of the voters. Offhand, we do not recall a case where gag rule has been so rigidly applied to obtain the passage of a measure demanded by no party, mentioned in no platform, asked for by no important body of citizens, and advocated only on the ground that one man, the President of the United States, wanted it.

The Senate will not yield—not at this session, at any rate. It will place the onus of keeping Congress in continuous session for years at a time where it belongs—on the President's shoulders. The country is tired of the unprecedented condition whereby it has been obliged to find itself continually dancing attendance on Congress from the beginning of an Administration until that Administration had half completed its term, and if it has got to put up with a further continuance of that state of things for another year it will not be pleased; but it will not be the Senate's fault.

What is colloquially known as the "short session" of Congress begins on the first Monday in December, and is automatically terminated on March 4. Its important business is to pass upon the measures appropriating money for the conduct of the nation's affairs. By the time these are prepared by the experts having knowledge of the Government's business and introduced for discussion, only about six weeks remain of the "short session." There is no time for general legislation at a short session, except in cases of emergency, and even then the supply bills, the appropriation bills, are universally recognized as paramount.

President WILSON, however, chose this short session as the time to insist on injecting a semi-socialistic issue into the situation. The result has been that the appropriation bills have not been passed or even considered; Congress is within a fortnight of its automatic statutory adjournment; there is no time for the real business of the country to be done or the money to be appropriated to carry that business on. If an extra session becomes inevitable, an extra session of a new Congress may legislate on anything that strikes its fancy; it is not confined to the particular emergency that called it into being. If we are in for another deluge of freak legislation and for months on end of talk, where does the responsibility lie? Not on the Senate; not even on the House, for the House has become merely a registering machine.

GOODS, GOLD, AND PAPER.

There are three ways of settling international balances, but the United States heretofore has limited itself to two. Speaking broadly, goods are exchanged for goods in the main. Gold is used for the most part only to settle the balances between exports and imports. That is the way in which the United States heretofore has conducted its four billions of foreign trade annually, settling the balances either "invisibly" or with a movement of gold sometimes over one hundred millions of dollars. In normal times they manage these things differently where banking is better understood, for paper is used. Not long-time paper, of course, for that fluctuates widely in price, even when of the best sort, and sometimes there is no price at all. Last week there were sales of German imperial bonds in London for the first time since the war. When there was no quotation they could not be used to settle a debt, and now that they are quoted they are down twenty points, and no more available than if not quoted. Short-time paper, paper with a near maturity, is not open to that objection when of standard quality.

That is the sort of paper which the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Reserve banks to buy. Such acceptances are as good as gold, even better than gold when it is desired to move the credit. Very frequently they are used for the purpose of avoiding the movement of gold. The $25,000,000 of Russian acceptances are issued for that purpose. Russia did not wish to send gold here for her purchases at this time, so paper was substituted, and with the indorsement of our bankers the goods go out, but the gold stays in Russia. At the maturity of the acceptances the process will be reversed. The acceptances will be returned for payment, and Russia will either pay the gold or perhaps will return us some of our own paper, of the sort now available in form rather than in fact, so small is the quantity issued. But the beginning is made, and is of importance. Trade is sometimes said to follow the flag. It is truer to say that trade follows credit and profit. For example, it has been the custom to buy wool with sterling exchange in London. It is now possible to buy wool with dollar exchange on a direct operation, and the wool will move as directly as the credit, instead of over the sides of a triangle with the apex in London.

There will be other buyers of acceptances than the Federal Reserve banks. Acceptances will be one of the best forms of dollar exchange, and as exchange falls or rises acceptances will be bought or sold to avoid the loss on the exchange or the cost of the movement of gold. That is the manner in which, in normal times, the movements of gold, with the consequent disturbance of banking credits, have been obviated abroad. The banks have held portfolios of short maturities and remittances were made with them instead of specie. That was not possible with us, because we had neither acceptances nor a discount market. Thus our system was dislocated from that of the world elsewhere. Alternately we were compelled to pay more gold than we could spare easily or compelled our foreign correspondents to send us more gold than they could spare conveniently.

The inconvenience was even greater than our other way of getting funds by squeezing it out of Wall Street by sales of securities. The process was as conspicuous and disturbing as possible. The same is true of forced movements of gold, except that the process of forcing the movement of gold spreads itself over bank loans in multiplied effect. The same movement of acceptances would not be noticed if the bulk of them becomes proportioned to our trade. It is a quiet, inconspicuous movement, and it is a hardship to no one to meet maturities foreseen and arranged for. Modest as the beginning is, it has the promise of bringing us into better relations with world markets when peace happily returns.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sentiment and Sense in Conflict.

When AGNES REPPLIER has a point to make she always does it neatly as well as with vigor. She had her usual success in the letter we printed yesterday, for the German-American will not find it easy to explain, in answer to Miss REPPLIER'S inquiries, why he abandoned the country of innumerable superiorities to any other and came over to be the citizen of one quite destitute of the "Kultur" he so passionately admires and loves.

But some things of which definite explanation is not convenient are yet perfectly comprehensible, and, instead of attempting a direct answer to Miss REPPLIER'S embarrassing questions, the son of the Fatherland can say that he is much like everybody else who for one or another good reason has departed from the land or region of his birth. No matter where such people go, they are under a sort of obligation to maintain that the place whence they came not only was, but is, a particularly fine place.

Listen to the speeches made here every Winter at the dinners given by the members of our innumerable associations named after some foreign country, or some other State than New York, or some other New York county than those forming this city. Anybody who didn't know the facts might think that these folk hadn't known a happy moment since the day when they wandered from the terrestrial paradise where they were born, and that they wouldn't have one till they returned to it. In sober truth, practically every one of them was utterly discontented at home, and the great majority of them couldn't be dragged back there, for more than a brief visit, by anything less than a yoke of oxen.

But the laudations of natal places are sincere enough because they are in an oblique way laudations of self, and vanity is always sincere. America's foreign-born residents came here to better their conditions and they have remained here because they attained their object. They know it, but they like to say the conventional, expected, things about "home." The pleasure thus gained is usually harmless and innocent, and it needn't be condemned just because it's a bit illogical.

An Aerial Fleet In Action.

Again the English have tested the capacities of the aeroplane for what may be called action in fleets, and this time forty of them instead of thirty-four have raided the ports held by the Germans in Belgium. The crews of these new-fashioned warships probably do not know the exact extent of the disarrangement they were able to cause in the preparations supposed to be making there for today's laboriously advertised coup, and no explicit revelation of the damage inflicted is to be expected from the objects of their attention, but it is credibly reported that the little army of aviators carefully dropped a large number of vehement bombs where they were likely to do the most good—or harm, according to the point of view—and they could not possibly have been less effective than the vaunted Zeppelins have as yet shown themselves to be.

The spectacle presented by forty aeroplanes in the air at once, all moving in ordered formation to perform their assigned work, must have been an impressive one, particularly when the observer remembered how few years ago it was that any serious talk about the possibility of mechanical flight was invariably followed by a significant touching of wise foreheads on the part of everybody not a hopeless "crank" who heard the absurd vaporings. In those days only the WRIGHTS had a clear vision of things to come, ignored the innumerable failures that formed the whole long history of such aerial navigation as they were attempting, and went quietly ahead with their work.

That war has as yet found more use than peace for their invention is a passing phase, easily explicable by its peculiarities and not to be too deeply regretted. When effectively "stabilized"—the one essential problem of mechanical flight which the WRIGHTS did not solve—the aeroplane will serve the needs of peace as well as it now serves those of war.

Easier to Say Than Understand.

Whatever a speaker ventures to say before a body of men as grave and wise as the American Institute of Mining Engineers must be taken rather seriously. In spite of that fact, however, one is assailed by a certain dubiety on reading of the announcement by a speaker at the institute's annual dinner of the discovery of a way to make "synthetically" an oil from which gasoline can be distilled.

Of course caution is necessary, in these days, when putting limits to the possible achievements of science, but though synthetic chemistry has done many marvelous things, it has never done anything quite like this. Viewed as a source of power, gasoline is simply condensed sunshine, and its manufacture, in the ordinary sense of that word, is pretty nearly unthinkable.

The other products called synthetic are of a wholly different nature, and they are all utilizations of energy rather than sources of it. Synthetic gasoline is not quite unthinkable, but as words are commonly used it verges closely on the impossible, and it is not from post-prandial oratory that information about it is to be sought.

Energy cannot be made; it can only be stored for use as received from what is for us practically the only source.

Illustrating War's Extravagance.

Nothing better demonstrates the brutal wastefulness of war than does the list given yesterday of well-known French literary men and artists who are now risking their lives in the trenches. There were well-known names among those given—names of men whose special capacity for service is quite wasted in the trenches, for there they can do no better work than the dullest peasant, and perhaps not as good.

Some of these literary lights may, indeed, develop something of military capacity, even something of military genius, but the chance that men so highly specialized along lines wholly different will do either is so small as to be practically negligible. The grounds on which such men could claim exemption from military duty at a time of national peril are not easily definable, but to put them on the firing line reveals the senseless waste which war involves more clearly than does the similar use of men of abilities more common, though not less valuable.

Germany and Foodless Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Germany is holding a large part of Belgium as a conquered province and is exercising full sovereignty over it. The Governors are German, and Consuls of foreign powers are not recognized by the Imperial German Government. The sovereignty being so absolute, the Germans are in duty bound to see that the inhabitants of the country, now subjects of the Kaiser, are fed.

If the Germans, after devastating Belgium and reducing the survivors there to want, cannot provide food for them, they should evacuate the country and let others attend to the matter. H. L.

New York, Feb. 17, 1915.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON ON NAVAL WAR

Text of the Code Defining Blockades, Search and Seizure, Convoy, and Rights of Neutrals and Belligerents as Signed by the Delegates of the Powers in 1909.

In this Declaration it is to be noted that the signatory Powers agree that the rules of naval warfare it lays down "correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law." It merely declares the law of nations as it has existed and has been enforced. The fact that the Declaration is itself not binding, because not all the Powers have ratified it in its present form, does not mean at all that the recognized principles of international law on which it is based are not effective.—EDITOR THE TIMES.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Having regard to the terms in which the British Government invited various Powers to meet in conference in order to arrive at an agreement as to what are the generally recognized rules of international law within the meaning of Article 7 of the Convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to the establishment of an International Prize Court;

Recognizing all the advantages which an agreement as to the said rules would, in the unfortunate event of a naval war, present, both as regards peaceful commerce, and as regards the belligerents and their diplomatic relations with neutral Governments;

Having regard to the divergence often found in the methods by which it is sought to apply in practice the general principles of international law;

Animated by the desire to insure henceforward a greater measure of uniformity in this respect;

Hoping that a work so important to the common welfare will meet with general approval;

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries * * *

Who, after having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to make the present Declaration:—

PRELIMINARY PROVISION.

The Signatory Powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following Chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

CHAPTER I.—BLOCKADE IN TIME OF WAR.

Article 1—A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

2—In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline.

3—The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

4—A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading force is temporarily withdrawn on account of stress of weather.

5—A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

6—The commander of a blockading force may give permission to a warship to enter, and subsequently to leave, a blockaded port.

7—In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an officer of the blockading force, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided that she has neither discharged nor shipped any cargo there.

8—A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with Article 9, and notified in accordance with Articles 11 and 16.

9—A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading Power or by the naval authorities acting in its name.

It specifies—

(1) The date when the blockade begins;

(2) The geographical limits of the coastline under blockade;

(3) The period within which neutral vessels may come out.

10—If the operations of the blockading Power, or of the naval authorities acting in its name, do not fully with the conditions which, in accordance with Article 9 (1) and (2), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

11—A declaration of blockade is notified—

(1) To neutral Powers, by the blockading Power by means of a communication addressed to the Governments direct, or to their representatives accredited to it;

(2) To the local authorities, by the officer commanding the blockading force. The local authorities will, in turn, inform the foreign consular officers at the port or on the coastline under blockade as soon as possible.

12—The rules as to declaration and notification of blockade apply to cases where the limits of a blockade are extended, or where a blockade is re-established after having been raised.

13—The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any restriction in the limits of a blockade, must be notified in the manner prescribed by Article 11.

14—The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

15—Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade to the Power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

16—If a vessel approaching a blockaded port has no knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification should be entered in the vessel's logbook, and must state the day and hour, and the geographical position of the vessel at the time.

If, through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force, no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or, if in the declaration, as notified, no period has been mentioned within which neutral vessels may come out, a neutral vessel coming out of the blockaded port must be allowed to pass free.

17—Neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective.

18—The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

19—Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo she cannot be captured for breach of blockade, if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

20—A vessel which has broken blockade outwards, or which has attempted to break blockade inwards is liable to capture so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned, or if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

21—A vessel found guilty of breach of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also condemned, unless it is proved that at the time of the shipment of the goods the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to break the blockade.

CHAPTER II.—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

22—The following articles may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of absolute contraband:—

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

(3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

(4) Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(7) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.

(8) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.

(9) Armor plates.

(10) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

(11) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

23—Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by a declaration, which must be notified.

Such notification must be addressed to the Governments of other Powers, or to their representatives accredited to the Power making the declaration. A notification made after the outbreak of hostilities is addressed only to neutral Powers.

24—The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:—

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.

(3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.

(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.

(6) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.

(7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

(8) Balloons and flying machines and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.

(9) Fuel; lubricants.

(10) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

(11) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(12) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(13) Harness and saddlery.

(14) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

25—Articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, other than those enumerated in Articles 22 and 24, may be added to the list of conditional contraband by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of Article 23.

26—If a Power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to treat as contraband of war an article comprised in any of the classes enumerated in Articles 22 and 24, such intention shall be announced by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of Article 23.

27—Articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war.

28—The following may not be declared contraband of war:—

(1) Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries, and yarns of the same.

(2) Oil seeds and nuts; copra.

(3) Rubber, resins, gums, and lacs; hops.

(4) Raw hides and horns, bones and ivory.

(5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.

(6) Metallic ores.

(7) Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.

(8) Chinaware and glass.

(9) Paper and paper-making materials.

(10) Soap, paint, and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnish.

(11) Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphate of copper.

(12) Agricultural, mining, textile, and printing machinery.

(13) Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and coral.

(14) Clocks and watches, other than chronometers.

(15) Fashion and fancy goods.

(16) Feathers of all kinds, hairs, and bristles.

(17) Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

29—Likewise the following may not be treated as contraband of war:—

(1) Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded. They can, however, in cases of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned, if their destination is that specified in Article 30.

(2) Articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, as well as those intended for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

30—Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transhipment or a subsequent transport by land.

31—Proof of the destination specified in Article 30 is complete in the following cases:—

(1) When the goods are documented for discharge in an enemy port, or for delivery to the armed forces of the enemy.

(2) When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only, or when she is to touch at an enemy port or meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port for which the goods in question are documented.

32—Where a vessel is carrying absolute contraband, her papers are conclusive proof as to the destination of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

33—Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under Article 24 (4).

34—The destination referred to in Article 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authority, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for one of these places if it is sought to prove that she herself is contraband.

In cases where the above presumptions do not arise, the destination is presumed to be innocent.

The presumptions set up by this Article may be rebutted.

35—Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers, and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

36—Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in Article 33, is liable to capture in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard.

37—A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

38—A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end.

39—Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

40—A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

41—If a vessel carrying contraband is released, she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings.

42—Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

43—If a vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband which applies to her cargo, the contraband cannot be condemned except on payment of compensation; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are not liable to condemnation or to the costs and expenses referred to in Article 41. The same rule applies if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, or of the declaration of contraband, has had no opportunity of discharging the contraband.

A vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war, or of a declaration of contraband, if she left a neutral port subsequently to the notification to the Power to which such port belongs of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband respectively, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities.

44—A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship.

The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers.

The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions.

CHAPTER III.—UNNEUTRAL SERVICE.

45—A neutral vessel will be condemned and will, in a general way, receive the same treatment as a neutral vessel liable to condemnation for carriage of contraband:—

(1) If she is on a voyage specially undertaken with a view to the transport of individual passengers who are embodied in the armed forces of the enemy, or with a view to the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

(2) If, to the knowledge of either the owner, the charterer, or the master, she is transporting a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, in the course of the voyage, directly assist the operations of the enemy.

In the cases specified under the above heads, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

The provisions of the present Article do not apply if the vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities, or if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, has had no opportunity of disembarking the passengers. The vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left a belligerent port subsequently to the outbreak of hostilities, or a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the outbreak of hostilities to the Power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

46—A neutral vessel will be condemned and, in a general way, receive the same treatment as would be applicable to her if she were an enemy merchant vessel:—

(1) If she takes a direct part in the hostilities;

(2) If she is under the orders or control of an agent placed on board by the enemy Government;

(3) If she is in the exclusive employment of the enemy Government;

(4) If she is exclusively engaged at the time either in the transport of enemy troops or in the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases covered by the present Article, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

47—Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel, may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PRIZES.

48—A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

49—As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time.

50—Before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken on board the warship.

51—A captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel must, prior to any decision respecting the validity of the prize, establish that he only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in Article 49. If he fails to do this, he must compensate the parties interested and no examination shall be made of the question whether the capture was valid or not.

52—If the capture of a neutral vessel is subsequently held to be invalid, though the act of destruction has been held to have been justifiable, the captor must pay compensation to the parties interested, in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

53—If neutral goods not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel, the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

54—The captor has the right to demand the handing over, or to proceed himself to the destruction of, any goods liable to condemnation found on board a vessel not herself liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as would, under Article 49, justify the destruction of a vessel herself liable to condemnation. The captor must enter the goods surrendered or destroyed in the logbook of the vessel stopped, and must obtain duly certified copies of all relevant papers. When the goods have been handed over or destroyed, and the formalities duly carried out, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of Articles 51 and 52 respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

CHAPTER V.—TRANSFER TO A NEUTRAL FLAG.

55—The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the outbreak of hostilities, is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. There is, however, a presumption, if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities, that the transfer is void. This presumption may be rebutted.

Where the transfer was effected more than thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities, there is an absolute presumption that it is valid if it is unconditional, complete, and in conformity with the laws of the countries concerned, and if its effect is such that neither the control over the vessel, nor the profits arising from the employment of, the vessel remain in the same hands as before the transfer. If, however, the vessel lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities and if the bill of sale is not on board, the capture of the vessel gives no right to damages.

56—The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed.

There, however, is an absolute presumption that a transfer is void:

(1) If the transfer has been made during a voyage or in a blockaded port.

(2) If a right to repurchase or recover the vessel is reserved to the vendor.

(3) If the requirements of the municipal law governing the right to fly the flag under which the vessel is sailing, have not been fulfilled.

CHAPTER VI.—ENEMY CHARACTER.

57—Subject to the provisions respecting transfer to another flag, the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly.

The case where a neutral vessel is engaged in a trade which is closed in time of peace, remains outside the scope of, and is in no wise affected by, this rule.

58—The neutral or enemy character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is determined by the neutral or enemy character of the owner.

59—In the absence of proof of the neutral character of goods found on board an enemy vessel, they are presumed to be enemy goods.

60—Enemy goods on board an enemy vessel retain their enemy character until they reach their destination, notwithstanding any transfer effected after the outbreak of hostilities while the goods are being forwarded.

If, however, prior to the capture, a former neutral owner exercises, on the bankruptcy of an existing enemy owner, a recognized legal right to recover the goods, they regain their neutral character.

CHAPTER VII.—CONVOY.

61—Neutral vessels under national convoy are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives, in writing, at the request of the commander of a belligerent warship, all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes, which could be obtained by search.

62—If the commander of the belligerent warship has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused, he communicates his suspicions to him. In such a case it is for the commander of the convoy alone to investigate the matter. He must record in writing the result of such investigation in a report, of which a copy is handed to the officer of the warship. If, in the opinion of the commander of the convoy, the facts shown in the report justify the capture of one or more vessels, the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such vessels.

CHAPTER VIII.—RESISTANCE TO SEARCH.

63—Forcible resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, search, and capture, involves in all cases the condemnation of the vessel. The cargo is liable to the same treatment as the cargo of an enemy vessel.

BRAVOS FOR CARUSO AT OPERA FAREWELL

Vast Audience at Metropolitan Compels Tenor to Break Rule and Make a Speech.

REMAINS AFTER 'PAGLIACCI'

Raises Great Di.. and Singer Appears in Street Clothes, Waving a Scarf—A Thousand Turned Away.

Caruso made his farewell to New York opera-goers last night with none of the features that have attached themselves to the event in late years missing. There was a huge audience for the performance of "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci," with enormous prices paid for tickets and easily 1,000 persons turned away. There were noisy demonstrations of approval through the performance, and at the very end the audience remained and demanded a speech, which it got, the brand new season's rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

After the "Ridi, Pagliacci," at the close of the first act there was tumultuous applause, and the tenor was obliged to respond to ten curtain calls. They said behind the scenes that tears were in his eyes as he did so.

When the final curtain descended the applause broke out in renewed volume. There were many recalls, which Caruso shared with the others, and finally he appeared alone. The audience was shouting and he came before the curtain four times and bowed his thanks. Then the asbestos curtain descended and the stage lights went out.

But that did not send the opera-goers home. Hundreds stayed in their seats and many who had gone to the coat rooms returned with their wraps to applaud. Many people in the boxes remained and there were several hundred in the parquet. They applauded for more than five minutes without anything happening. Then a woman in evening dress among those who crowded down front began rapping with clenched fist on the inside of the partition wall of the orchestra pit. Others followed suit, and men put their walking sticks into play for the same purpose. This din had the required effect. In a moment the footlights were turned on and the asbestos curtain raised again.

Caruso appeared on the stage in his street clothes, waving gayly a white handkerchief in his right hand, perhaps to conceal the fact that he had not had time to get his collar on. There were renewed bursts of applause and finally signals for quiet and shouts of "Speech." Those who knew of the rule which forbids speeches from the stage, posted at the beginning of the season on account of just such events as this last year, wondered what would happen.

In a moment they knew. The tenor broke the rule so badly that it will never be the same again.

"It is against the rule to make a speech," began Caruso when it was evident that nothing but the sound of his voice would send the audience home. "The direction has forbidden the artists—"

"Nothing is forbidden to you here," came the voice of a man from somewhere upstairs—perilously near the Directors' box, by the way—"make a speech!"

"I am very much touched," began the budding orator again. "There is nothing for me to say. I cannot find words."

"Come back to us!" interrupted a woman who spoke from one of the boxes.

More applause.

"You can be sure I will always remember this night. Thank you," said Caruso, and the speech was over. Then the audience consented to go home.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

Organizations to Meet Today to Plan Anniversary Fete in 1916.

A meeting of representatives of the leading educational, social and artistic organizations of New York will be held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to formulate plans for celebrating the in 1916 the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death. The celebration will be a part of a nation-wide festival conceived by the Drama League of America, plans for which were discussed at a meeting of the Festival Committee of the League held yesterday afternoon.

The plan for this national celebration, as outlined by Percival Chubb, Chairman of the Special Committee, calls for the formation of local committees in every city and town in the country. The park and recreation departments, colleges, public and private schools, settlements, dramatic, educational and similar organizations will be invited to participate. A stock company of leading actors and actresses will be formed to be sent to the larger cities to give performances of Shakespeare's plays in conjunction with troops of men and women in each city, who will be trained for processionals, pageants and fairy interludes. Each city the stock company visits will be asked to provide a pageant setting, with men and women trained to dance the old English dances and sing the folksongs of the period.

Cities and towns the company cannot visit will be asked to undertake other types of celebrations, such as dance and play festivals, processionals, masques, and pageants. To assist in this work pamphlets have been prepared giving concrete suggestions, while schools and colleges having Summer sessions will be asked to help the movement in their communities by offering special courses.

The Pageant Drama Association of St. Louis, which put on the great pageant and masque last year, will furnish a company of several hundred trained amateurs, who will constitute a framework of pageantry for some of the plays to be presented by the visiting stock company in Forest Park. The league of cities established in St. Louis at the time of the pageant will follow the same plan.

At this afternoon's meeting Mr. Chubb will speak and the speakers will also include Mrs. James Madison Bass, Otis Skinner, Gutzon Borglum, and Cecil J. Sharp. Miss Mary Porter Beegle of Barnard College will preside.

"Fads and Fancies" Coming.

"Fads and Fancies" is the title of a new musical entertainment that will be presented in the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night, March 8. The piece, which was produced in Atlantic City this week by Klaw & Erlanger, is described as a musical medley, care being taken to deny the allegation that it is a revue. "Fads and Fancies" is in two acts and fourteen scenes, and is of such an elaborate nature that the Knickerbocker will be closed a week, following the engagement of "90 in the Shade," to allow alterations in stage and scene rooms. Glen MacDonough is the author of the book and lyrics and Raymond Hubbell composed the music. Julian Mitchell and Herbert Gresham staged the piece, which is acted by a company of more than a hundred.

Concert of Musical Impersonations.

Miss Frances Pelton-Jones and Paul Dufault will give a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow afternoon, consisting of musical impersonations of famous characters in the history of music from the XVI. century. The artists will appear in costume, and Miss Pelton-Jones will play the harpsichord. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Oscar F. Alleman, and Mrs. Hartwell Cabell are among the patronesses.

MISS GRIFENHAGEN WEDS.

Sheriff's Daughter the Bride of Edward Fried at Delmonico's.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Grifenhagen, daughter of Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and Mrs. Grifenhagen, and Edward Fried of Chicago was celebrated at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed in the large ballroom by the Rev. Maurice Harris.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a point lace train and a lace veil, her only ornament being a brooch of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Edith Zeitz was her sister's matron of honor, and wore pale green satin. Miss Dorothy Gatehouse, maid of honor, wore a costume of silver and lace, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Cecelia Rosenblum and Dorothy and Cecelia Fried, the twin sisters of the bridegroom, were in pink and green frocks. Junior Grifenhagen, a grandson of the Sheriff, who acted as ring bearer, wore a Lord Fauntleroy suit of black velvet. Aaron Fried was best man for his brother.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception and dinner. Mrs. Grifenhagen, the bride's mother, who received, wore a costume of black jet, and Mrs. H. Freid, mother of the bridegroom, who assisted in receiving, was in black velvet.

At the dinner, Judge Julius M. Mayer acted as toastmaster, and George T. Wilson and George Moody spoke, also Prof. John T. Nicholson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fried will go to California on their honeymoon, and will spend three months there, returning to New York to reside.

TO RETURN TO AID FRENCH.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall to Sail for Military Hospital Feb. 27.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, whose daughter, Miss Evelyn Marshall, was recently married to Marshall Field, 3d, sume her hospital work in France.

On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, she is to give an afternoon of French music at the residence of former Senator and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, for which two thousand tickets have been issued. The proceeds are to be devoted to Villa Moliere, the French military hospital financed by Mrs. Marshall. Up to the time of her return to New York, for her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Marshall was in charge of the X-ray room in her hospital.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Franks will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary tonight at their home, Bonaire, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins and her daughter, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, who have been at the St. Regis, have gone to Palm Beach to remain several weeks.

Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, 110 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Paul Jones Club announces that the dance for the American Women's War Relief Fund has been postponed until Friday, Feb. 26. The club is to give the last of a series of eight dances at the Vanderbilt on Saturday night.

The marriage is announced of Miss Kathleen Marjorie Forwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stanley Forwood of this city, to Lionel Irvine Leslie Ferguson of the Sixtenth Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, which took place on Feb. 3, at Bidston Parish Church, Cheshire, England. The Forwoods are now residing at Hoylake, Cheshire.

Lady Williams Taylor, who represents Queen Mary, is expected to arrive here tomorrow to meet the patronesses of the United States Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which is composed of many prominent society women.

Mrs. William M. Carson will give a dinner this evening for her daughters, the Misses Betty and Rosetta Carson, and afterward take the guests to the Thursday Evening Dance in the Waldorf Apartment of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Walter S. Oakman will also entertain for her daughters, the Misses Helen and Katharine Oakman, who will then go on to the dance.

Mrs. Waldo Richards will give today the first of a series of morning readings. This morning the reading will be at the home of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and the second Feb. 25 will be at Mrs. William Jay. Schieffelin's residence.

The Misses Alexandra Emery, Katherine and Helen Miller, and Miriam Harriman, also Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. Samuel H. Hinckley, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, and Mrs. Alexander Morten, were among those who attended the lecture given by William M. Chase on Whistler yesterday afternoon at Albert E. Gallatin's art exhibit at the studio of Mrs. Harry P. Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street. The proceeds of the exhibit are to go to the destitute families of French artists. It will continue until Sunday evening.

VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER

Member of One of New York's Oldest Families Expires at 62.

Van Rensselaer Schuyler, a member of one of the oldest families in this State and a descendant of Col. Peter Schuyler, the first Mayor of Albany, died last night at his home, 143 East Twenty-first Street, in his sixty-third year. He had been ill with pneumonia since last Saturday, and his death was sudden.

He was the son of Robert Van Rensselaer Schuyler and was born in Brooklyn. His father was connected with the Van Rensselaers, one of the oldest families of this city through his mother, who was a Miss Catherine Van Rensselaer and a daughter of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, who took part in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Schuyler was also connected with the Van Cortlandt and Livingston families.

He had been well known in real estate circles for many years and had his offices at 59 William Street. Mr. Schuyler is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Ethel C. Paul, and by a brother, S. S. Schuyler, a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

BERNHARDT IS IMPROVING.

Cheerful Courage Wins Admiration of All Her Friends.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Feb. 17.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is in a hospital here because of an injury to her knee continues to maintain her strength and spirits. Her cheerful courage has won the admiration of all her friends.

Mme. Bernhardt was suffering less today, and owing to her improved condition the members of her family decided to suspend the issuing of bulletins.

It has been impossible to obtain confirmation of the report that Mme. Bernhardt's leg is to be amputated. It is understood that some operation is likely to take place in the future, but no information can be had as to whether this is to be an amputation or not.

Schools Athletic League Meeting.

Mrs. James Speyer will open her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon for the ninth annual meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. Cecil J. Sharpe, who has led the revival of English folk dances, and Dr. C. Ward Crampton will describe their national fields of activity. Admission will be by card only, and cards have been confined chiefly to supporters of the work of the league. Among those who are to be present will be Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, and Mrs. Howard Cushing.

Ball in Aid of Jewish Poor.

An entertainment and ball is to be given on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at Delmonico's, by the West End Synagogue Sisterhood, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Jewish poor of the west side.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., FEB. 24.
ADDRESS BY SECRETARY
BRYAN on "THE NEW ERA."
Seats $1:50 to 25c at Box Office. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

SELL CHINESE CAGES WITH LIVE CANARIES

An Antique of Tortoise Shell Brings $1,125 at Yamanaka Sale, Which Netted $99,470.

K'ANG-HSI CARPET, $5,600

A Mandarin Necklace of Jade Sold for $2,200—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Buys a Ming Statuette.

There was a large and fashionable audience and good prices at the closing of the Yamanaka collection, at the American Art Galleries, yesterday afternoon with returns of $53,212 for the day, and a grand total of $99,470 for the entire sale, 253 numbers.

A grand temple carpet, K'ang-hsi, 24 feet 10 by 15 feet 8, the weave of the great dragon rug in the Metropolitan Art Museum, brought the highest price, going to F. J. Marion for $5,600. A second Chinese carpet, somewhat smaller, brought the second highest price, going to Seaman, agent, for $5,100.

Higher in proportion seemed the necklace which brought the third high price of the afternoon, a mandarin chain of the eighteenth century, which went to Lorenz, agent, for $2,200. This was 64 inches long, 108 beads of fei-ts'ui jade, of clouded emerald hue, uniform in size with four large beads of tourmaline of a rich pink shade. Thirty smaller beads of the tourmaline, which is known as the Chinese ruby, were on pendant strings with pendants mounted in silver and kingfisher's feathers inlaid and surmounted by pearls. Another necklace of seventy-five beads of the finest quality jade, Lang Han, exactly graduated and matched, 17¾ inches long and weighing 164½ carats, went to the same buyer for $1,100.

The wonderful bird cages which were a feature of the sale, fitted for the occasion with live canary birds, brought good prices, and many of the buyers took them purchases home with them in their automobiles. An antique Chinese tortoiseshell bird cage brought the highest price among the cages, going to Bernet, agent, for $1,125. This was combined with black lacquer, the base of lacquer inlaid with mother of pearl in designs of fruit, flowers, and butterflies fluttering among branches. There were two wonderfully carved ivory decorations, elaborate scenes with many figures, and intricately carved ivory feet. To the same buyer went another tortoiseshell cage with many ivory carvings, the lacquer base ornamented with ivory applique, for $1,025.

Many of the Chinese arts found expression in a black lacquer cage which went to Seaman, agent, for $1,025.

There were blue and white porcelain feeding jars in medallione decorated in color; a porcelain feed receipticle in famille verte with flowers and insects; the water cup was of antique cloisonne enamel with lotus and cloud decorations, and fruits, flowers, and animals appeared, and stories were told, in the fine ivory carvings which adorned it.

The Duveen Brothers paid $700 for a red lacquer bird cage with ornaments and fittings of carved ivory; Seaman, agent, gave $500 for a cage of black lacquer with an ivory dog Fu on the top of the cage, ivory carvings, a jade vase on the interior and jade thumb ring for moving. A cage with red lacquer bars and black lacquer ribs and base with the interior of the bottom ornamented, beautiful scenes in lacquer paintings around the exterior of the base and ivory ornaments, went to D. Henry for $850.

A feature of many of the cages was the support—a tall lacquered bracket from which the cage hung mounted in a base of carved teakwood, the lower part square surmounted by vase-shaped piece which directly supported the bracket. The cages were suspended from the bracket by beautiful decorative chains of large and small beads of jade, coral, and lapis-lazuli. A brown lacquer cage decorated with carvings of ivory, with ivory feet, went to D. Henry for $825.

Particularly interesting in the collection was a group of imperial wedding presents of coral, wonderful carvings in single pieces of natural pink coral. A pair of these carvings, a flower basket with peonies and a vase with elephant head and loose ring handles containing begonias with fruit and sacred fungus at the side, 10 inches high, went to Bernet, agent, for $800. W. E. Evarts paid $950 for another pair also with a basket and a vase, but somewhat taller, and $1,500 for a coral statuette 21 inches tall, of Lan Ts'ai-ho, one of the eight Taoist genii, carrying her basket of flowers. The "Hill of Longevity," from the Taoist paradise, in the coral, a piece with many figures, 19½ inches high by 22 wide, went to A. Deutsch for $1,450. Other pieces, scenes with Chinese immortals in the corals, went to Bernet, agent, for $850 and $950, respectively. Mrs. E. Gray gave $675 for a miniature garden, a natural piece of tree coral in the centre with lapis-lazuli rocks and trees, fruit and berries in green and white jade and pink quartz.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of the purchasers, paying $525 for a Ming statuette of Kuan-yin in three-colored pottery, beautiful in design and color. A pair of bronze dogs Fu, reproductions, reduced, of a pair of the Lama Temple, Peking, 52 inches high, 46 deep, and 28 wide, went to M. Franklin for $520. Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore paid $90 for three antique Chinese embroidered panels.

Among those attending the sale were Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Murray Crane, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, W. Evarts Benjamin, and Evert Jansen Wendell.

Hooker—Cammann Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Maude de N. Cammann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald N. Cammann of Elizabeth, N. J., to William H. Hooker took place on Tuesday evening at the Sherman Square Hotel in the presence of the near relatives and friends. The Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels Church, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Marion Elliman and Miss Doris McMullen. William Stone acted as best man. After a short honeymoon the couple will make their home in Brooklyn.

Costume Frolic for Stony Wold.

The annual costume frolic for the benefit of the Stonywold Sanatorium by Auxiliary 19 will take place on Easter Monday, April 5, at the Ritz-Carlton. The Misses Caroline Alden Weir, Helen Sloan, Alice Fox, Mary Jones, Margaret Henderson, Mary Sturges, Mrs. Harold Otis, and Mrs. John N. Thorne make up the officers and the Executive Committee in charge of the entertainment.

Temple Israel Sisterhood Benefit.

A musicale will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, for the benefit of the charities of the Temple Israel Sisterhood. Among those who will appear are Mme. Stella W. Rubenstein, Bernard Granville, William Kroll, a boy violinist, and La Belle Blanche. Tickets for the musicale may be obtained from Mrs. Z. Van Raalte at 4 West Seventy-fifth Street.

W. J. CONNERS IN PERIL.

His Motor Boat Sinks in Florida—Croker Lends Suit of Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17.—William J. Conners, former Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, whose hobby has ceased to be politics and has become motor boats, had a narrow escape from death this afternoon while traveling forty-five miles an hour in one of the three fast boats he owns here. The craft, as luck would have it, struck a log directly in front of the wigwam, where Richard Croker, former Tammany chieftain, was sitting on the veranda with his Indian bride.

Conners came home in Croker's clothes. Palm Beach knew nothing of the mishap until both in Croker's boat climbed upon the Poinciana dock of Lake Worth late in the day. Then it was seen that Conners's garments were not big enough of girth by many inches. From the account they gave it appears that the motor boat lies at the bottom of the lake, more than half a mile off shore. Conners and two mechanics swam part of the distance and waded through mud the rest of the way.

GERMAN WAR PLAY ACTED.

"Thrash 'Em More and More," an Operetta, Greeted with Hilarity.

"Immer feste druff," (Thrash 'em more and more,) the new German war play which has been having a sensational run in Berlin since the beginning of the war, was introduced in America at the Irving Place Theatre last night to an audience that filled the theatre to capacity. The play, an operetta in four acts or tableaux, pictures the sudden outbreak of the war, beginning with its announcement to a gay international tourist gathering in a Swiss mountain resort, the stirring scenes of mobilization and war-fever in all classes of the German Fatherland, the campaign in Belgium, and the German soldiers' Christmas in the field.

Primarily, however, while glorifying patriotically German submarines, Zeppelins, and the Kaiser, the play pictures the Fatherland taking the field with fun; and its singular freedom from any trace of bitterness or the "One hate and only one" accounts in part both for its success as a popular relaxation and amusement in war-worn Berlin and for the hilarious reception it met with at the hands of the German-American audience last night.

The words of the play were written by Hermann Haller and Willi Wolf, and the music by Walter Kollo, the composer of many popular operettas in Berlin. The play contains many catchy patriotic airs composed since the war, and some variations of German national songs that were sung long before the countries of Europe went into the Red, White, and Blue Book publishing business and Belgium became a casus belli.

Coincidental with the introduction of the new German war play to an American audience was the introduction of Fräulein Emmy Nicklass, who has played popular soubrette parts in and Kollo operettas in Berlin, and who was specially engaged to play in the present piece by Director Rudolf Christians in the course of her present visit to this country. As comic supplements vying with her in the favor of the audience last night were Christian Rub in the Austrian and Grete Meyer and Rudi Rabe as the German laugh-getters of the regular Irving Place stock company.

STOLEN DOG ACTOR FOUND.

Detects Midget Thief on Stage, but Fails with Big Robbers.

Detectives Owen and Fitzpatrick brought down from Yonkers early yesterday evening a big English bulldog worth $750 and turned the animal over to its owners, a group of midgets appearing at a theatre here. The little folk were so glad to see the dog they nearly missed the performance. Until Jan. 10 they used the dog in their act, one of the little men pretending to steal a chicken and being caught by the dog. Then some one stole the animal from the rear yard of 163 West Forty-ninth Street, the home of the midgets' manager, Leo Singer.

Owen and Fitzpatrick noticed that the yard adjoined that of a Seventh Avenue saloon, where Thomas Ryan of 217 West Forty-ninth Street served as bartender and Stephen Turack of 804 West 158th Street was porter. They suspected Turack and arrested him yesterday. According to the detectives, he implicated Ryan and Byran Callan of 4 West 162d Street, a frequenter of the saloon. The detectives arrested these men also, and one of the prisoners, they say, told them where the dog had been hidden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special showing of James Barnes's motion pictures recording his trip through Africa will be made Sunday night, in the Longacre Theatre, for the benefit of the Consumers' League.

The only dramatic number on the programme that will be given in the Century Opera House, March 7, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, will be a comedy playlet by which Mary Irwin will appear, entitled "She Just Wouldn't't"

The Professional Woman's League has issued invitations for a party to celebrate its twenty-second birthday, the affair will be held in the rooms of the league, 140 West Sixty-eighth Street, Sunday night, Feb. 28.

The curtain for the first performance of the new Winter Garden show, "Maid in America," will rise at 8 o'clock tonight.

The 200th performance of "It Pays to Advertise" was given last night in the Cohan Theatre.

Having successfully launched "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as the second offering of his season at Wallack's, Granville Barker has begun preparation for the productions that will complete the repertoire during his present stay. These will include Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," Mr. Barker's "The Madras House" and Wiers Jennssen's "The Witch."

Theatre tickets to popular plays will be among the prizes given at the card party for the Stage Children's Fund, to be held Monday afternoon in the Park & Tilford Building, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street. Mr. Joseph Turner is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

A party of men employed in the insurance offices of the city will visit the Palace Theatre tonight especially to see Arthur Prince's ventriloquistic performance.

"The Submarine Glide" was the title of a new dance number introduced by George Grossmith and Emmy Wehlen in "Tonight's the Night," in the Shubert Theatre last night.

Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., has obtained the services of Bernard Granville for his "Midnight Frolic" at the Danse des Follies, exclusively, beginning Monday night. Recently Mr. Granville has been appearing in vaudeville.

Comstock & Gest are arranging to conserve the energies of the players appearing in "Experience," at the Casino, as far as possible next Monday, when three performances of the modern morality play will be given. The Ritz-Carlton will serve luncheon and dinner in the theatre for the company and thirty cots will be placed in the dressing rooms to allow the principals to rest between performances.

Verdict Against Sullivan Estate.

Ex-Alderman John J. White got a verdict yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Goff for $6,096 against the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan. Mr. White said that he loaned Mr. Sullivan $5,000 in September, 1911, and the action was not contested. Accrued interest brought the debt to the amount of the verdict.

On Account of the Death of
Mr. Simon Brentano
The Store Will Be Closed
To-Day (Thursday)
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave. & 27th St.

MARDI GRAS FETE ENLIVENS HOTELS

First Celebration in Manhattan in Years Gives Promise of Future Growth.

GUESTS IN GAY COSTUMES

Picturesque Favors Given and Bubble Blowing and Dancing Are Among the Entertainments.

While Manhattan's first celebration of Mardi Gras in the memory of the present generation was scheduled for Tuesday night, it was early on Ash Wednesday morning before it got well started, and early workers were going to factroies and offices, when it closed. Hotel men who fathered and furthered the celebration, are of the opinion that although limited in extent, it was a success, and that next year will see a wide observance of the carnival night.

At the Plaza the celebration was semi-private, and at the Vanderbilt it was under the auspices of the Southern Educational Industrial Association's New York auxiliary. At the Biltmore it took on the character of a New Year's Eve festivity. At the McAlpin and the Claridge the celebrations were elaborate, some of the persons going to the first being in costume, and the majority at the Claridge wearing costumes and masks.

The sensation of the early morning hours at the Vanderbilt was the appearance of a dancer of graceful figure, who did an elaborate bare-footed dance, with the body draped with veils. A surprise came when after enthusiastic applause the dancer removed a wig and turned out to be not a beautiful woman, but a young man.

Staid and sober guests at the Biltmore received soap and water and pipes, and spent much of the early morning blowing bubbles. A whole theatrical company was in the big crowd at the McAlpin. Everybody received carnival hats and jester's sticks, and enthusiasm reached such a pitch at one time that most of the company got up and did a snake dance among the tables, to the tune of "Tipperary."

Many elaborate costumes were seen at the Claridge, where almost everybody was masked. One party of ten wore short skirts of satin, half blue and half white. There were Chinese and Orientals, Apaches, pierrottes and pierrots in abundance. A man from harems, elderly women made up as infants and young women in the costumes of their grandmothers; bullfighters, Carmens, Mephistos and other stock characters.

What was voted the most original costume was that of Henry G. Fleming, who appeared as an Italian organ grinder with a real monkey, and was by many mistaken for the real peripatetic article. The prettiest costume, according to the judges, was that of a maharaja, worn by H. M. Fishel. Some of the guests enlivened Broadway a little by voyaging in taxicabs and costumes between the McAlpin and Claridge.

TO MAKE MARRIAGE EASIER.

Proposed to Have Aldermen Available and Abolish Graft.

Because of complaints that Aldermen or their representatives charge fees to couples who want to be married in the Marriage Bureau in the City Hall, the reform members of the board, through Henry H. Curran, leader of the Fusion majority, will introduce a resolution next Tuesday to do away with the bureau, where many marriages are performed every day, and have a bureau established elsewhere, preferably in the Municipal Building, where the City Clerk's office, which issues marriage licenses, is now located.

As far back as last September Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein recommended to George McAneny, then Acting Mayor, that the present bureau in the City Hall, which is known as "the chapel," be discontinued, and that a fee of 25 or 50 cents be charged by persons using the marriage ceremony by the clerks in charge.

The bureau is now operated under a resolution passed by the Aldermen in 1895, which states that the clerk of the board may appoint two men to operate the bureau, but that they must charge no fee. It is stipulated, however, that they may accept a fee if it is given voluntarily. Commissioner Wallstein also suggested that a committee of seven Aldermen be appointed by the board, each member of which would be available at stated times to perform the marriage ceremony.

The resolution to be presented next Tuesday will rescind the 1895 resolution, but the Democratic members are opposed to it, as it has generally been a Democratic Alderman who has performed most of the marriages. The Democratic Aldermen deny that fees have ever been charged.

MEINKEN COUNTER-SUITS UP

Witnesses Testify as to Relations of Wife with H. P. Howes.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Benton Meinken against her husband for a separation and his suit against her for a divorce came to trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Mrs. Meinken accused her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment and Mr. Meinken named Harry P. Howes of Red Bank, N. J., in his suit. Mr. and Mrs. Meinken were married in March, 1907. They have no children. Mr. Meinken is a wealthy shoe manufacturer.

Mrs. Meinken testified that she had dined with Mr. Howes one evening in April last without telling her husband about it. She had met Howes accidentally while she was on her way to telephone to her husband, she said. Asked what Mr. Meinken said to her when she got home, Mrs. Meinken replied:

"He was very angry, and told me to take my trunk and get out. I pleaded with him to overlook what I had done. The next day I left home."

Mrs. Meinken said that she was a telephone operator and that her home was at 100 West Seventy-eighth Street. H. Schriever told how he had shadowed Mrs. Meinken at West Harwich, Mass., for four days. He said that once he saw Mrs. Meinken and Howes in an automobile and that Howes was sitting in his companion's lap. He told of going with Mr. Meinken and the latter's brother-in-law to an apartment in West Eighty-fifth Street and of breaking open the door. Howes was there, said the witness, and Mr. Meinken struck him.

Mrs. Caroline Hazard of Trenton, N. J., a cousin of Mrs. Meinken, testified that she saw Howes at the same apartment and that Mrs. Meinken alluded to his "beautiful eyes." "I saw Mr. Howes kiss Mrs. Meinken," said the witness.

The trial will be continued today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Make Your Complexion More Attractive

The first law of woman's nature is "guard the beauty of the complexion." If wind, dust, damp and cold have hurt your skin—or better yet before they do so—make friends with VELOGEN.

A little of this delicately fragrant help to beauty is worth more than all the lotions ever concocted. Apply it freely night and morning, wiping off what the skin does not need, and watch disfiguring harshness vanish—and listen to the compliments of friends on your improved complexion.

VELOGEN does not grow hair or stain the most delicate fabric. It simply makes beautiful skins.

At drug stores. 25c a tube.

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GEN. G. A. GOODALE DEAD.

Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Was Also Indian Fighter.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here today. Gen. Goodale enlisted in the volunteers as a private in 1861, and remaining in the service was retired in 1903 as a Brigadier General. He was born at Orrington, Me., and was in his 76th year. Gen. Goodale came of fighting ancestry, being a great-grandson of Lieut. Ebenezer Buck of the Second Company of Jonathan Buck's Fifth Regiment of Militia of Lincoln's County, Mass., during the Revolutionary War.

During the civil war, Gen. Goodale was at the siege of Yorktown, at the second Bull Run, at Gettysburg, and with Hancock's Brigade at Lee's Mills. When he joined the regular army he was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Infantry, and remained with this regiment until appointed a Major. He then joined the Third Infantry as Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1901 was promoted to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry. Gen. Goodale saw active service on the Indian frontier and in the Philippines in 1898.

L. S. QUACKENBUSH DEAD.

Former Prominent Real Estate Lawyer Succumbs at 72.

Lambert Suydam Quackenbush, a prominent real estate lawyer of this city for forty years, with offices at 25 Broad Street, died yesterday at his home, 3 East Ninety-fourth Street, in his seventy-third year. He came of distinguished ancestry, the first of his ancestors to come to this country being Peter Quackenbush, who arrived here in 1623. Mr. Quackenbush was born at Hebron, N. Y., and was the son of the late Rev. Daniel McLaren Quackenbush, for thirty years pastor of the Prospect Hill Reformed Church of this city.

Mr. Quackenbush was graduated from the Law School of New York University. He served through the civil war with the Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry. His wife, who was Miss Alice Hermione Wheaton, and whom he married in 1873, died eight months ago and he never fully recovered from the shock of her death.

Mr. Quackenbush is survived by a brother, Abraham C. Quackenbush, a son and six daughters.

The Rev. Thomas Kelly Cheyne.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Rev. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, the noted authority on Scriptural writings, died last night, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in London and educated at Taylor's Merchant School, at Worcester College, Oxford, and Göttingen University. From 1868 until 1882 he was a Fellow at Baliol College, Oxford, and in 1884 Edinburgh University conferred the degree of D. D. upon him and Glasgow University gave him the same degree in 1891. From 1885 until 1903 Dr. Cheyne was Oriel Professor of Interpretation of the Scriptures at Oxford and in 1889 was appointed Hampton lecturer. He was the American lecturer on the history of religions from 1897 until 1899. Dr. Cheyne was an honorary Fellow of Worcester and Oriel Colleges, and in 1909 became a Professor Emeritus of Oxford University. He was Canon of Rochester from 1885 until 1906, and was a pioneer among the English scholars in the application of the methods of the Higher Criticism to the Old Testament.

Joseph C. Hacker.

Joseph C. Hacker, President of J. C. Hacker & Co., Inc., leather goods manufacturers of 501 West Broadway, and formerly one of the best-known Republicans of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 2,099 Bedford Avenue, in that city, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Bavaria, and had been in this country for fifty-five years. Mr. Hacker was a former Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and in 1893 was appointed Excise Commissioner of that city by former Mayor Schieren. He was a former Vice President of the Germania Club, a President of the German Hospital Society and of the Arion Society, both of Brooklyn. His widow, who was a Miss Marie Foster, two sons and four daughters, survive him.

Funeral of Gen. McClellan's Widow.

NICE, France, Feb. 17.—The American colony, headed by William D. Hunter, the American Consul, today attended the funeral service for Mrs. Ellen Mary McClellan, widow of Major General George B. McClellan and mother of George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York. The service was held by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, pastor of the American Church here. The principal mourners were Paul Desprez and Mme. Desprez, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. McClellan.

The body will be taken to New York on board the steamer Madonna, which sails from Marseilles Feb. 22.

Wm. F. Gurley Dies Suddenly.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Word was received in this city late tonight of the sudden death at Atlantic City of William F. Gurley, a well-known manufacturer of surveying instruments, President of the Union National Bank of Troy, and a Director in several other local concerns. He was also one of the founders of The Troy Record and Treasurer of the company. Mr. Gurley was 55 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHERINE FARRELL, who celebrated her one-hundredth birthday last Thursday, died yesterday at the home of her daughter at 202 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City. Mrs. Farrell had lived in Jersey City for eighty-five years. She was the widow of Peter Farrell.

EDWARD WARD, 44 years old, a prominent member of the Crescent Club and the Royal Arcanum, dropped dead in the street yesterday morning just after leaving his home, 441 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was unmarried.

Mrs. ANN McMAHAN, a resident of Flushing, L. I., for the last sixty years and widow of Patrick McMahan, died yesterday at her home in that village, aged 93 years.

CHARLES ELIN, Secretary of the Hebrew Educational Society of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 21 Seymour Avenue. He was 35 years old and was born in Russia. He studied law in the New York University. Mr. Elin was counsel for Superior and Southern Newark Building and Loan Associations.

JOSEPH W. BUTTERWORTH, who laid the first sidewalk in Main Street, East Orange, N. J., which was a plankwalk, died yesterday at his home, 130 Dodd Street, at the age of 83 years.

Lenten Reading
Religious Classics from Everyman's Library
In Cloth, 35 cents
Leather, 70 cents
A Kempis' Imitation of Christ.
Bede's Ecclesiastical History.
Edward VI. First & Second Prayer Books.
New Testament.
George Herbert's The Temple.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. 2 vols.
Keble's Christian Year.
Hugh Latimer's Sermons.
Law's Serious Call to a Devout Life.
Maurice's Kingdom of Christ. 2 vols.
Milman's History of the Jews. 2

BASEBALL---INDOOR TENNIS---HOCKEY---ATHLETICS---BILLIARDS---BASKET BALL

INTERNATIONAL TO ENTER THE BRONX

President Tener of National League Hints That Barrow Will Win His Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—That the granting of the petition of the International League to place a team in the Bronx, New York City, was a very probable result of present negotiations and that the proposed transfer to that district of the Kansas City Federals would in no way affect National League action, was the assertion made today by President John K. Tener of the National League, who was here today on a private business trip.

"I do not know how true the report is regarding the location of a Federal League club in the Bronx," said President Tener, "but I am certain it will not affect in the slightest the action of the National League regarding the International League's petition. Just what will be done regarding the International League's request to obtain a Bronx franchise will be decided later regardless of Federal action, and it is very probable that President Barrow's efforts will be successful."

The National League President before leaving for New York late today asserted that most of the National clubs would be much stronger and that he looked for an unusually successful season. He will remain in New York until Feb. 24, when he will go to Pittsburgh to attend a Stove League banquet in honor of the forty-first birthday of Honus Wagner. He will return immediately to New York and finish up a lot of business prior to his departure about March 10 for San Francisco, to assist in dedicating the Pennsylvania Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"FEDS" ON BROADWAY.

Rumor Has It That They Will Locate at 225th Street.

It is still possible that there will be a radical change in the circuit of the Federal League, because it was learned on excellent authority yesterday that there is a movement on foot to locate an independent club at the site at 225th Street and Broadway, which is controlled by the former owners of the Yankees.

The rumor started because President Gilmore of the Federal League is said to have had a conference while in this city a few days ago with Tom Foley and Frank Farrell. Just who arranged the conclave is not known, but baseball men were wondering the next day what the other ye terday that the former owners of the American League Club here were willing to give all the encouragement possible to the Federal League. Last night neither Mr. Farrell nor Mr. Foley could be consulted on the question, so the rumor ran wild that they would join forces with the "Feds" under the proper conditions.

President Farrell is anxious to make use of the property at 225th Street. It has been filled in at much expense, and even the diamond has been graded. Mr. Farrell went so far as to have plans and specifications drawn up for the grand stand, and arrangements were made with the New York Central Railroad to build a station at the park.

As it is almost certain that the Kansas City Club will be located by its new owners in Newark or Harrison, the negotiations for the park on Upper Broadway indicates that some other club in the Federal League may be located there.

Several officials of organized ball scouted the idea last night and stated that the former owners of the Yankees would not consent to transfer their claim on the Broadway site to the Federal League. The conference with Gilmore, however, indicates that there is something in the wind.

RUBE AT GIANTS' OFFICES.

Marquard Has Long Talk with President Hempstead.

The latest reports from the seat of baseball war seem to indicate that Rube Marquard yesterday had taken on a sudden change of mind and that he would probably repudiate his agreement with the Federal League and go with the Giants to Marlin. The basis for this supposition is that Marquard had a long conference at the office of the Giants' with President Hempstead and Secretary John B. Foster yesterday, and was shown the error of his ways. After the conference was over the officials of the New York Club were smiling, but would say nothing.

It is known, however, that Rube took the most comfortable chair in the office and smoked a couple of Mr. Hempstead's best cigars. They talked and talked and talked for hours. Marquard retired by the rear elevator and would say nothing. Likewise the officials of the club.

Lee Magee, manager of the Brooklyn Feds, in the meantime, was waiting for a conference with Mr. Marquard, but he did not appear in Brooklyn yesterday.

As to the question, "Will Marquard play with the Brooklyn 'Feds' or the New York Giants?" The odds seem to favor the Giants. Take your choice.

"Tilly" Shafer In Town.

Arthur Shafer, the native son of California, who left the Giants suddenly a year ago and refused to play ball again, was in town yesterday and visited the offices of the New York Club. "Tilly," as he was known to the fans, was perhaps one of the most graceful and agile infielders who ever wore a Giant uniform. After his visit to the Giants offices, it was announced that Shafer's call was purely social, and that he had no intention of returning to baseball. Shafer likes to visit New York, and, he stated, would root for the Giants for all time, and that any talk about his going to the "Feds" was erroneous.

Class AA Leagues Must Wait.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—President Ban Johnson of the American League and Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago Americans, arrived here yesterday on what they termed "strictly a pleasure trip."

"I do not believe the project of raising the Class AA leagues to the standard of the majors will be brought up again this year," said Johnson. "Personally I cannot see what good could come of such action. Had the step been taken the Pacific Coast and International Leagues would have been elevated as well as the American Association."

Two Browns Go to Wichita Club.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 17.—James Ritter and William Hollander, infielders of the St. Louis American League Club, were signed today by the Wichita Western League team.

PIPING ROCK

Long on good points. Class? Well rather.

Ide Silver Collars

The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

COLEMAN'S SPURT TOO LATE

European Amateur Billiard Champion Wins Match by Narrow Margin.

Jacob Klinger, the European amateur Class B billiard champion, scored a victory over Hal Coleman, the American champion in the class, as a result of the two nights' play at 18.2 balkline at Daly's, but only after a heartbreaking struggle, a margin of thirteen points being to his advantage after the conclusion of the final 300-point block last night, the score of the two nights' play being Klinger 600, Coleman 587. It was a peculiar match in that the game of last night showed the high and the low of billiard technique. Coleman was more than a hundred behind at one point, owing to the brilliant play of his opponent, and then the Austrian went entirely to pieces, while the American seemed to gather strength.

It was the indomitable spirit of Coleman which accounted for his coming so strong at the finish. No player ever encountered a greater degree of the proverbial hard luck in a billiard match, yet Coleman did not allow the fact that the ivories were perverse to throw him completely out of his stroke. At no time were his counts large, barring a run of 35, which, by the way, was terminated by an unplayable line-up, but he counted steadily in double or nearly double figures, and this counteracted, and more, the play of the Austrian, who went at one moment to the heights of billiard skill and then tobogganed to a mediocre exhibition.

From the way in which the Austrian started out it appeared as if Coleman was going to be completely outclassed, Klinger had an advantage of forty-nine points to start last night's play and rapidly increased this lead until in the ninth inning his advantage was measured by 128 points. He had made four runs in double figures and his average was nearly fourteen. That inning marked the highest point in the game of the Austrian. From then on he steadily went back, missing on shots that should not have been difficult for a Class B player.

Toward the last part of the game six turns at the table netted him only two points and this was the opportunity for Coleman to assume the lead on the total points for the two nights. This was in the fortieth inning. From then on the two fought close together and a lucky turn one way or the other was to decide the match. Coleman had several opportunities, but the strain was telling on him and he could not get any sizable counts. The Austrian ran out on a scratch shot. He played a one-cushion draw and missed the second object ball completely, but completed the carrom in coming back from the rail.

One of the prettiest runs of the night was that by Klinger, when he counted a total of forty in the third inning. He held the ivories under perfect control and there was a delicacy in his execution which captured the fancy of Coleman. Most of the play was on the short table, it being essentially a nurse game. The scores:

Klinger—0 26 40 0 5 0 11 0 42 9 0 6 14 1 2 0 0 13 1 6 4 3 2 2 0 2 0 15 7 0 10 5 2 16 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 14 1. ——600. Total of two nights' play—600. High runs—42, 40, and 26. Average—6 30-45. Grand average—7 61-77.

Coleman—1 9 10 1 4 8 1 11 24 5 1 10 18 2 13 4 25 3 1 18 0 6 28 2 2 17 1 0 1 3 8 35 8 0 4 0 2 11 2 4 16 1 12 3. Total—336. Total of two nights' play—587. High runs—35, 28, and 25. Average—7 28-44. Grand average—7 55-76.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR TIGERS.

Princeton Wrestlers Throw Lafayette Grapplers in Seven Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The wrestlers of Princeton took all seven bouts from Lafayete College tonight in the first intercollegiate match of the Tigers this season. There were four clean falls, secured by Nebeker, Gile, Frantz, and Longstreth. Jones, Rolland, and Baker got decisions in the regular periods.

Nebeker and Kressler of the 115-pound class spent about as much time off the mat as they did on it. Referee Zelio repeatedly lifted the two lightweights from the floor to the centre of the mat. After an aggressive contest of seven minutes Nebeker forced his opponent's shoulders to the mat by a half Nelson and wrist hold.

The 175-pound match came next as Becker had to wrestle in the unlimited class also. Capt. Gile of the Princeton was clearly the aggressor and won in six minutes and forty seconds, using a head lock and arm scissors hold.

Jones and Lenhardt furnished a lively fight in the 125-pound class. After the Lafayette man had tried to stand his opponent on his head and failed he became inactive and lost the decision.

Rolland also gained the decision over Mack after the 135-pounders had traded top and bottom places several times in quick succession. It looked very much like a draw, but the referee thought differently.

Frantz and Albright, the 145-pounders, seemed to like the floor better than the mat. The first five minutes were occupied in fencing for holds. Frantz then threw his opponent to the mat and forced his shoulders down with a hammer lock and half Nelson in 8 minutes and 13 seconds.

In the 158-pound class Baker won a decision over Wyckoff. The latter was the most adept of the visitors in wriggling out of precarious positions.

The last match was the shortest, but the most exciting. It was Becker's second appearance, and he lost in 5 minutes and 55 seconds when, after winding themselves around each other like snakes Longstreth secured an arm and body hold and threw him.

Columbia to Swim at Harvard.

Columbia's swimming team will be seen in action for the second time this week when the Blue and White meets Harvard on Saturday night. The Crimson is not in the Intercollegiate Swimming League, but has a strong team, defeating Cornell last week. Columbia's victory over Princeton Tuesday was a surprise to most followers of the sport and showed an unexpected strength in the Blue and White, due mostly to the star performances of Vollmer and Lee. The former is swimming in his best form. As an added feature of the meet two interscholastic events will be held, a 50 and a 100-yard swim. Entries have been received from a dozen high and "prep" schools in and near New York.

Equine Sports at Central Academy.

A field of sixty-five riders participated in the weekly public music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last night, and an interesting exhibition was witnessed. In addition there was a steeplechase event for amateurs which brought forth some excellent ability on the part of the contestants and featured the programme. William Loeb was the winner and he received a silver cup. G. Fricke was second. The field was made up of eight contestants. A Jeu de Barre race was the closing attraction, and this also proved interesting. In this event ribbons are tied on the left sleeve of each rider, and they had to be removed from him from his right side. The event resulted in a draw between B. Monk, W. Gilman, and A. Sulima.

Sid Mercer Pool Champion.

Sid Mercer of The Globe was last night acclaimed champion pool player among local sports writers by reason of his victory over T. A. Dorgan, the Evening Journal's cartoonist, in the final game of the newspapermen's pool tournament at Doyle's Academy, by the score of 70 to 62. After the contest Mercer was presented with the silver cup emblematic of the championship. Mercer won his way into the final game by defeating Gene O'Connell in the semi-final contest by the score of 55 to 54. A run of twelve points in the next to the last frame, when O'Connell needed one point for victory, enabled Mercer to contest in the final game and win the championship.

Horses Refuse Paper Wall Jump.

Jumping through a paper stone wall was not an attraction which appealed to the horses entered in the event at Durland's Riding Academy last night, and, out of the field of twelve, Grasshopper was the only horse which did not balk at the jump. Time and again the other riders would take their mounts at full speed to the paper jump, but they balked every time and refused to go through the paper wall. In the jumping event, where the horses were required to clear four-foot barriers, Casade was awarded the blue.

The Nigger, a black gelding, owned by C. Dickel, took the blue in the bending race for pole ponies. The Nigger was formerly owned by J. Gould and was ridden by Larry Waterbury in the Spring polo tournament at Lakewood, and was to be used in the international matches, but developed a lameness a few days before the matches began. Harry Guggenheim, who was judge in this class, quickly awarded the silver cup to The Nigger.

PRINCETON SPRINGS HOCKEY SURPRISE

Tigers Defeat Elis in Overtime Game—To Play Off Tie Here Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—Reversing a 3-to-1 defeat in New York last month, Princeton's hockey seven tonight defeated Yale 2 to 1 in an overtime game. Princeton's splendid defensive play balked Yale's attack repeatedly, holding the home septet tied until the first part of the two five-minute overtime periods, when a long drive from the side of the rink by Capt. Peacock poked the winning goal into the Eli cage. Capt. Peacock starred for both teams, his clever shot from in front of the Yale cage flipping the first goal into the net fifteen minutes after the opening of play.

Yale scored its only goal in less than two minutes later, when MacDonald deflected a rolling puck into the Princeton cage from a scrimmage close to the Tiger goal. Neither seven scored in the second period, although Yale continually forced the play.

Yale outskated the visitors, who clearly lacked ice practice, but who easily made good their deficiency by the defensive game in which the half backs, John Humphreys and Garrison, divided honors with the versatile goal, Ford, whose twenty-six stops included a series of hard drives by the Yale attack. During the two overtime periods not a stop was registered by York, the Yale goal tender, the only shot that reached him proving the winning goal. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
York	Goal	Ford
Herron	Point	Garrison
Murray	Cover point	J. Humphreys
Sweney	Rover	W. Humphreys
Dickey	Centre	Peacock
Burgess	Right wing	Hills
MacDonald	Left wing	Shoen

Goals—Peacock (2,) MacDonald. Stops—Ford (26.) York (31.) Penalties—Burgess, 2 minutes for tripping and 2 minutes for checking; J. Humphreys, 2 minutes for tripping; Peacock, 2 minutes for checking. Substitution—Carkson for Hills. Referee—Mr. Gearon, New York Hockey Club. Umpire—Mr. Russell, Bridgeport. Periods—Halves of twenty minutes; two overtime five-minute periods.

Princeton's victory over Yale last night made a tie in the series which will necessitate a play-off. The deciding game will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink Saturday night, at which time Queens University, the intercollegiate champions of Canada, will play the St. Nicks, Amateur Hockey League champions, at the local rink.

This will be the first double-header in hockey ever played in this city. An effort was made to have the play-off date between the two colleges, but postponed, but the Princeton faculty would not sanction a change. As a result New York hockey fans will be treated to what promises to be one of the best hockey programmes ever offered in this city. The admission price will be charged for the two games.

The Princeton and Yale teams will begin their struggle at 8 o'clock, and the contest between the St. Nicks and Queens University teams will start shortly after 9 o'clock. Yale is out to win intercollegiate honors for the season, but the Blue defeats the Tigers, Tom Howard's pupils will be eliminated from the race.

New Rochelle Beats St. Peter's.

The hockey team of the New Rochelle High School defeated St. Peter's School of Jersey City yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 4 to 0. Neither side scored in the first half. In the second period, however, the New Rochelle skaters broke loose and won by superior team work. The line-up and summary:

New Rochelle.	Position.	St. Peter's.
Miller	Goal	Noonan
Ryan	Point	J. Noonan
L. Lovejoy	Cover point	Ferris
G. Lovejoy	Rover	J. Noonan
Walters	Centre	Reilly
Skinner	Left wing	Walsh
Bacon	Right wing	McCormick

Goals—G. Lovejoy, New Rochelle, (3;) Bacon, New Rochelle. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Mr. Thurston.

VICTORY FOR PRINCETON.

Dartmouth Defeated in Intercollegiate Basket Ball, 18 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 17.—Princeton climbed nearer the top of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League and Dartmouth stayed at the bottom through tonight's game which the Tigers won, 18 to 13. The play was fast but ragged and neither team showed any marked ability to shoot goals. Dartmouth as usual spoiled its team chance by bad, miserable shooting and numerous technical fouls. Winship of Dartmouth was the high scorer with six fouls and a goal from the floor. Ferree played well for Princeton, netting three goals from the floor. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Haas	Left forward	Williams
Ferree	Right forward	Whitney
McTigue	Centre	Rector
Trenckman	Right guard	Pellettier
Gill	Left guard	Winship

Goals from floor—Ferree, (3,) Haas, McTigue, Trenckman, Steele, Rector, Pellettier, Winship. Goals from fouls—Gill, 6; Winship, 3. Substitutes—Grant for Williams, Steele for Whitney, Sisson for Winship. Referee—Mr. Smith of Yale. Umpire—E. Thorpe of De La Salle. Halves of 20 minutes each.

Williams Trounces Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 17.—Williams College renewed basket ball relations with Amherst this evening by trouncing the Purple and White, 44 to 16, in the Lasell Gymnasium. For the first time this season the home team showed anything like its old form, but once started the game was all in favor of Williams, Langford, with eight field goals to his credit, was easily the star. Line-up:

Williams.	Position.	Amherst.
Maynard	Left forward	Washburn
Langford	Right forward	Maynard
Paterson	Centre	Weeden
Wright	Left guard	Ashley
Hay	Right guard	Widmeyer

Goals from floor—Widmeyer, Iverny, Ashley, (2,) Maynard, Vetter, (2,) Langford, (6,) Paterson, (2,) White, Wright, (3,) Hay, (3,) Scores from fouls—Molthan, (4,) Hay, (2,) Weeden, (2,) Widmeyer, (4.) Substitutes—Vetor for Molthan, White for Wright, Wright for Paterson, Iverny for Widmeyer, Widmeyer for Weeden. Referee—Mr. Metzdorf of Springfield. Timers—Mr. Ernst of Williams and Mr. Peetton of Amherst. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

La Salle Swamps Townsend Harris.

La Salle Academy basket ball team had little difficulty in defeating the Townsend Harris five yesterday afternoon by the score of 29 to 13. Donnellan, of La Salle, put up a superb game for his team at centre, while Grant, of Townsend, shone best for his contingent. This is La Salle's sixteenth victory of the season. In a preliminary game the La Salle 2nd team had a narrow escape by winning by the score of 14 to 12 from the Cathedral Tyros. The line-up:

La Salle	Positions.	Townsend
Winters	Right forward	Grant
Miller A.	Left forward	Polansky
Donnellan	Centre	Freizer
Lauria	Right guard	Waldron
Miller S.	Left guard	Sparks

Field goals: Donnellan 4, Lauria 3, Miller, A., 2, Freizer 2, Grant 2, Winters 1. Goals from fouls: Lauria 9, Grant 5, Referee, Mr. Horan, La Salle. Referee, Mr. Penrpni, C. C. N. Y.

Another Fordham Player Hurt.

Misfortune laid a tighter hold on the Fordham basket ball team yesterday when Capt. Ed Dale strained the muscles of his back in practice. As a result he will be unable to play at centre against Catholic University at the Brooklyn College "gym" tonight. McEvoy, who played centre during the first few games of the season, was returned to the pivot position. With Ranacki filling in for Walsh and Dale out of the fray the Maroon will have an exceptionally hard task before them tonight to even up matters with Catholic University for the defeat administered in Washington two weeks ago.

Morristown Beat Carteret, 60 to 16.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 17.—Morristown school easily defeated Carteret Academy of Orange N. J., 60 to 16 today. William Devitalis and Capt. Clement starred for Morristown.

MEL SHEPPARD TURNS 'PRO.'

Olympic Middle-Distance Champion to Train Millrose A. A. Athletes.

Melvin W. Sheppard, once the world's greatest middle-distance runner, holder of many world's records and former Olympic champion, set all rumors at rest about his retirement from competition in track athletics by signing a contract yesterday as a professional coach for the Millrose Athletic Association, which organization is composed of the employes of John Wanamaker in New York. As a result of a conference yesterday with Val Dysert, President of the Millrose A. A., and John J. McGowan, Chairman of athletics, Sheppard agreed to take hold of the track team of this organization, which has made much progress in athletic competition during its comparatively short career.

Sheppard is still under the doctor's care as a result of his fall at the New York A. C. games in Madison Square Garden last week. It was at first feared that blood poisoning would set in in the wound he received in his arm, but medical treatment has now put the new professional past the danger point. Sheppard is going to remain indoors for a few days in order to rest before taking up in earnest his new duties as coach of the Millrose A. A.

Sheppard's wonderful career of thirteen years on the cinderpath has been the best possible training for him in his new vocation. Since resigning as a member of the Irish-American A. C. nearly a year ago he has been connected with the Millrose A. A. in an amateur capacity and was responsible in a great measure for building up its present team of star athletes. Now that he is going to give his entire attention to the development of the Millrose A. A. athletes he should put this organization out in front in athletic competition in a very short time. Sheppard's first goal will be the priming of a winning team to be sent by the Millrose A. A. to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in August.

NOVICE STATUS DECIDED.

Medal Winners In School Cross-Country Event Is Still a Novice.

A novice who wins a medal in a cross-country run is still a novice as far as track and field events are concerned, according to a ruling made yesterday by the High Schools Games Committee. Some time ago the question was placed before the committee when the case of Galvany of Commercial High School was brought to their attention. Galvany won a prize in a cross-country run and the question was raised whether this barred him from participation in track and field events as a novice. For two weeks the committee has had this question under consideration, and yesterday it was decided that any high school student who won a prize as a novice in a cross-country run did not necessarily lose his novice standing in track and field events. This ruling was a complete surprise to many prominent athletes, as it has always been the rule that when an athlete lost his novice status in one event he lost it in all of them.

There is agitation at present among members of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. which favors making less stringent the rule about novices. Although no action has been taken by the organization it is expected that some rule similar to that adopted by the High Schools Committee will be adopted and thus answer the criticism which has been raised because athletes who finish in any event and get a prize lose their novice standing in all events.

PENN'S RELAY RACES.

Time Schedule Arranged for Two-Day Meet at Franklin Field.

A tentative programme has been arranged for the twenty-first annual intercollegiate and interscholastic relay race carnival at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24. The athletic authorities of the University of Pennsylvania plan to run the interscholastic championships together with the pentathlon and special events on Friday, while the championships for colleges, high, and preparatory schools and universities will be decided on Saturday. According to the time schedule, eight relay championships will be decided in one hour and a quarter.

Eleven track and six field events are set for the opening day of the carnival, the field events including the pentathlon, while five open track events, eight relay championship races, and six field events are scheduled for the closing day of the meet. The programme follows:

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

3:30—440-yard hurdle, (hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high,) heats if necessary.

3:35—Philadelphia suburban high school championship, open to all schools within a radius of twenty miles of Philadelphia and to all Philadelphia schools, except City High, Northeast, and West Philadelphia.

3:43—Interacademic A. A. championship.

3:50—Philadelphia high school championship.

3:57—Philadelphia City College championship.

4:05—208-meter pentathlon.

4:10 to 4:50—Philadelphia grammar and parochial school relay class races and championships.

4:50—American college championship sprint medley relay race, first and second man each to run to 220 yards, the third man 440 yards, and the fourth man 880 yards.

5:05—440-yard hurdle, final.

5:15—1,500-meter pentathlon.

5:25—American college championship distance medley relay race, first man to run a quarter mile, the next a half mile, the third three-quarters of a mile, and the last man a mile.

FIELD EVENTS.

3:00—Running broad jump, pentathlon.

3:00—Throwing the 56-pound weight for distance.

3:30—Throwing the javelin, pentathlon.

3:30—Running hop, step, and jump.

4:15—Throwing the discus, pentathlon.

4:30—Hammer throw.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

2:00—High school races.

3:00—120-yard hurdle, heats on grass.

3:00—Preparatory school races.

3:30—100-yard special, heats.

3:40—College relay races.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

4:30—Two-mile college relay, championship of America.

4:40—One-mile freshman college relay, championship of America.

4:47—One-mile preparatory school relay, championship of America.

4:55—120-yard hurdle, final on the grass.

5:00—One-mile high school relay, championship of America.

5:08—100-yard dash, final.

5:15—One-mile college relay, championship of America.

5:25—One-mile college relay, championship of America.

FIELD EVENTS.

2:00—Pole vault, high jump, javelin throw.

3:30—Shot put, broad jump.

4:30—Discus throw.

Greens Win Polo at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 17.—A fast polo game, the best this season, was played before the largest crowd assembled this week at the Whitney Field. The Greens won from the Yellows in spite of the excellent scoring of Frederick Prince and F. Ambrose Clark for their team. E. W. Hopping practically shouldered all the work on the winning side. The line-up:

YELLOWS.	GREENS.
1—Harold Hayes.	1—Frederick Allen.
2—Walter Phelps.	2—Earle W Hopping.
3—Frederick Prince.	3—D. W. Gaston, Jr.,
Back—F. A. Clark.	R. F. Allison.
	Back—R. Bullock.

Roller Skating Race on Streets.

New Yorkers will get an opportunity to witness a novel athletic event on Saturday, when about forty contestants will start in the amateur roller-skating Marathon, which will be held on the streets of the city. Two silver cups are to be awarded to the first ten skaters finishing in the race, and much interest is being shown among the roller skaters. The route for the skaters has been changed from the original plan, and the start will be made on Saturday from the corner of 153d Street and Seventh Avenue. The skaters will go south on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street and then east on 110th Street to Fifth Avenue. They will turn south at this point to 109th Street and east on that street to Madison Avenue. The course will go south on Madison Avenue to Eighty-eighth Street and then east to Park Avenue. The skaters will go south on Park Avenue to Forty-sixth Street and then east to the Forty-seventh Street entrance of the Grand Central Palace and the marathon will finish on the Grand Central Palace rink. The race will start at 2 P. M.

FAVORITES WIN IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Hard Matches Bring Championship Singles and Doubles to Semi-Final Round.

Competition in the national championship indoor singles and doubles tennis tournament yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory reached the semi-final rounds, both of which will be played this afternoon. As was expected, Bernon S. Prentice of the Seabright Club won with little trouble from A. M. Hyde. The victory of Prentice brings him in opposition to Arthur M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment in the lower brackets, while Theodore R. Pell, West Side Tennis Club, and Gustave F. Touchard, present champion, will face each other in the upper brackets.

It is probable that two of the four singles semi-finalists will compete in the challenge round of the doubles. Touchard is placed in one-half of the draw, with Washburn as partner, while at the opposing end Pell and Behr are likely winners This battle should provide the best tennis of the tournament.

Pell and Behr found stronger opposition in their two matches yesterday than they expected. In the second round they raced King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin, the Seventh Regiment champions, who on Monday put Wylie C. Grant and E. H. Whitney out of the running. The first set found the military pair badly off their form, but in the second they played a stronger game, forcing Pell and Behr to a deuce and vantage set before a victory was obtained.

The second match bordered on the sensational, when Pell and Behr played Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond. The first set was almost a reproduction of the opening set of the previous match, with Pell and Behr in the ascendency. The second set opened with Rosenbaum and Lovibond in magnificent form. Their speed was altogether too much for Pell and Behr, and they ran the score to four games to love, and 40—15, before the international and his partner took a brace. A smart rally gave the latter their first point, and then the team work made its results felt. Rosenbaum played a hard, smashing game, while the service of Lovibond was a hard problem to solve. Behr, however, settled down and repeatedly passed his opponents with well placed shots, while Pell ably duplicated his efforts. By brilliant combination play the score was brought to 5-all and deuce and vantage was called. Rosenbaum and Lovibond secured the lead, 6—5, and needed only a point for the set, when Behr rally brought Pell and Behr to the front and enabled them to pass their opponents and win the match.

Touchard and Washburn had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King. The latter pair outplayed the singles champion and his partner in the first set, but failed to maintain their form in the next two sets, although they put up a plucky defense against their formidable opponents, maintaining the form they displayed in the early rounds. J. Kent Steinacher and Lincoln Remier qualified for the semi-finals through a straight set victory over Le Platt and P. C. Dodge. The summary:

National Indoor Singles Championship.—Fifth Round—Bernon S. Prentice defeated A. M. Hyde, 6—2, 6—3.

National Indoor Doubles Championship.—Second Round—Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin, 6—2, 8—6.

Third Round—J. M. Steinacher and Lincoln Remier defeated Le Platt and P. C. Dodge, 6—1, 6—4; Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—2, 8—6; Gustave F. Touchard and Wylie M. Washburn defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Dixon Wins English Court Tennis.

The postponed final tie of the English covered courts tennis championship was recently decided at Dulwich, England, when the old lawn tennis rivals C. P. Dixon and M. J. G. Ritchie played an exciting match. Dixon, who was playing on familiar surface, sought the net on every opportunity and adopted a close quarter attack, while Ritchie pursued his usual defensive methods from the back of the courts. The games were governed by the service till the ninth, which Dixon annexed. Then by winning Ritchie's service in the following game he secured the first set at 6—4. Ritchie wound up with a double fault, and was the victim of a doubtful decision in the last game, which gave his opponent the run and captured the second set at 6—2. Ritchie, however, stuck to his task with grim tenacity and took the third set at 6—4, which asserted his superiority toward the end, gaining the final set at 6—3.

Special Show at Fairmont.

The special show tonight at the Fairmont A. C. promises to be one of the best midweek entertainments ever offered at the popular club in the Bronx. The two rounders offered will furnish real excitement for the patrons of the club. In the first of the star events, Jim Coffey is going against Jack (Twin) Sullivan, one of the craftiest heavyweights that ever stepped into the ring. The second star bout will bring together Benny Leonard and Patsey Cline, of Harlem, two clever little men. There will be several interesting preliminaries.

Dillon to Box Mantell.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Frank Mantell of Pawtucket will play a return boxing engagement tonight at the Federal A. C. The two men have faced each other twice, and on each occasion the contest was "milling" of the hurricane order. As an incentive for the heavyweight boxers, the winner will be matched with Gunboat Smith, if the latter does not go to Mexico this week. In their previous bouts there was little to choose between them, and each is intent on a favorable decision.

Boxing Decisions at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Decisions at boxing bouts in this city will be permitted in the future under a ruling announced by Chief of Police Philip T. Smith today, the chief, however, reserving the right to refuse such permission in the case of any match, should he so desire. Each match, said the Chief of Police, will be passed upon separately.

Order of Dog Show Judging.

Twelve rings will be used by the judges of the various breeds at the dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in Madison Square Garden, which begins next Monday. The toy breeds will be judged in the Concert Hall annex.

The bulldogs, French bulldogs, and Boston terriers in two balcony rings and the remaining nine rings will be on the main floor. The probable order of judging will be as follows:

Monday Feb. 22—Dr. Henry Jarrett, 10:30 A. M., Scottish terriers, to be judged first by special request, bloodhounds and mastiffs; Dudley E. Waters, 10:30 A. M., St. Bernards; O. J. A. Grassi, 10:30 A. M., Great Danes; Jay Gould, 10:30 A. M., pointers and wire-haired Griffons; Dr. E. Lester Jones, 10:30 A. M., beagles; James Anderson, 10:30 A. M., sporting spaniels; H. B. Hungerford, 10:30 A. M., collies; Winthrop Rutherford, 10:30 A. M., Airedales, Irish and Welsh terriers; Arnold Lawson, 10:30 A. M., bulldogs and French bulldogs; F. S. Bearse, 10:30 A. M., Boston terriers; Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, 10:30 A. M., Pomeranians, Pekingese, English toys and Japanese spaniels; R. W. R. Anderson, 3 P. M., Russian wolfhounds; Clair Foster, 3 P. M., bullterriers; William Neuhoff, 3 P. M., German sheepdogs.

Tuesday, Feb. 23—J. Willoughby Mitchell, 10 A. M., Irish wolfhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, retrievers, Doberman Pinschers and whippets; Charles McNeil, 10 A. M., English foxhounds; A. G. Hooley, 10 A. M., English and Gordon setters; Dr. Henry Jarrett, 10 A. M., Old English sheepdogs, chows and Samoyedes; Mrs. Charles H. Leader, 10 A. M., Dachshunds; Charles Lyndon, 10 A. M., fox terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, Manchesters, toy black and tan and Yorkshire terriers. Schipperkes and miscellaneous; Henry T. Fleitman, 10 A. M., Sealyhams terriers; Dr. Charles A. Gale, 3 P. M., Irish setters; Theodore Crane, 3 P. M., Poodles and Dalmatians.

Wednesday, Feb. 24—Dr. Henry Jarrett, 10 A. M., variety classes and unclassified specials.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—Charles McNeil, 10 A. M., classes of English foxhounds; 3 P. M., English foxhound packs; Dr. B. Lester Jones, 3 P. M., Beagle packs.

MOUNT VERNON BOYS WIN.

Take First Three Places In Open Road Race of Y. M. H. A.

All the silver cups in the open road race held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association last night were won by contestants from Mount Vernon, and the runners from that city got ample revenge for the winning of the six first prizes by the athletes from the Ninety-second Street branch at the open run held in Mount Vernon on last Thanksgiving Day. Aaron Pepper of the Mount Vernon branch of the organization jumped into first place in the open event at the sound of the starter's gun last night, and he held that position over the three and three-quarter mile course, and finished seventy yards ahead of H. Bernstein, a fellow club member, who was second.

There were two road races over the same course held by the association last night; one an open event and the other a race closed to members of the Ninety-second Street association. In the closed event, J. Rosenbloom, with a handicap of four and one-half minutes, finished first, and won the big silver trophy cup. Rosenbloom was one of the runners with a limit handicap, and he took the lead at the start of the run and held it throughout. There were several fast sprints at the finish for other prizes in this event, and every one of the forty-nine contestants who were off at the crack of the pistol finished the run. Gottlieb, the last man, finishing nearly sixteen minutes behind Rosenbloom.

There were eight prizes awarded to the first eight men in this event, three silver cups to the first three and stickpins and cuff links to the others. The fast time prize was won by S. Freirich, who started from scratch and finished the course in 23:00.

Of the thirty contestants who started in the open race all except four finished, and those four were picked up along the course by autos and carried to the clubhouse. Open and closed races were held so that branches other than that at Ninety-second Street would get a chance to enter teams. The time made last night over the course was slow in comparison to the record made by Mike Taub of the Glencoe A. C., who covered the course in twenty minutes. The cup winners in each event last night were as follows:

Open Road Race.—Won by A. Pepper, Mount Vernon, 24:30; H. Bernstein, Mount Vernon, 24:52, second; I. Fisher, Mount Vernon, 25:04, third.

Handicap Race, Closed to Ninety-second Street Branch.—Won by J. Rosenbloom, (4:30,) 24:55; M. Feiner, (4:30,) 25:27, second; H. Hyman, (4:00,) 25:15, third.

COLUMBIA'S BIG ENTRY.

Coach Wefers Enters Forty-five Men for Indoor Intercollegiate Games.

Coach Bernie Wefers intends to enter Columbia's entire track team in the intercollegiate indoor championships at Madison Square Garden on March 6. Manager Clark has sent in forty-five entries from which the Blue and White teams will be picked. The Columbia men will be entered in the relay races and the field events. The Varsity relay team will be made up of Frank Brady, captain; T. Black, the former 100-meter French champion; A. Harvitt, and W. Vollmer. Albert Huelsenbeck, the P. S. A. L. middle-distance champion, will run in the half-mile and mile events. R. L. Beatty, the intercollegiate champion shot-putter, and C. D. Olmstead are entered for the shot-put, and E. Loescher and H. A. Shuite will compete in the high jump. Graham and Brady will be entered in the hurdles.

PENN RESTRICTS TRACK MEN

Must Not Compete for Outside Organizations During College Term.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Members of the University of Pennsylvania track team will not be allowed to compete for any outside organization during the collegiate term. This addition to the university's eligibility code was announced today by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the Faculty Committee.

The new rule, which becomes effective at once, was suggested by the Athletic Association because of the difficulty caused recently by the fact that "Ted" Meredith was registered with the Meadowbrook Club for outside competition. Meredith has been permitted to change his registration and none of the members of the team is affected by the ruling. The new rule will apply only to track and field athletics. Golf and tennis players, oarsmen and participants in other branches of sport at the university will still be allowed to compete for clubs.

Fordham Team's Schedule.

The best schedule ever prepared for the tennis players of Fordham University was announced by Manager Edward R. Moore yesterday. Fourteen matches are on the list, half of which will be played on the Maroon courts. The feature this season is the Southern trip, when the racquet wielders will accomp

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 432, P. O. Bldg.—General calendar.

Re Mark.
Pullman‹Miller.
Hildrath‹Aureback.
Klinger‹Hyrman.
Mark Yik Hee‹US.
Bentley‹Young.
Re Frischknecht.
N Y, N H & H RR‹ Lincoln.
US Copper Sec Co‹ Amal Cop Co.
Fountain El Co‹Steel City.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Case on: Barber‹ Foster.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At P. O. Bldg. Motion calendar.

Re Gr Eastern Clay Prod Co (Hall.)
Re same (Hyman.)
US‹Strauss.
Van Ostenbridge‹Erie RR.
Willand‹same.
US‹Bernardand.
Anglo-So Am Bk‹1st Nat Bk. &c.
Goldsborough‹ Levering.
De Bevois‹Wohl.
Boise‹Talcott.
Re Mcht Motors Sales.
Stand Statistics Co‹ Pitch.
Weingarten‹Blaus.
Jacobson‹De Mille.
Fisk Rubber Co‹Auto Tire Co.
New motions:
Buchman‹Nichols.
Mizell‹Elmore &
Hamilton.
O'Rourke‹Pound Co.
US‹St Herman S Coswell.
Pienten‹Gedney (2.)
Victor T M Co‹ Sonora (3.)
Marconi‹Wireless Sp Co.
Lovell-McConnell Co‹ Heinze.
Townsend‹Cohan & Harris.
Dannenbaum‹Selwyn.
Moore‹CNY.
Sutor‹Fleischmann.
Am Lead Pen Co‹ Penn.
Penn Steel Co‹NYC Rys.
Farmers L & T Co‹ Mct St Ry.
Guaranty Tr Co‹same.
Farmers L & T Co‹ same.
Cent Tr Co‹Chic, R I & P RR.
Prevat‹Borgfeldt.
Boosey‹Empire Mus Co.
Cons Rubber Tire Co‹ Goodrich.
Kraljer‹CNY.
Re Mandel.
Re Anger Baking Co.
Re Merchant Mot S Co.
Lovell-McConnell Co‹ Heinze.
Sheetz‹Washburne.
Robinson‹Van Riper.
Re A. Deutsch.
Planten‹Gedney.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US‹112 bls tomato paste.
Hermitage‹Anderson, A R E Co‹Marshall.

DISTRICT COURT—Evans, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Ritchie‹Robinson.
Gustavino‹Camerina.
Basselman‹St George Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US‹Tug Princess & Scow F J No 32.
Same‹Tug Princess & Scow Building Star.
Same‹Bismarck & Scow H S Inc. No 9
Same‹Tug Hazelton & Scow L C No. 1.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. NYC RR‹Satilla.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization calendar at 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Farley‹Woods.
Keenan‹McKay.
People‹Syivester.
Martin‹New Trinidad Asphalt Co.
People, &c‹Fowler.
Schley‹Perkins.
Hoakenson‹Goelet.
Burger‹Agnew.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Sailing‹Pieper, (2 acts.)
Lisker‹Lamport.
Euphart‹Hillson, Kemmerich‹CNY.
Dev Co of Am‹So Pac.
Gonzalez‹Reed.
Hellholtz‹Joyce.
Dabour‹Dabour, (2 acts.)
Re Griffin.
Levinson‹Levinson.
Gordon‹CNY.
Lakovige‹Postal Trans Service.
Cobre Grande Copper Co‹South Pac Co.
Cohen‹Alvord.
Orenstein‹Newman.
Scandore‹Scandore.
Elsman‹Levine.
Markowitz‹Reliance Trading Co.
Lippmann‹Lowenstein.
NY Co Nat Bk‹Frank Richards L Supply.
Fudem‹Siegel.
Mooser‹Kolb.
Genl Theological Sem‹ Mooney.
W L Crow Con Co‹ Auerbach.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Re Collins.
Guzzetta‹Guzzetta.
Levy‹NY Trust Co.
Diehl‹McCormick.
Livingston‹Bussman.
Leigh‹Yeager.
Barrett Mfg Co‹ Gottesman.
Cornelius‹Riieser.
Stoddard‹Durgan.
Beher‹Berger.
Jauss‹Erb.

PART II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Van Damm‹V Damm
Fiederman‹Tied'mann
Union Tr Co‹Littlef'ld
Man Ry‹Vessell (2.)
Persch‹Persch.
Baltas‹Ill Surety Co.
Enos‹Naftal.
Zoch‹Zoch.
Devon‹Devon.
Roth‹Roth.
Diesen‹Kelly.
Delepuch‹Delepuch.
Tarandola‹Tarandola.
De Meis‹De Meis.
Glazer‹Glazer.
Mass‹Mass.
Carr‹Carr.
Welch‹Welch.
Kory‹Kory.
Smith‹Smith.
Hellstrom‹Hellstrom.
Demurrer:
Manson‹Curtis.
Preferred cause:
Hardy‹Mathewson.
General calendar:
Am Assn Mates & Pilots‹Terry.
Wright & Son‹ Cloughen.
Fraad Con Co‹Boyd.
Lehman‹Spies.
Ahearn‹Bow Bay Bk.
Loftus‹Carlton.
Oceanic Invest Co‹28 St & 7 Av Rlty Co.
Oneida Comm Lim‹ Steam.
McLaughlin‹Slre.
U S Trust Co‹Hoyt.
Diem‹Siefert.
Stecker‹Pickien.
Stow‹Mackay.
Robertson‹Rouss.
Newburger-Morris Co ‹Talcott.
Gallin‹Gallin.
Seligman‹Dannenbaum.
Bldg Con Co‹Rosenberg.
Schroeder‹Schroeder.
Mainzer‹Kreshover.
Criscuolo‹CNY.
O'Neill‹Gen Film Co.
Smith‹Browning.
Cohen‹Lakeside Fish.
Nisbett‹Walsh.
Frucht‹Wolff.
Doscher‹Phelps
Guardian Time Lock Ginsberg‹Hartmatz.
Metz‹Palmer.
Frazee‹Walter.
Equit Tr‹Hennemrst'n
Noiz‹Bosselman.
Bronner‹Bronner.
Ferrone‹Ferrone.
Bi-State Rty Co‹ Deutsch & Geller. Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Ford, J., case on; VII., Cohalan, J., clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. United Elec, &c, Co‹ same.
Con Tel, &c, Co‹same.
Brush Elec Illum Co‹ same.
3d Av Bridge Co‹same Case on.

Bonagur‹De Lyons.
Sumergrad‹Sumergrad Certiorari cases:
Holmes Elec Prot Co‹ Holmes Prot Co‹ Fisher & Tax C.
NY Edison Co‹same.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—10:30 A. M.

Inq—Pogostin‹Practical Fur Shop.
Gertenbach‹Gertenbach.
Gross‹Henochstein.
Goldberg‹Power.
Sanitary Paper Cup, &c, Co‹Lackner.
Friedman‹Cohen.
Levy‹Klein
Kayser & Fils‹Steinbrucker.
Cross‹Cross.
Zimit‹Telsey.
Kast‹Blum.
Goldman‹Goldman.
Bowen‹Fenno.
Hayden Co‹Jewett Ref Co.
Silver‹Higgins.
Sadt‹Longobardi.
Woroner‹Woroner.
Ruhe‹Pres Light Co.
23 Ward Bk‹Abramson-Engesser Co.
Indian Ref Co‹Busch & Percival.
Lewis‹Hill.
Fleischmann‹Gerlich. Case on.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Norton‹White Il Ell Co
Frankel‹Brussel.
Berkowitz‹CNY.
Tannenbaum‹CNY.
Kugelmas‹CNY.
A Zaffis‹CNY.
V Zaffola‹same.
Lyles‹Terry & Tench.
Jarna‹Ward Baking.
Yavny‹Ward Bak Co (2 acts.)
Yaccucci‹I R T.
Efron‹Cons Tel Co.
Bradley‹Silverman (2 acts).
Morrison‹Lloyd Phyfe
Horowitz‹Bosner.
Meyers‹Starrett. Case on.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mullen‹Rafferty Bros.
Pool‹Pitts Con Co.
Harris‹CNY.
Keith‹I R T.
Lamon‹CNY.
Wilkens‹Foley.
Palazzolo‹N E Nav.
Selbila‹samn.
Donovan‹N Y Rys.
Goldman‹Acampara. Clear.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grossman‹NY, NH & H RR. (2 acts.)
Cassara‹NY Rys.
McKeon‹NY, NH RR.
Drucker‹Josephson. (2 acts.)
A Intelisano‹Bronx Co.
C. intelisano‹same.
Cawley‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Moran‹Greason.
Lane‹B H R R. Case on.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Killoran‹Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
Quinn‹Harwood.
McMahon‹Art C Print
Langer‹Asch.
A Wannetick‹Jacobson.
J Wannetick‹same.
Cruiccio‹Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Okun‹Burns. Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Boaman‹Osterweis. Clear.

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on: Lesser‹Int Trust Co.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Breeck‹Oppenheim & Collins Co.
Niles‹Riley.
Fisher‹Royal Ind Co.
Kolossa‹Spitzhoff.
Curzio‹Ward Baking Co.
Smith‹same.
Cunningham‹Stern. Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crowley‹NY Rys.
O'Connor‹Siegel.
Stackle‹Puteiman.
Levine‹Fuchs.
Rosse‹R Hoe & Co.
Unlock‹Merchant Uncle Co.
Walker‹Postal Trans.
Brown‹Degnon Cont.
Andrews‹Gardner.
Purdy‹Pitts Con Co.
Brock‹CNY.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Babson‹Bernheimer.
Mochobghak‹Sherman & Sons Co.
US Indest C Co‹ Aristos Co.
Sleeper‹Hickey.
Ammeg‹H F Hat Co.
Horn‹Kanner.
Reich & Co‹Flint & K
Farley‹Steinmetz.
Oliver‹Finney.
Frooks‹Ruhlin.
Farley‹Bronx Bath, &c, Co.
Wertheim‹Putziger.
Bergh‹Schlesinger.
A J Smith Co‹Clark.
Hagney‹Sup Council R A.
Farley‹Steffen.
Same‹Wellbrock.
La Sala‹Friedman. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Union Tr Co of San Fran‹Sire.
State Savarese Maccaroni Co.
State Bank‹Savarese
Jamaica Water Supply Co‹Drummond. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Barry‹Prud Ins Co.
R E Sause Co‹Libman.
Ehhrich‹Cohen. Brown Co.
Vann‹Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Saltz‹Maistre.
Redding‹Juhl.
Messitta‹Pines.
Astor Mtg Co‹Tenney
Bruce‹Certigul Mining &c Co.
Hamburger‹Goldstein.
Hoyt‹Stoutenberg.
Billups, Jr‹Wilson.
Brokaw‹Brown. Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fox‹CNY.
Maddock‹Hartman. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M.

Lidden‹Hilton.
Auerbach‹Gernanni.
Daniels‹Kaylik. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Wills for probate:
Sarah C Wolfe.
Annie Costello.
Sarah McGovern.
Leni F Warner.
S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cornelia S Ferris.
Emma Rosenberg.
Carolina A Osborne.
James Kennedy.
Herbert T. Whelpley.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Lauterbracht‹Marks.
Kessler‹Wiesenberg.
Stander‹Cornish.
Williams‹Veruna Inv.
Zubay‹Univ Discount.
Spiess‹Moran.
Hills & Hafely Co‹ Heald.
Lucas Corp‹Feist Trading Co.
Castooza Spgs‹Casey.
Ward Lumber Co‹ Keyes.
Neulander‹Alpert.
Plotnick‹Karp.
Belitzer‹Nat Surety.
Shinnick‹Clover Farms Co.
U S Trust Co‹Steinfeld.
Parrott‹Birdseye.
Austin, Nichols & Co‹ Corbin.
Gruber‹Waldron.
Plotnick‹Karp.
Miller‹Hitchman.
Cannno Bros‹Mayer.
Myers‹Gray.
Kaplan‹Botwen.
Alterman‹Perlbinder.
Brodsky‹same.
Gussaroff Rty, &c, Co ‹Mitchell.
Hegeman Pr Co‹Hopkins.
Fleming‹Gimbel Bros.
Hellman‹Rider.
Tannenbaum‹Wechsler.
Kaplan‹Carr.
Weeks‹Nat Surety Co
Senko‹P & R C & I Co.
Lasher‹Miller.
Beals‹Martin.
Lynch‹Lynch.
O'Donnell‹Scherer.
Hutchinson‹Stump, Markey Co‹Tynan.
Cohen‹Richmond Music Co.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—10:30 A. M.

Schwartz‹Weissman.
Bowe‹Quicksilver Min Co.
Cohen‹NY Rys.
Sulzberger & Sons Co ‹Relber.
Livezey‹NY Rys.
Bruckman‹Rankerich.
Cohen‹NY Rys.
Williams‹Plant.
Clare‹Engeman.
Lesburger‹Landau.
Ochshorn‹Palmer.
O'Shea‹Blodgett.
Williamson‹Aeolian H Co.
Zweben‹Scal.
Horowitz‹Goodman.
Kaplan‹New Hamp F I Co.
Rapy‹Mut Transp Corp.
Gavrilutz‹Savage.
Eidelman‹Rinaldo.
Caltabiano‹Plunkett.
Roebling‹NY Rys.
Franko‹Barkel.
Berg‹Barkel.
Dorn‹Gulick.
Talbi‹Whiting Co.
Barsotti‹Prudential Oper L Co.
Erich‹Worthelmer. Case on.

PART III.—Lyncb, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cohen‹Cosmid Mills.
Barnett‹S Aronson Co.
Richards‹Donegan Const Co.
Meyers‹Lacher.
Spazerman‹Wilber Dyer Co.
Meyer & Carmody Imp Co‹Weddle.
Danzig‹Cowen.
Aronson‹Wright. Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

West Shore Emb Co‹ Triangle Waist Co.
Chambers Pub Co‹Nat Devel Co.
Richards‹Hirsh.
Baum‹Rosenberg.
Mindlin‹Calcagni.
Volkening‹Raymond.
Tawbin‹US Grand Lodge, I O S I.
Beck‹Cohen.
Hooven‹Lauterbach.
Cohen‹Frankel.
Harms‹Arthur. Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Schwartz‹ Hankinson—Reginald Romme. Galbraith‹ Bodine—Joseph V. Mitchell. Heins‹Smith—James Dunne. Marcus‹Duncan—Edward R. Finch.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Neil‹Liberman—Harvey T. Andrews. Kirk‹Harris—Archibald E. Baxter. Forschner‹Forschner—Enos S. Booth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Frank G. Wild‹Rubin Schlegman et al.—Daniel F. Murphy. Rose Boyasky‹Joseph Boyasky—Michael J. Horan.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Adelene Salisbury‹Chas. A. Stein—James Cauden Meyer. Doretha S. Warsawer‹Israel Lippmann—Hyman Parker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

The following candidates for admission to the bar must file evidence of good moral character with the Committee on Character on Feb. 27 at 10 o'clock at the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall:

Burgess, Edwin H.
Brancato, Peter J.
Clarke, Charles.
Clark, Kenneth Francis
Cortes, William F.
Clarke, John D.
Clock, Chester A.
Dusinberre, Peter D.
Soold, Pauline.
Gordon, Edw. Francis.
Hubert, Henry.
Mountain, Geo. Julian.
Johnson, Edward L.
Kohler, Frederic D.
Levy, Jacob.

The following having passed examination must file with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals:

Bergman, Samuel.
Bellman, Henry J.
Barr, William Hall.
Boelson, Frederick W.
Boldtmann, Harold O.
Conlon, Edward John.
Delcord, Alan H.
Essner, Jacob.
Gerlach, Herbert C.
Hunter, Henry, Jr.
Heater, Guy Carlton.
Johnston, Joseph S.
Mallon, Peter J.
McDougal, Jerome R.
Overend, William S.
Pitts, Alfred Leigh.
Reif, George.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Hayward‹Zeinner.
NY Mkt Gard Assn‹ City.
Traktman‹Hoyt.
Cockie‹NY Com T C.
Mengle‹same.
Alexander‹same.
Broughton‹same.
Swaine‹same.
Wells‹same.
Seinfel‹Hickey.
Pines‹Hoyt.
Druss‹Taunay.
Ward‹Ward.
La Torre‹Union Wharf
Re Wolf, (Kobre Bk.)
Re 14th St, (Trask.)
Re 41st St, (same.)
Margolin‹Collect Hold.
Wagner‹Jeffords.
Witteman‹Lange.
Re Grymes, (Whitelock.)
Re Riverdale Av, (Taber,) (2.)
Re Chicago & other Streets.
McGrath‹McGrath.
Becken‹Int R T.
Warsdale‹same.
Wetherell‹same, (2.)
Pederson‹same.
Clason‹Penn RR.
Vollmer‹Vollmer.
Voychok‹Sumner-Quincy Amuse Co.
Pomeranz‹Applebaum.
Re Ely Av, (North Shore Trac Co.
Re 41st St. (Barnsdall.)
Re P S Com, (Flatbush Av Ext.)
Greene‹Bond & Mtge.
Cisco‹D Alvord Sec.
Re Lockwood.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Caselenuovo‹Caselenuovo.
Sleicher‹Ecks.
Wheeler‹Wheeler.
Schroeder‹Wieder.
Feiger‹Feiger.
Realty As'n‹Londrigan
Cohen‹Green.
Duck‹McGrath.
Lee‹Lee.
Matthesius‹Matthesuis
Serentino‹Serentino.
Lafayette Tr Co‹ Magee.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1792.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder J.; Part VII., Crane, J. At 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Campbell‹Brown et al.
Keller‹Rosenstein.
Inglima‹B Q Co& SRR.
Nelson‹NY Con RR.
Deutsch‹Barwin Rlty.
Schwartz‹CNY.
Strodthoff‹Bing et al.
Broderick‹B H RR.
Motter‹Herrington et al.
Brann‹Badley.
Finkelstein‹B H RR.
Casamanja‹B H RR.
Balsage‹Transit Dev.
Brady‹I R T.
Mentz‹B H RR.
Cain‹C I & B RR.
Massa‹Edison E I Co.
Metzger‹N Y Con RR
Gustavino‹Cantoni et al.
Schultz‹Shults Bread.
Mitchell‹CNY.
Harris‹Forward Association.
Cairns‹L I RR.
Hopkins‹McCreery & Co.
Cvetkovich‹Newton Co.
Williams‹Nassau RR.
Marsh‹French C Co.
Gorgli‹Martucci‹Mclaughlin-Bushnell.
Lantry‹Gagliardi.
Rose‹Bloch.
Carpenter‹Krull.
Shea‹CNY.
Wingate‹Shubert Th.
Kurtz‹Goldstein.
Mullin‹B H RR.
Cope‹Nassau RR.
Nissenman‹Rubenstein et al.
Pattison‹Rodgers.
Baum‹C I & B RR.
Cullaton‹Nassau RR.
Gilpin‹B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

St John‹Steinhilber et al.
Farley‹Kleinfield et al.
Lane‹So B A & B.
Riggs‹B H RR.
Schoenemann‹Schemitz.
Clark‹Greenberg.
Janow‹B H RR.
Heavey‹Holmes.
Smith‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Martin‹Shults Bread.
Bonacci Contg Co‹C NY.
Creem Co‹same.
Thompson‹C I & B RR.
Freifeld‹Wisoff et al.
Wiener‹Britton Tr'g.
Savino‹L I RR.
McCauley‹Lehigh V RR.
Stewart‹B H RR.
Lamond‹Nassau RR.
Bates‹same.
Pascinto‹Sorock.
Nash‹Nassau RR.
Dunning‹Davidson.
Smith‹B H RR.
Lafata‹same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,769.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
August Schoenherr,
Frederick Duesberg,
Hant E Van Brunt,
Auguste Gross,
John A Hanley,
Manuel Minna,
Louis Harris,
George Stephan,
Ann S Whitmore.
Estates of:
John Fallen,
John O'Neill,
Thos O'Keefe,
Shapiro infants,
Chas Nicholson,
Sarah McCarte,
Virgilio De Genovesse.
Accounting of:
Michael J Hoey,
Eliza Blauvelt,
Wm A Rogers,
Mortimer Cogswell,
Thos Nash,
James J Donaghey,
Michael Donaghey,
John Wortham,
Ann C Field,
Mary Gallagher,
Joseph King.
Elenor K Bader,
David Fischer,
Mary E Pill,
Gibson infants,
Wm Mounsey,
Michael Feeney,
Ferdinand Wolzel,
Richard E Golden,
Annie Daly,
Chas L Furman,
Mary Sullivan.
Chas Hoffman.
John F Nash,
Samuel Lippermann,
Fannie J Connolly.
Guardianship of:
Delia infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wiley‹Nassau RR.
Guadaguo‹Kramer.
Koch‹Nassau RR.
Eund‹Goldsmith.
Dolan‹Murphy.
Dolan‹B U El RR.
Murphy‹B H RR.
Wachshman‹B U El RR.
Lundgren‹Bliss Co.
Carrigan‹Pierson Co.
Tesoriero‹Sullivan.

Reserved calendar until Feb. 23.

marked ready passed

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Cardo‹Fox.
Moller‹Godwin.
Beroza‹Beroza.
Van Riper‹Cornell.
Harlem Sav Bank‹ Dyer Co.
Joseph‹Joseph.
Smith‹Blumstein, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.
Demarest‹Carr.
Josephson‹Ginsberg Rlty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Healy‹Terens.
Kerr‹same.
Guarino‹Sheresheresky.
Klein‹O'Connell.
Wexler‹Union Prg.
Berel‹Barry.
Connor‹Benenson R'ty
Steinberg‹Burns Bros.
Same‹same.
Lynch‹Mathushek Piano Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Haviland‹ Doherty—Willoughby B. Dobbs. Hendrick Hudson Co‹Rudomin—John J. Hynes. Lincoln Mortgage Co.‹Bronx Pub. Co.—Joseph R. Truesdale.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—August W. Dell‹Jennie Tackney—Israel J. P. Alderman.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Morris Rosenfield‹Angel Const. Co.—Alexander Karlin.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.; Part III., Keogh, J. At 9:45 A. M.

McAuliffe‹Lincoln Steel Fleming Co.
Harrison‹Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Porter‹NY, NH RR.
Malsch‹same.
Boyle‹Town of Eastchester
Reynolds‹C I & B RR
Hall‹Mallinson.
Hyde‹Garvey.
Shields‹NY, N H RR.
Farley‹Vil of Mt Kisco.
Bradley‹NY, NH RR.
Abrams‹D & L Bldg.
Tomke‹Meyer, (2 acts)
Rosenberg‹N Y Mut G Light Co.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Gardella‹Pitts Con Co.
Minotti‹NY, N H & R. R.
Mariotta‹Pennell.
Romard‹Cahill.
Kennion‹The West Un Tel Co.
Kassler‹Keller.
Wilderstein‹Ellman.
Goldins‹Mason & H Co
White‹NYC & H R R.
Nelson‹NY State Con.
Imundi‹Wrisht.
Smith‹Yonkers R R.
Nickerson‹Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
Suetendeal‹Ringler & Co.
Shaw‹Goodwin.
Ely‹Irving.
Steffens‹Oziel.
Pearsall‹O'Hern.
Collins‹NYC & H R R.
McGinley‹Spero.
Rosenberg‹N Y Rys.
Ruppell‹NYC & H R R.
Curran‹Down Town Realty Co.
Knowles‹NY, N H RR
Isola‹Garofano.
Jackson‹City N Roch.
Smith‹Kahn.
Dunn‹NYC & H R R R.
Kaminotz‹Burnside.
Yonkers Builders' Sup Co‹Green.
Wagner‹Rice.
Pfoh‹West El R R.
Saliszok‹Pitts Con Co
Lubanski‹same.
McCormick‹Cent Park Taxicab Co.
Dause‹West El R R.
Carpenter‹Chace.
Leddy‹Butler.
Crooks‹The Aeolian.
Nanyoko‹Otis Elev Co
Tackman‹Leibold Con Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 850.

County Court.

Platt, Co. J.
Ceruzzi‹NY, N H RR.
Lieto‹Tedesco.
Winslow‹Archibald.
Derby‹Kenstico Cem.
Johnson Co Sav Bank‹ Kornhauser.
Platshley‹Pressmar.
Alanshah‹Tamras.
Warner‹Cavanaugh.
Canesi‹Farrell.
Smith & McNeil, Inc‹ Mulwitz.
Stone‹Posner.
Kaufman‹Posner.
Vasey‹Grieb.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day or marked over to another day:

Goldowsky‹Abendroth.
Alexander‹Lounsbury.
Ward‹Wetzel.
McDonald‹Gibson.
Rolence‹Kunan.
Helenbeck‹Sickley.
Bartnett‹Kennedy.
Kuritzky‹Arnato.
Mosher‹Smith.
Shiloh Baptist Church ‹N Rochelle Tr Co.
Lounsbury & Sons‹ Gwachinni.
Tillinghast‹Henderson
Johns‹Santoro.
Seiffert‹Alexander.
Seymour Coal Co‹ Rassler.
Rochelle Park Asso‹ Kellock.
Dyckman‹Chambers.
Raneri‹NY & S Ry.
Bruno‹NY C RR.
Mattiacci‹Yonkers RR
Sanford‹Witt.
Gnap‹Bottger.
Fusaro‹Chiappetta.
Tocco‹Tartaro.
Richards‹V of W Plns
Goldblatt‹Linder.
Paul Motor Car Co‹ O'Cain.
Gegenbach‹Village of Elmsford.
Tellerico‹Zaccoli.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JESSE L. LIVERMORE, who lives at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $102,474, all unsecured, and assets of unknown value.

ATSCO, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Atsco, Inc., manufacturer of curtains and screens for projection of moving pictures, of 218 West Forty-second Street. Liabilities are $21,000 and assets $5,000.

UNIQUE FEATURE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Unique Feature Company, Inc., renting films, of 145 West Forty-fifth Street. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

PROGRESSIVE CIRCUIT, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Joseph Murray receiver for the Progressive Circuit, Inc., booking agents at Forty-second Street and Broadway; bond $750. Liabilities are about $60,000, of which $50,000 are contingent, and available assets about $2,000.

LEON BLOCK, dealer in cloaks and suits, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $51,746 and assets of $4,305.

THE M. B. K., COAT COMPANY of 114 West Twenty-sixth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,297 and assets of $2,236.

CHARLES STERNSTEIN, jeweler, of 187 Avenue A, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,741 and assets of $385.

GEORGE F. HILLS COMPANY, dealer in paper stock, of 108 Cliff Street, has assigned to Charles R. McBride.

THE ARISTON PEARL WORKS, manufacturers of pearl buttons, at 12 Wooster Street, have assigned to Harry N. Wessel.

METROPOLITAN HAT AND CAP COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of hats and caps, at 54 West Third Street, has assigned to Harry Kazinsky.

NATHAN FLAXMAN, manufacturer of marabout and ostrich trimmings, at 2 Bond Street, has assigned to Arthur S. Cohn.

WEINBERG COMPANY, manufacturer of hair ornaments and picture frames, at 127 Grand Street, has assigned to Joseph L. Goodman.

A. H. HILLMAN TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., jobbers in tobacco, at 438 Broome Street, has assigned to Arnold Gross.

LINA NEWMAN, trading as the Paris Millinery, at 1,042 Third Avenue, who made an assignment on Dec. 22, has had her property reassigned to her as she has made a settlement with creditors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ackerman, Louis—L. H. Lang & Co., $250.
Andrieu, Cloradin F.—J. F. O'Neil, $154.
Ashley, Robert W.—Phelps Bros. Co., $432.
Abramson, Robert—M. Bernfield et al., $115.
Becker, Abraham—H. Geller, $171.
Bloom, Charles—Friestadt Underpinning Co., costs, $108.
Bouy, Jules—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., $14,504.
Barrett, George, Jr., gdn.—Charles Stutz Co., costs, $113.
Bermac Co., Inc.—M. Gallard, $228.
Brands, Frank A.—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., $136.
Black, Robert F., and Fred A. Wright—Indian Refining Co., $100.
Behrman, Marcus D., and Isaac Weiss—A. I. Robliner, $401.
Bachner, Louis H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $130.
Beals, Bruce L.—Same, $144.
Burr, Carolyn P.—Stern Bros., $544.
Beveridge, J. Wallace—Graduates' Club of N. Y. City, $132.
Cohen, David—H. T. Molter, $276.
Casale, Vincent—A. Scillitani, $144.
Coon, Lewis—J. Klugman, $126.
Carpenter, Joseph—T. E. Cronin, $160.
Cribari, Salvatore—Inter. Milk Products Co., $151.
Department Store Press — Schilling Press, Inc., $305.
Evans, Louis—B. Becker et al., $126.
Ely, Anne A.—H. J. L. Washington, $5,055.
Frowert, Percival K.—R. Fixel, $659.
Frackner, Joseph M.—Pabst Brewing Co., $123.
Fleimsh Realty Co.—M. M. Warburg, $29,195.
Same—Lawyers Realty Co., $52,440.
Goldstein, Morris and Philipp—Bank of the U. S., $138.
Godfrey, Marie H.—Stern Bros., $1,782.
Gottlieb, Joseph H.—Same, $254.
Grant, Daniel H.—City of N. Y., $248.
Guggenheim, M. Robert—J. E. Cahill, $939.
Goldman, Anna—E. Lasner, $193.
Hotel Willison—City of N. Y., $123.
Hagenkotter, Herman, and Antoinette—Laemmle Dairy Co., $303.
Higgins, Albert A.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., $195.
Hahn, Jeanette—City of N. Y., $333.
Hayeck, Thomas—S. Bachus, $532.
Heller, Harry—W. J. Davidson, $123.
Hyman, Mary—F. T. Walsh, $164.
Webber, William—O. Nagel, $444.
Werner, Anna; Hyman Werner, Abraham H. Sarasohn, and Ezekiel Sarasohn, executors—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $8,162.
Wolf, Edw. L.—F. E. Bauer, $196.
Weinberg Co., Inc.—L. C. Hirsch & Co., Inc., $108.
William T. Hookey, Inc.—Same, $228.
Wykagyl Reservation Co., Inc.—J. P. Brady, $242.

In Bronx County.

Berwerk, Jacob—S. Goldstein, $68.
Bershad, Frank—Roberts Numbering Machine Co., $116.
Fusco, Louis—W. Dookier, $83.
Kehlenbeck, Elizabeth—C. E. Wetzel, $346.
Klein, Abraham—S. Well, $44.
Lordi, Domenico; Pietro de Respiris, Angelo Catalano, and Lordi & de Respiris Construction Co.—A. J. Wilcock, as admx., $18,149
Mishel, Morris A. and Hyman H.—Rutgers Realty Co. et al., $306.
Oiwell, Thomas—J. Scholl et al., $77.
Romanchuck, Elizabeth—J. Politisky, $32.
Stein, Charles T.—M. J. Cavanagh, $179.
Thrall Construction Co.—North Side Hoisting Co., Inc., $170.
Van de Sand—W. Levy, $160.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

John Wanamaker, (a corp.)—E. M. Ford, April 17, 1914, (reversed,) $3,653.
Kjeldsen, Stephen G.—J. R. Westerfield, Sept. 20, 1912, $189.
Dvoren, Max—J. Burgheimer, Oct. 16, 1914, $187.
Linke, Adam—H. J. Scheuber, Jan. 11, 1915, $139.
Metzger, Joseph—Nova Realty Co., Feb. 2, 1915, $112.
Same—Same, Feb.

SAYS BROTHERS KEEP $107,500 FROM HIM

Schaefer Sues for Proceeds of Sale of Stock Left Him in Trust by His Father.

THEY MAY INHERIT FUND

Brothers Have Failed Also to Pay Dividends on Brewing Company Shares, Complaint Sets Forth.

Albert Schaefer, son of Frederick Schaefer, a brewer, who died on May 20, 1897, has filed objections to the final accounting of the estate by his two brothers, Edward C., President of the German Bank, and George G. Schaefer, executors and trustees under their father's will. Surrogate Fowler yesterday appointed Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., referee to pass on the case.

Mr. Schaefer alleged that his brothers, as trustees of a fund created for his benefit, put $207,500, the proceeds of the sale of 500 shares of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, into the principal of the trust. He maintains that only $100,000 of that amount should be put in the trust and that $107,500 should be inventoried under income and distributed to him.

He sets forth that part of the trust created for him by his father consisted of the 500 shares of stock in the brewing company which were inventoried in the accounting of 1902 by the trustees at $200 a share. In 1912, he alleges, the trustees sold the stock for $415 a share, realizing thereby $207,500. His brothers, as Directors of the brewing company, Mr. Schaefer asserts, failed to pay dividends for certain periods, which increased the value of the stock. He should have participated in these dividends, Mr. Schaefer maintains.

Through his lawyer, Axel Josephson of 141 Broadway, Mr. Schaefer sets forth that the excess amount at which the stock was sold over the inventoried price "was obtained on account of the non-distribution and accumulation of profits of the corporation since the creation of the trust," and that "said profits and accumulation have been improperly and wrongfully withheld from distribution by the executors and trustees as Directors and officers of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company."

Under his father's will, if Albert Schaefer dies without children, his share of the estate will be divided equally between his sisters and brothers, who are Edward C., George G., Mrs. Amelia G. Chatillon, and the Baroness Rose K. Schertel von Burtenbach of Germany. Albert Schaefer is 45 years old, married, and without children. He will enjoy only the interest on the excess, $107,500, if the court holds it was properly put in the principal of the trust.

The accounting shows that Albert Schaefer's trust fund, including the disputed $107,500, is now $334,936 of principal, and that there is on hand $5,272 of income due him. He has been paid approximately $120,000 to date, according to his lawyer.

An affidavit by the trustees asks that from the income on hand they be allowed double commissions of $8,820, and that the rest of the balance of income be applied to amortizing the premiums paid by the trustees for the purchase of $146,500, par value, 3½ per cent. bonds of the City of New York, the purchase price of which was $152,000.

Objections are made to such allowances. There are also objections to sums aggregating $11,874, which, Albert Schaefer maintains, were part of the income withheld by the trustees and not paid to him.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Changed to Fit Circumstances in Several Cases.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in contentions that diminutive wine glasses and other articles in the form of fruit used for decorating Christmas trees, are "toys" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The trick wine glasses are about three and one-half inches high, are filled with a red liquid imitating wine, and have the tops covered with thin glass which prevents the liquid from running out when the glass is overturned. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as glass articles. Judge Sullivan held that the goods are undoubtedly toys, and reversed the Collector.

A. G. Pritchard & Co. imported finished parts of organ cases and carved moldings for the same. The Collector returned the merchandise at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, as "parts of musical instruments." The importer claimed that the cases and moldings are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision in the law for manufactures of wood. Judge Sullivan overruled the protest.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, objected to the Custom House assessment on water colors in lacquered tin boxes, and small circular mirrors with a ball puzzle on the reverse side in tin frames. The water colors were taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem and the mirrors at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913. There being no evidence regarding the colors, the board overruled the protest as to the paints. Judge McClelland says the mirrors are 2¼ inches in diameter, and are capable of being practically used as mirrors. He accordingly sustained the claim for 30 per cent. duty as "mirrors."

Albert Lorsch & Co. won lower duty on cameos imported under the act of 1897. The goods are described as pieces of sea shells, cut, carved, and finished in cameo form and suitable for use as settings for jewelry. They were returned at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of shell. The board decided that the articles are entitled to enter at 10 per cent. ad valorem as precious stones, cut.

A controversy regarding the rate of duty on Loeflund's extract of malt imported by Britt, Loeffler & Weil, was decided in favor of the importer. The product was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913, as malt extract condensed. The firm convinced the board that the commodity is in fluid form, and should be admitted at 45 cents per gallon as being imported in bottles.

TEA TESTING TO BEGIN.

Board to Fix Standards Is Now in Session in This City.

The Board of United States Tea Experts began a week's meeting yesterday at the Appraiser's warehouse for the purpose of testing teas as a preliminary to deciding on the standards to govern tea imports in the twelve months beginning May 1. The members of the board, representing different sections of the country, convened in Washington before coming to this city for the purpose of conferring with F. H. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department and other officials.

The board discussed the tea situation yesterday with officials at this port, and are expected today to settle down to testing samples of various teas for quality as a basis for the new standards to be recommended to Secretary McAdoo. It was said in an authoritative quarter that the board will not recommend as material changes in the Read test for detecting impurities or coloring matter in teas. The question of the validity of this test in barring out of the country inferior or harmful products is now before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for argument in the suit brought by Carter, Macy & Co., of this city.

Herbert G. Woodworth, of Boston, who served as Chairman of the board last year was re-elected in a similar capacity yesterday. The other members of the board are John J. McNamara, Brooklyn; Frederick Hellyer, Chicago; C. E. Wyman, St. Paul; E. R. Rogers, Tacoma; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco, and George F. Mitchell, Charleston, Supervising Tea Examiner.

PLAINT OF ARGENTINE BEEF.

Dealer Tells I. C. C. He Cannot Get Proper Cars for Distribution.

A. H. Benjamin of 24 State Street, one of the largest independent importers of Argentine beef in this country, said yesterday that he had entered a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against several of the big railroads. He charges that they are making it almost impossible for an independent distribution of South American beef by not providing sufficient refrigerator cars. In his complaint he mentions the New York Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Benjamin has also written to George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, in which he recites his complaint against the railroads, and tells him how, in his opinion, Argentine beef is a contributing factor in keeping down the cost of living.

"As an agent for the independent packers," said Mr. Benjamin yesterday, "I can't get a distribution as far West as Chicago and Milwaukee, or from Eastern ports to Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh unless the railroads provide the properly equipped cars."

Another action against which Mr. Benjamin complains is that of the Railroad Lighterage Committee making six cars the minimum that can be ordered on lighters alongside a steamship. The cost for each car ordered on a lighter is $9. This, Mr. Benjamin says, means that if he desires two cars lightered alongside a freighter he must order six cars and pay for them, although he does not use them.

BLOCKS $1,250,000 SALE.

Step-Daughter Sues George Yung Over Property.

Mrs. Anna May Smith, who has one-quarter interest in realty valued at $1,250,000, asked Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court yesterday, through her attorney, M. B. Blumenthal, to restrain her stepfather from selling the property in foreclosure proceedings. Justice Gavegan granted a delay of two weeks.

The property consists of thirteen parcels, all in this borough, except seventeen acres at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Blake, and her mother married George Yung. Mr. and Mrs. Yung gathered a great part of the property by their joint efforts. When Mrs. Yung died she left her half of it to her daughter and to her son, Charles Francis Yung.

George Yung wants to sell the property to close the estate and to pay off the inheritance, but Mrs. Smith protests that a sale now would be at a great sacrifice and would not yield much more than enough to pay off the claims against her share of it. These claims amount to about $300,000.

400 Paper Men at Dinner.

Four hundred paper manufacturers and dealers and their guests attended the fifth annual dinner of the National Paper Trade Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night at the conclusion of their convention. There were no speeches. Vaudeville followed the dinner.

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4290.

BARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1235.

SAM'L H. RICHMOND, Inc., A'ct'r & Com. Merchant. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; stocks of mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery & fixtures, 7 Lispenard St. Tel. 2847 Franklin.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-day (Thursday) and To-morrow (Friday)
At 3 o'Clock Each Afternoon in
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET
The Most
Important Collection
of
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS
Ever Consigned to these Galleries
Including Examples
by Foreign and American Artists

Truesdell	Schreyer
Naegle	Ziem
Israels	Romney
Monticelli	Gainsborough
Detaille	Vigee Le Brun
Meissonier	Potter
Henner	Van Goyen

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF
George Washington Lawrence, Esq. & Frederic Gallatin, Jr.
OF NEW YORK CITY
On Exhibition to Time of Sale
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke,
AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN—3033.

Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Also Large Chinese Carpets.

187 pieces Extra Fine qualities and designs in nearly all desirable weaves—Sarouks, Goravan, Meshed, Ispahan, Serapie, Kermanshah carpets, besides a large variety of Hall Strips and Small Rugs. 6 Large Chinese Carpets, 12x12. To be sold for account of concern without reserve, piece by piece.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1915, AT 11:30 SHARP.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 7-11 GREENE ST.

MERCHANDISE.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
To-day, Thursday, Feb 18, 1915,
AT 2 P. M., AT
30 WEST 26TH ST., CITY,
MERCHANDISE OF
FREEDMAN BROTHERS COMPANY,
Consisting of a Large Stock of
Cloaks and Suits
Coats, Woollens,
Piece Goods, Canvas, Linings, Large Safe, Racks, Fixtures, &c.

$25,000 Hand-tailored, Brand New Stock of
CLOTHING
Being Stocks of I. BERNSTEIN, N. Y., and UNITED CLOTHING CO. of Newark, N. J. Removed for Convenience of Sale.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
To-day, Thursday, Feb. 18th,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Latest Fashion Designed Hand-tailored MEN'S SUITS,
Men's & Boys' Overcoats & Raincoats, Men's Trousers, large line Boys' Knee Pants, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1915, at 11 A. M., at the Fidelity Warehouse Co., 200 South St., New York City, on account of lien,
200 BARRELS OF OIL,
Consisting of
100 BARRELS OF CYLINDER OIL,
100 BARRELS OF ENGINE OIL.
At Office, 15-17 Greene St., Tel. 1056 Sp.

BURLAP AND BAGS. 707 bales, 2,000 yards each, Calcutta Burlap, larger part in loose bolts, and 150,000 Sugar Bags, at auction, FRIDAY, 19TH, at 12 O'CLOCK at American Dock Co's Pier 2, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, by BURDETT & DENNIS. Catalogues ready

FEDERAL TRADE LAW DEFINED BY DAVIES

Commission Will Compile Facts on Whole Field of Industry for Reference.

TO EXPLAIN POINTS OF LAW

W. C. Breed and W. H. Childs Also Address Members' Council of Merchants' Association.

Even-handed justice is the spirit and the purpose of the recent Federal trust legislation, according to Joseph E. Davies, United States Commissioner of Corporations, who discussed the purpose, scope and probable effect of the new Federal trade commission law at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Commissioner Davies was introduced to the 500 members and their guests as the prospective head of the Federal Trade Commission. William C. Breed, the Chairman, said the American public confidently expected the new commission would handle the Federal trade laws successfully.

The time had come for the business men to arise and demand fair play, said William Hamlin Childs, President of the American Coal Products Company, who attributed the "inefficiency of Government" to the fact that "all important business questions have been left to politicians and lawyers." He said business men wanted a sailing chart prepared by sailors and not by landlubbers, and asserted that if the appointees of the Federal Trade Commission were generally approved by the business world, as was Commissioner Davies, it would be the duty of the business men to "accept the hand of fellowship extended by the Administration and to co-operate in every way possible."

The Clayton bill, Commissioner Davies said, defined specifically certain practices that were condemned, and provided in addition certain remedies for persons wronged. The Newlands-Covington act created an expert body which should not only serve to enforce the law, but aid expeditiously in the more easy accommodation of the remedy to the wrong and of business to the requirements of law. The needs for this were foreseen through the "genius for constructive statesmanship of the President."

Uncertainty About Laws.

"One of the problems frequently alleged is uncertainty as to what the law prescribes," Commissioner Davies said. "This legislation attempts to relieve that situation by specific definition. A comprehensive body of information as to the constitution of the whole industry of the country will be obtained by the Federal Trade Commission.

"In the course of time there will be available to the Federal Trade Commission a large body of information, collated, digested, and interpreted, as to the whole field of industry of the country. The relative money values of the 350 odd classes of industry of the country, the degree of concentration in each, the character of integration between them, their processes, their problems, their local markets, their foreign markets will all be available in this clearing house of information. This agency is also available in the public interest in investigations of the anti-trust laws.

"This information and expert knowledge is further made available by the law to the Federal courts in the formation of dissolution decrees in trust cases, to the end that the public interest may be conserved, in that interested economic and expert knowledge of industry as well as legal information may be available in such situations. By direct authorization of the law, the Trade Commission may be called in by the Department of Justice to make recommendations as to the manner in which corporations may adjust their business so as to comply with the provisions of the law.

"The quasi-judicial functions of the Federal Trade Commission will be exercised in passing upon violations of the provisions of the Clayton act, which prohibits price discrimination, tying contracts, interlocking stock holdings, and interlocking directorates. The greatest menace to the small business men or enterprises lies in unfair methods of competition employed by larger rivals. These practices, if prevented in their inception by Governmental agency are bound by a guarantee of a square deal to the smaller unit. The theory of this law finds no quarrel with bigness of enterprise."

An Avenue of Hope.

Mr. Breed caused much laughter by saying it was the custom of the average business man to study legislation after it had been passed. He asserted business men all over the country were studying the statutes under discussion and found in them "a real avenue of hope."

"The contry may, with due assurance, leave to a commission and the courts the determination of what is honest or dishonest, fair or unfair, in competition and trade. The results will be far better than the persistent enforcement of an unjust statute by an uncompromising—because he has no authority to compromise—Attorney General."

Mr. Childs believed the trouble with business had been a lack of confidence in the experience and judgment of the Administration in business matters.

"The first clause of the Trade Commission bill states that unfair methods of competition are declared unlawful," he said. "Of course they are unlawful, but what business men want to know is: What are unfair practices?

"The bill states that five Commissioners shall be appointed, only three from any one political party. This is the only statement made in this bill as to the qualifications of the commission. This under the present political conditions may be necessary, but it is a travesty on the methods of handling business matters. Business men do not care a continental as to whether members of this Trade Commission are Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, or Independents, as long as they know their jobs."

Traces Business Unrest.

Collector Malone, in a five-minute address, maintained that the present business unrest had started, not with the present Administration, but as far back as the Administration of President Roosevelt.

Some of those present were: W. S. Kies, Vice President, National City Bank; G. M. Dahl, Vice President, Electric Bond and Share Company; E. G. Broenneman, Vice President, Produce Exchange; Irving T. Bush, President, Bush Terminal Company; William F. Morgan, President Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company; William Goldman, Cohen, Goldman & Co.; Robert Gair, President, Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn; W. D. Baldwin, President, Otis Elevator Company; James A. Farrell, President, United States Steel Corporation; H. Wells, President, Babcock & Wilcox Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, President, National City Bank; Gilbert H. Montague, William B. Ellison, Waldo H. Marshall, President American Locomotive Company; Edwin P. Grosvenor, Walter Scott, Vice President, Butler Brothers; Prof. Joseph French Johnson, New York University; James G. White of J. G. White & Co., Daniel P. Morse of Morse & Rogers; Seward Prosser, President, Bankers Trust Company.

Air Brake Income Decreases.

The New York Air Brake Company's gross income in the year ended Dec. 31 was $1,194,020, as compared with $3,244,313 in 1913. The surplus for the year, after meeting interest and dividend charges, was $41,501, against $54,569. The President, C. A. Starbuck, says increased orders from railroads and from foreign Governments give promise of a much more prosperous year in 1915.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN on cotton shirtwaists, $16.50 and $24, with large following, for the entire coast territory; only those with good record need apply. No others. Lion Waist Co., 16 West 22d St.

SALESMEN,—Experienced salesmen wanted in all territories to handle a crack-a-jack line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps as a side line on commission basis; a big thing for the right parties. L 45 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West, to handle a crack-a-jack line of popular priced skirts; a big thing for the right party; salary and commission. Apply at once. L 55 Times.

CONTRACTORS WITH SNAPPY STYLES of cotton and linen dresses submit samples, 27-35 West 24th St., ninth floor rear, between 3 and 5 P. M.

SILK PETTICOATS, 25 dozen messaline at $9.00, and 3 other jobs up to $16.50 per dozen. Snappy styles. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 186 Fifth Ave.

Fifty silk dresses; patend taffeta, crepe de chine, and charmeuse; regular price $5 to $10.50; will close for $3.75. Seventh floor, 24 East 22d St.

Jobber now buying popular priced middy blouses. Call with samples Thursday, between 1 and 5 P. M., 545 Broadway, top floor.

100 dozen long crepe kimonas at $5.50 a dozen; also other jobs. Hammon's Silk Garment Co., 39 West 32d St.

Will buy satin striped crepe de chine and tub silk, any quantity, for cash. Henry I. Cohen, 70 West 21st St.

Jobbers looking at novelties in misses' and ladies' coats and silk suits, 24 West 25th St., fourth floor.

Wanted—Shantung or pongee silks, any quantity; will pay cash. Penn Waist Co., 1,133 Broadway.

Jobber is looking at Spring coats and suits, 34 West 17th St., fifth floor. Also looking next week.

WANT TO BUY twelve Singer machines. The Empire Petticoat Co., 115 West 27th St.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs ladies', misses' serge dresses, very cheap.

Open to buy large quantity silk petticoats; must be reasonable. Z 286 Times Annex.

JOB 400 SILK WAISTS open for offer. Juffet & Mencher, 129 West 22d St.

Will buy sample line of very fine lace and chiffon waists. Box 487 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Paper Men's Meetings.

The National Paper Trade Association held its annual meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Reports of officers and standing committees were read. Chairmen of the dozen sections into which the association is divided presented reviews of the trade in their respective lines. A banquet and vaudeville entertainment was given in the evening. Several sections of the American Pulp and Paper Association held meetings yesterday at the same hotel. These included the news print, wrapping paper, board, and tissue paper divisions. The annual meeting of this association will be held today, closing with a banquet tonight.

German Exporters Will Be Ready.

By Germans at least, there is no interruption of the German export trade looked for as a result of the war. Consul General Stuart Lupton, writing from Guatemala City, says that a sample room for German dry goods and piece goods has recently been opened there by a representative of a Hamburg firm. He is taking orders for those goods, Mr. Lupton says, to be shipped in the near future if possible, and if not, at the end of the war. The orders are being booked subject to credits of six, twelve and even eighteen months from the time of delivery. "This of course," the Consul General adds, "shows a business acumen which often seems sadly lacking in American manufacturers."

Chinese Eggs for This Country.

According to Commercial Agent G. H. Brown, the Danish motor ship Tonking, arrived in San Francisco from Shanghai recently with a cargo of sixty tons of Chinese eggs, one of the largest shipments of this kind ever received at that port. It contained 90,000 dozen, or 1,080,000 eggs. Mr. Brown says that the total imports of Chinese eggs into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were 95,639 dozen, valued at $9,672, or only 6,000 dozen more than the single shipment mentioned. The Tonking is taking the Panama Canal route instead of going through the Suez Canal in order to lay in a supply of fuel oil, which is at present very cheap in California.

Why Gaberdines Are Favored.

There is a growing opinion in the dress goods market that not very much can be expected of serges, for the present season at least. From the character of the demand that has so far manifested itself the sales of this fabric are far below normal. Sellers looking around for a reason to explain this condition believe that it can be attributed to the partiality being shown gaberdines. These goods have always offered strong competition to serges, and, from the standpoint of appearance and wearing quality, they may be said to be superior. When there is only a slight difference between values in the competing cloths gaberdines are worthy of the preference given them.

Gate-Top Bags Favored.

There is a good demand in this market now for gate-top bags, both fabric and mesh. The latter are being shown by one prominent house in nickel-plated, fancy-stripe, and French gray effects. These bags run from 4 to 9 inches in length and are trimmed with three German silver ball pendants. Novel shapes in leather bags are also taking well here. Some of these bags are being shown in pin seal, Malayan goat, pearl grain, and pin morocco effects, in black, gray, and putty shades. Others are made with pockets for change purses, or for the change itself, on the outside of the body of the bag, the pockets being covered with small flaps held by snap fasteners. They are neat in appearance and said to be very handy.

Better Week for Silks.

This week so far has seen a better disposition on the part of buyers in the silk market. After a good start last month, there was a slight falling off recorded toward the close, and up to the present week the cutting-up trade has not been especially active. Indications point now to the season running longer than ordinarily. This would be a natural thing to expect because of the late opening. Taffetas, gros de londres, and failles seem to be the fabrics most in demand, and there is also a fair business passing on satins. Both plain and fancy goods are selling, the latter principally in stripes and checks. Flowered effects in warp printed taffetas are doing very well, and orders call for immediate delivery. A number of the mills are sold up on the fabrics mentioned to March 15.

Neckwear Buyers Active.

An excellent business in women's neckwear is reported here at the present time, much of which is thought to be due to the unusual variety and nattiness of the offerings. The turn-over, high-back, and closed effects, all in combination with vestees, are being well taken, as are combination neck-band and V-neck effects, set off with tiny floral trimmings. The military note is sounded strongly in many of the season's offerings. One of the neatest of the effects is a finely scalloped stand-up collar somewhat similar to the "wing" collar for men, each "wing" being decorated with an embroidered star. These stars are embroidered in all the popular colors. Scalloped edges are shown quite freely in the newer lines and are moving well. They strike a harmonious note with the scalloped effects now being shown in Spring dresses.

Ribbon Business Satisfactory.

The ribbon trade, after a period of slackness due to the uncertainty in the buyer's minds as to the style trend, is now picking up in a manner satisfactory to the manufacturers. Behindhand in their selections, the buyers are now intent on making up for the lost time. Black and white effects in satin ribbons are going very strong with every indication that they will continue in favor. As it was generally believed would be the case wide ribbons have usurped the position of the narrow variety and are now leading in the demand. Sand colors are holding up remarkably well and there seems to be no ground for thinking that they have had their day. Blues, old rose, and plaids are also highly regarded. One of the features of present business is the popularity of velvet ribbons. They are being taken in the two extremes of sizes, narrow and wide.

Women's Coats Moving Well.

A good business in separate coats for women is now being done here for the Spring season. Three-quarter lengths seem the most favored by the retail buyers, with sport coats leading the demand for the shorter models. Military effects are prominent in the collars, fastenings and trimmings of several of the most favored models, but designers are trying now to incorporate this note less conspicuously than was the case earlier in the season. Most of the coats show the sleeves set in, though some raglan and seton sleeves are also seen. Flare and gauntlet cuffs are notable features of some of the sleeves, the latter effects buttoning like the article for which they are named. Both full and half belted effects are popular. In some quarters of the trade it is said that the tendency toward more fitted models is growing as the season advances.

Printcloths Still Dull.

There was practically no change in the gray goods market yesterday, particularly so far as printcloths were concerned. Bids for forward deliveries, as well as spot and nearby, were made at prices less than the mills wanted to take, much of the bidding for current deliveries at off figures being due, it is said, to continued reports that second hands are letting out certain constructions a sixteenth lower than first hands. It was difficult to confirm these reports yesterday. That not much spot and nearby trading is likely to be done at any figure just yet is the opinion expressed in some quarters, the reason being that the converters have not yet had time to dispose of any great part of the goods they took last month for prompt shipment. They evidently want goods for the late deliveries, but at their own figures. Sheetings continued firm and a good business in them was told of. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY—Albany Model B. A. Finkelstein, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.
ALBANY—Kearney & Palmer; E. Palmer, fancy goods; Continental.
ALLENTOWN—C. Dorney furniture Co.; C. Ziegenfus, furniture; Murray Hill.
ATLANTA—C. G. Hannah, general mdse; York.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 71 W. 23d; Continental.
ATLANTA—Essig Bros.; C. H. Essig, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick's.
ALTANTA—H. Koplan, ladies,' gents' furn. goods; Strand.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; E. W. Ross, dry goods; 69 5th Av.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons, L. Scarborough, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
AUSTIN—M. Frank; dry goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—E. Cohen; dry goods; Breslin.
AVOCA, Penn.—D. Lonstein, general mdse; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss F. Russell, Miss M. McGarvey, waists; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss T. Steibel, silk petticoats, waists; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Birkenwald, men's, boys' clothing; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 434 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; C. Herman, china, house furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Etynge, ribbons; 354 4 Av.
BANGOR, Me.—Siegel Sanders Co.; N. Sanders, children's, misses' garments; 15 E. 26th.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—A. Drysdale & Son; A. S. Drysdale, carpets; Park Avenue.
BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; Miss K. Dillon, upholstery goods; Collingwood.
BIRMINGHAM—The Parisian Co.; Miss M. Lightfoot, ready to wear; 351 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Finn, ladies' suits, dresses, coats; Miss S. Dreyer, corsets, brassieres; Mr. Watters, ready-to-wear mdse. man; 31 Union Square.
BOISE, Idaho—La Mode, Ltd.; H. Falk, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. E. Moss, corsets; Miss N. Thurlow, misses' children's cotton underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, Miss M. Wall, cloaks, suits; W. J. H. Hillards, hdkfs.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, infants' wear; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Morrissey, ladies' cotton waists; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, waists, costumes; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; N. T. Loring, linens; 396 B'way; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Lace Shop; C. Markowitz, laces, millinery; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, skirts; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; H. W. Childs, millinery; basement; 116 W. 32.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, colored black dress goods; Miss C. Townes, hdkfs.; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Son; E. Feifelmar, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. D. Hurtifise, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—S. Gnaitz, clothing; B'way Central.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; P. M. Simons, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
BUFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Lanigan, stationery; 18 W. 35th.
CANTON—M. D. Brewer Co.; M. D. Brewer, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Grand.
CARTHAGE, Mo.—R. H. Rose Dry Goods Co.; G. N. Rose, general merchandise; Miss A. Vinson, ladies' wear; York.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little, Long Co.; Mrs. W. L. Heath, millinery; Miss McDonald, women's suits; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, ladies' waists, basement; F. D. Moffit, cloaks, suits, basement; 15 E. 22.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. F. Dollaman, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Tepe, Miss Bergh, misses' cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; A. J. Schingal, crockery, lamps, china; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; Mr. Clausen, toys; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets; 44 E. 23.
CHICAGO—L. D. Smith, waists, dresses, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, woolens; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Lauterbach, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Bwy. Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Hearon, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. J. Foley, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Bros. Co.; Miss L. Karjer, millinery; Belleclaire.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss La Rue, skirts; 71 W. 23d
CLEVELAND—J. Annisfeld Co.; J. Annisfeld, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, suits, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Clark Davis Co.; J. H. H. Davis, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss R. Cross, art goods; Miss M. Ward, china; 71 W. 23d.
DENVER—Josien D. G. Co.; A. E. Parsons, shoes; 34 Church.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, knit muslin underwear; Mrs. E. J. Holts, notions, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; R. Bridge, women's, misses' ready to wear; basement; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. R. Newcomb, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—I. Ostrander, furn. goods; Grand.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—E. S. Chesson & Co.; C. A. Cook, E. S. Chesson, shoes; York.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. E. Brooks, upholstery goods; 230 Church.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—H. C. Meacham Co.; G. C. Garuntt, notions, hosiery, gloves; 353 4th Av.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—W. S. Farmer & Son.; Mr. Farmer, ladies' suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Judson & Rogers; A. H. Rogers, clothing; Arlington.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; A. H. Riker, house furnishing goods; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; G. W. Hampton, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. S. Cable & Co.; Miss L. Cable, millinery; Churchill.
HAGERSTOWN—A. W. Barnhart & Co.; W. A. Beachley, overalls; Broadway Central.
HARTFORD—Mentor & Rosenbloom Co.; Z. B. Brewer, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.; Grand.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; V. Wise, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.—H. H. Arnold Co.; C. Arnold, ready to wear; 6th floor, 1,270 Broadway.
INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—D. F. Logan, carpets; Great Northern.
IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—A. Sackim & Co., general merchandise; 17 E. 22d.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; W. J. Webb, silks; 108 Worth; Marlborough.
JOHNSTOWN—E. D. Updegrave; Miss E. L. Updegrave, Miss T. Updegrave, ladies' furnishing goods; Martha Washington.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. H. Glenn, men's furn. goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Miss A. Quiett, children's wear; 7 W. 22d.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—A. V. Claflin, millinery; Arlington.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; 45 W. 34th; Wallick's.
KNOXVILLE—D. Briscoe Co.; J. E. Briscoe, dry goods; 256 Church.
LANCASTER—Lembach & Co.; Miss L. Nebinger, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Wagner, infants' wear; 315 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Donovan Co.; Miss B. Fink, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Wm. Shand; F. Carpenter, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.

ASKS DIRECT TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE

Consul General Molina Says We Make Mistake in Buying Their Products in London.

WANTS MORE RECIPROCITY

Opening of National City Bank Branch in Buenos Aires Has Helped Interchange.

Manuel A. Molina, Consul General of the Argentine Republic in New York, issued an official statement yesterday in which he made a plea for more extensive trade relations between the United States and the Argentine. He went into detail regarding the sound condition of Argentine finances.

"I would like to point out," he said, "with reference to the commercial relations of the Argentine Republic with the United States, aside from the better banking facilities which the opening of the branch of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires has secured, one of the problems which it seems to me is of most importance, is that presented by the necessity of extending the interchange of products between the two countries.

"Argentine imports from the United States in 1912 amounted to $59,126,951 and the value of the products exported to the United States was $32,391,148. Therefore, we have a balance of $26,735,803 in favor of the United States, which it will not be very difficult to overcome, or, at least, to diminish to a large extent if the United States, instead of buying our products in the London markets, such as hides and wool, would buy directly from the Argentine Republic and so contribute to lessen the unfavorable balance in our exchange.

"The United States is interested in capturing our markets by selling its products to us, but although the opportunity is there, it does not reciprocate in purchasing our goods in a similar degree. This sale of our goods to the United States would naturally have a great influence upon the minds of our people, and consequently their interest would be aroused toward American products as a matter of reciprocity.

"Argentine hides and wool are bought in the London market by American importers. Why do not they purchase them directly from the producer's market, increasing thereby in a direct way the amount of our exportations to the United States, and ensuring in a practical manner their desire for greater commercial intercourse between the two countries? And here I would point out the interesting fact that the greater part of the wool and hides so purchased in Europe are Argentine products which have been shipped to await orders, and consequently involve the payment of double freight and double commission on the part of the American purchaser.

"Great Britain, not only supplies the Argentine with a large portion of its capital for the development of the national industries and resources, but also is the largest purchaser of her products.

"As far as the financial situation of the country is concerned, it should be stated that it is of the most solid character. The principal sources of production are intact and their development continues to be a progressive one. The commercial figures for 1913 show an excess of exports over imports, in other words, a balance of trade in favor of the Argentine Republic, of $63,000,000. The Argentine foreign trade has reached a total of nearly $100,000,000 gold."

$1,750,000 FOR SHIP LINE.

Merchants and Miners' Issue One-Year 5 Per Cent. Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—A syndicate headed by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company has underwritten an issue of $1,750,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.

The proceeds of the notes will be used to provide for obligations which mature on March 1. These obligations include $1,200,000 preferred debenture 6 per cent. notes, $300,000 Norfolk wharf mortgage bonds, and outstanding maturities of equipment 6 per cent. notes amounting to $200,000. Holders of the notes due on March 1 have the option of exchanging for the new issue of notes at 99 or receiving cash for them.

STEEL CAR CO. PROFITS DROP

Net earnings for 1914, $1,482,465 Less Than for 1913.

The Pressed Steel Car Company earned $892,351 net last year, compared with $2,374,816 in 1913, from $13,375,090 sales, against $3,967,360 sales in the preceding year. The large recession resulted in a surplus for the common stock of $17,351, a decline of $1,302,816.

President F. N. Hoffstot says in the annual statement that the company's forces and running expenses were reduced to the lowest level possible in August when it was plain that the railroads were not going to buy much equipment.

"Fewer than 70,000 cars were ordered during the year from all the car manufacturers," the report says, "and of this number only 1,705 freight and 308 passenger cars were placed between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31. The company secured its proportion of the orders, but ended the year with less freight car orders on the books than in any year of its history. With the large surplus and the poor demand for existing equipment, there has been little incentive for the railroads either to buy new cars or to put bad-order equipment in repair, and unless general business improves or the large trunk lines undertake to fill what are known as vacant numbers, the outlook is not promising."

STEEL TRADE IMPROVES.

Operators Optimistic in Spite of Small Orders from Railroads.

The improvement noted last week in the steel trade both as to orders and price improvement has been sustained this week, according to reports from leading centres. The Iron Age says:

Tendencies in the next few weeks in finished steel prices will have an important bearing on betterment in general. The creeping improvement in volume is being sustained, and in spite of the small part contributed by the railroads, and, in fact, because of it the trade is optimistic of the future. It seems clear that the higher prices being asked for new orders of steel for the next few months will be strongly held.

Foreign business continues. Besides the sale of billets noted in our cable report this week, other business in billets has been done with Scotland at profitable prices to the mills. Where the shipments are not large no great difficulty is encountered in securing bottoms.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Mixed opinions as to the immediate future still prevail in the iron and steel industry, but there is no question that optimism is in the ascendency and that progress, even though slow, is being made. The Steel Corporation has pushed up its operations this week to 64 per cent. of ingot capacity, compared with less than 60 per cent. last week. The Maryland Steel Company will start its steel works and rail mill at Sparrow's Point about March 1, after several months' idleness. Buyers are ordering material more freely against their contracts, and miscellaneous new buying is expanding. The structural outlook is better, particularly in the metropolitan district. The test of recent price advances and probably the general situation seems likely to come in March, when the higher schedules go into effect.

HERE WITH GERMAN CARGO.

The City of Macon Arrives from Bremen Heavily Laden.

The City of Macon, another steamship flying the United States Flag, to reach this port from Bremen direct since the war began, arrived here yesterday heavily laden with a general cargo of German products, some of which had been awaiting shipment to this country since August. She left here Dec. 31, 1914, carrying 9,000 bales of cotton, which were landed at Bremen.

The steamer's cargo is consigned to 131 importers here. Among the principal items on the manifest were 4,100 cases of chemicals and 2,000 casks of napthaline for the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company. Eimer & Amend received 1,000 cases of medical instruments, medical glassware; and drugs ordered by American schools and colleges before the war.

The Macon's cargo of dyestuffs was not so large as had been hoped for, the heaviest single consignment, 250 cases, being for Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher. The Eastman Kodak Company, which has been hampered in its manufacture of films by the lack of muriate of potash, received eight casks. The Macon also brought a big lot of sugar, drygoods, and general merchandise from Charles Ahrenfelds, of Zurich, Switzerland, for transhipment at this port for Peru.

Theodore Bach, of Snow's U. S. Express Company, which chartered the City of Macon for the return voyage to this country, said last night that the steamer had taken aboard 150 tons of potash salts so much wanted here, when the German Government laid an embargo on the exportation of the commodity. Although P. H. Graham, the express company's representative at Bremen, appealed to Ambassador Gerard, the Government officials were obdurate and all of the salts had to be unloaded.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Incorporated today:

New York Mills Corporation, New York, mills, cotton and other cloths, yarns, other goods, $1,000,000; P. M. Smith, C. A. Braman, F. A. Julliard, 70 Worth St., New York.

A. Lowenbeins' Sons, architects, builders, contractors, $100,000; R. W. Maloney, M. W. Collyer, L. Bachmann, Hotel Luzerne, 79th St., Amsterdam Av.

Factory Products Export Corpn., commission agents, factors, merchandise, $100,000; W. T. Van Alstyne, J. T. Morrow, G. M. Woolsey, 50 Broad St.

Halzman, Cohen & Co., brokers, mercantile accounts, credits, merchandise, liquidation proceedings, $100,000; L. Joseph, L. Maxwell Cohen, B. S. Horkheimer, Hotel Hargrave.

Mosenel Realty Co., Buffalo, $75,000; L. E. Conrad, J. and C. Moschel, Buffalo.

The Terriss Feature Film Co., motion pictures, theatrical, $50,000; L. T. Smith, J. H. McLean, T. Terriss, 601 West 144th St.

Puritan Cocoanut Butter Co., tea, coffee, cocoa, groceries, $50,000; J. W. Crandall, G. W. Betts, Jr., J. L. Weeks, 14 Wall St.

J. I. Gumport & Sons, neckwear, novelties, $25,000; B. A. Jacob, I. Leonard, A. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

J. H. Venon, Inc., glass, crockery, antiques, bronzes, fancy goods, $25,000; M. Kastor, C. E. Cardon, J. H. Venon, 104 5th Av.

The Herndon Corpn., theatrical productions, managers, $15,000; A. S. Levy, A. M. Wattenberg, R. G. Herndon, Times Building.

Olmstead Lumber and Land Co., Northville, $85,000; S. E. Sandford, J. L. and J. W. Olmstead, Northville.

The Aldega Realty Corp., Syracuse, $21,000; G. Mitchell, D. E. Brown, A. C. Fobes, Syracuse.

Cambridge Educational Films, motion pictures, $15,000; H. Kaufman, E. Bernard, H. G. Marks, 572 West 173d Street.

K. & G. Grocery Co., $10,000; N. Rodner, Taube and Nachman Goldenstein, 251 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

K. & K. Lace Co., laces, trimmings, $10,000; H. Kessler, S. Kerner, A. Klein, 216 East 104th Street.

Julius Bonnem & Co., textiles, silk, wool producing agencies, $10,000; E. L. Jacobs, C. M. Rosenthal, J. M. Baum, 35 Nassau Street.

Kolb, Portable Building Co., buildings vehicles, engines, appliances, cars, garage erection, $10,000; H. Koch, R. and G. Banfield, 30 Church Street.

Tipperary Tea Room, restaurant, hotels, $10,000; V. and E. I. Ludwig, E. A. Perls, 320 Broadway.

Harry O. Wolff, Brooklyn, brewing, bottling ale, beer, distilling wines, whiskies, $10,000; A. Gibbons, J. M. Hicks, H. O. Wolff, 1,061 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Sallo Rains & Co., leather goods, cloth, silk receptacles, $10,000; H. S., F. and S. Rains, 2,117 Daly Avenue.

Security Merchandising Co., advertising, printing, publishing, commission, musical merchandise, talking machines, $5,000; F. W. Russell, J. M. Edelson, B. L. Marks, 548 West 164th Street.

French-American Dress Co., garments, furs, $5,000; L. Pellman, D. and D. Robins, 152 Henry Street.

Woodworkers' Listing Bureau, Brooklyn, estimates of interior finish, lists from plans, $5,000; A. H. Bloch, R. Goldman, R. Shepard, 213 Jefferson Avenue.

Parker, Wicander & Co., Jamestown, drugs, medicines, chemicals, pharmacy, $5,000; J. A. Jones, E. N. Wicander, H. De O. Parker, 211 North Main St., Jamestown.

Ruhlman & Rafter Co., trucking, express, forwarding, $5,000; F. H. Renman, F. J. Ruhlman, G. M. Rafter, 206 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

The United Waist and Hosiery Co., dry goods, hosiery, dress materials, $5,000; A. H. Jackson, J. Immerman, C. K. Morrison, 2 Rector Street.

Electrical Institute of New York, mechanical, electrical, chemical appliances, machinery, apparatus, $5,000; Sidney H. Loeb, J. J. Popper, F. Hauser, 59 West 100th Street.

A. Ripnen & Co., tailoring, women's, children's apparel, $5,000; H. J. Brady, L. J. Anderson, A. Ripnen, 525 West 138th Street.

Tony Carfagno Contracting Co., builders, realty, $5,000; J. M. Kornfield, A. Damelio, F. Carfagno, 417 East 118th Street.

Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, New York, to increase the interest of the general public in breeding and raising dogs, their treatment and welfare, and protect the interests of its members. The Directors are Thomas Grisdale, Mrs. M. A. Elias, Jules Feroud, John A. McLaughlin, Annie M. Fond, Mrs. Kate G. Warner, Mrs. Christine Foster, Manhattan; James Gardner Rossman, J. E. De Mund, Brooklyn; Edward F. Ford, Long Branch.

Authorization: Cee Holding and Realty Co., Newark, N. J., brokerage, $100,000. Rep., Otto W. Muehlenbrink, 321 13th St., College Point.

Capital increases: Empire Railway Appliance Corp., Manhattan, $500,000 to $600,000. Flower City Poultry and Pigeon Association, Rochester, $1,400 to $5,600.

Capital reduction: Glenwood Sand and Gravel Co., New York, $75,000 to $5,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—Charters filed:

Royal Waist Company, Newark, to manufacture waists, capital, $5,000; incorporators, Max Ginsborg, Bernet Bernstein, Charles Podsednick, Newark.

New York Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Newark, cleaning and dyeing; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Samuel Ratner, Aaron Ginsborg, Abram Ginsborg, Newark.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; fresh n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., cloudy, moderate, variable winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., unsettled; moderate e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy, probably showers Thurs.; Fri. fair; fresh s. e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Thurs., cooler in the Panhandle; Fri. fair and cooler.

Utah—Cloudy Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers in e.; Fri. cloudy and cooler.

Ark.—Cloudy and warmer, probably showers Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs., becoming unsettled at night or on Fri.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy; fresh e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; probably followed by rain at night. Fri. unsettled; fresh s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; probably followed by rain at night or on Fri.; fresh s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; probably followed by rain at night. Fri. unsettled.

Wis.—Cloudy, probably showers Thurs. Fri. unsettled; fresh s. e. winds.

Minn. and Iowa—Probably rain Thurs. Fri. cloudy and colder.

Mo.—Rain Thurs.; warmer in s. and e. Fri. cloudy.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. unsettled and colder.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler in w. and showers in e. Thurs. Fri. unsettled and colder.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership existing between ABRAHAM N. LEVENTHAL and ABRAHAM H. VOGEL, conducting business under the firm name of LEVENTHAL & VOGEL, at No. 6-10 East 82d Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. This firm has no liabilities. All outstanding accounts are payable to them at said address.

Dated New York, January 31, 1915.

(Signed) ABRAHAM N. LEVENTHAL,
ABRAHAM H. VOGEL.

$49,098,000 CHECK BIGGEST EVER PAID

Delivery of Pennsylvania Bonds Shifts Credit, but Moves Little Cash.

PROFITS ON SALE $1,715,000

Syndicate Makes $980,000 Without a Dollar Up — Railroad's Share, $245,000.

The largest check on record was drawn yesterday by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on the National Bank of Commerce in payment for the $49,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds recently sold to them by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The check, which included accrued interest, was for $49,098,000. Two Pennsylvania officials came over from Philadelphia to receive it, and they deposited it in the National Bank of Commerce to the credit of the railroad.

The principal transaction thus involved no actual money payment, but was accomplished by a book entry, the National Bank of Commerce charging the amount to one depositor and crediting it to the other.

For this reason also there will be no enormous balances at the Clearing House on account of this bond sale, as there was when payment was made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and W. A. Read & Co. for $51,000,000 bonds of the State of New York a year ago, when $34,000,000 in cash was taken away in one day by the bank of the Manhattan company, the State's fiscal agent.

Yesterday was not only the time set for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to pay for the bonds, but also for payment to be made to them by the individuals, insurance companies, savings banks, estates, or others who had subscribed for them when publicly offered by the bankers. These subscribers paid 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed for about two weeks ago and the balance due on the bonds awarded to them yesterday.

The issue was oversubscribed, about five times and in general the bidders got about 18 per cent. of the amounts they sought, so that the 5 per cent. payment on their bids amounted to fully 25 per cent. of the total payments to be made, and the balances paid yesterday were less than 75 per cent.

Goes Back to Original Banks.

In the aggregate these payments, including the first 5 per cent., were more than $49,000,000, because the bonds were sold to the public at 103¾, less ¼ brokerage, or 103½ net. The payments were, therefore, $50,715,000 and accrued interest. Most of these payments, including the checks received yesterday, were deposited by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the National Bank of Commerce and constituted the bulk of the credit against which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. drew the $49,000,000 check. The Pennsylvania Railroad, having deposited the check and established a credit of that amount in the bank, next drew a series of checks to distribute the amount among a number of banks.

The usual practice in these transactions is to distribute the proceeds among the banks on which the ultimate purchasers of the bonds drew their checks. This is done, of course, only as to substantial amounts, and other variations generally enter into the shifting of credits, but if the Pennsylvania adopted this course, and if it were carried out in every detail, the net result would be that the Bank of Commerce would have no more and no less deposits on account of the bond sale at the end of the day than at the beginning, except for the profits of the sale. This also disregards the fact that the Bank of Commerce may have participated as a member of the syndicate and simply considers it as the intermediary through which the payments were effected.

In that case the checks drawn by the purchasers of the bonds on various institutions would be offset in the clearings today by checks drawn on the Bank of Commerce and deposited in the various institutions, just as the big check was offset by its own deposit. The whole process would result in each institution charging the accounts of its depositors who were purchasers with the amounts of their checks and crediting the Pennsylvania Railroad with the same aggregate amount. While it is not supposed that the transactions were arranged with this exactitude, it is believed that roughly this is what took place, if the Pennsylvania followed the usual practice.

Railroad Shares in Profits.

The Bank of Commerce would thus be left with the $1,715,000 that represented the profit on the sale of the bonds, this standing to the credit of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It would not, however, represent the individual profit of that firm, as part of it will be distributed to the members of the syndicate it organized. Another small part will go to defray expenses and after that half of the remaining profit in excess of 2½ per cent. will go to the Pennsylvania Railroad and half to the syndicate, under a somewhat unusual clause in the contract between the road and the bankers. Disregarding the expenses, which have not been determined, but which will be inconsiderable in comparison with the principal amount involved, the Pennsylvania will receive $245,000 as its share of the profits.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bought the bonds from the Pennsylvania at par. They then formed the syndicate, the members of which agreed to take the unsold bonds at par plus ½ per cent. to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for buying them. It was further agreed that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. should receive an additional ¼ per cent. for selling the bonds for the syndicate, if they sold them. As it turned out, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sold all the bonds, so that they stood the members of the syndicate 101, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will receive 1 per cent. on the entire issue for buying and selling them, or $490,000. As the bonds were sold at 103½ net, there was a profit of 2½ per cent., or $1,225,000.

In part of this profit, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad had an interest, amounting to half of the 1 per cent. by which the selling price exceeded 102½. From this will be deducted half of the expenses, but, disregarding this item, the Pennsylvania will receive $245,000 and the syndicate will receive the same amount, plus its 1½ per cent. profit before the division. The syndicate's profits will thus be $980,000, although it did not have to take any bonds or put up a dollar.

Total Profits $1,715,000.

All these profits amount to $1,715,000, which is the amount remaining in Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s hands. The $980,000 profits of the syndicate will be distributed as soon as the accounts are made up and the expenses have been determined and deducted.

In these calculations the brokerage, accrued interest, and expenses are disregarded.

The last issue made by the Pennsylvania under the same mortgage was of $40,000,000 in 1908. Half of that issue was sold abroad through N. M. Rothschild & Sons and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited.

The purchasers of the bonds formed a long line that extended into the street from the Kuhn, Loeb offices all the forenoon yesterday. The work of checking up the payments and delivering the certificates was carried on rapidly and without a hitch. By noon the line was gone, although some payments remained to be made in the afternoon.

RESERVE SYSTEM WIDENS.

Its Banks Will Compete Against Trust Companies and State Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — The Federal Reserve Board today announced conditions under which members of the reserve system will be allowed to enter the field hitherto occupied by trust companies and other banking institutions chartered by State laws to the exclusion of national banks. As a result an early increase is looked for in the number of applications from State banks for permission to join the reserve system.

The Reserve Board is empowered by the law to grant by special permit to national banks the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds, except where the exercise of such powers is in contravention of State laws.

A national bank desiring to exercise any of the additional privileges granted by the new currency law is asked to make application to the board, through the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve banks of its district. Attached to each application must be a statement of the character and extent of the privileges which the applying bank desires to exercise under these heads: Trustee of personal trusts, trustee of corporate trusts, administrator of personal estates, executor of wills, registrar of stock, registrar of bonds.

Every national bank permitted to act under this section must establish a separate trust department, to be placed under the management of an officer whose duties are prescribed by the Directors.

Funds, securities and investments held in each trust shall be held separate and distinct from the general funds and securities of the bank, and separate and distinct from one another. The ledgers and other books kept for the trust department must be kept entirely separate from other books and records of the bank. Examiners will be instructed to make thorough and complete audits of the cash, securities, accounts and investments of the trust department of every bank at the same time that examination is made of the banking department. The board reserves the right to revoke permits granted under these regulations in case of violations of the regulations or the laws of any State relating to the operations of a bank.

RESERVE CLEARING PLAN.

Directors Confer with State Bankers on Check Collections.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank conferred yesterday with representatives of the eight geographical groups into which the membership of the New York State Bankers Association is divided, on the subject of the collection of checks in this district. J. P. Morgan, member of the Federal Advisory Council from this district, was also present. The conference began at luncheon and lasted all the afternoon, at the Federal Reserve Bank, 62 Cedar Street.

Gov. Benjamin Strong, Jr., by whom the conference was called, said after the meeting:

"We discussed a plan for a gradual development of the system of handling checks within this district, which was similar to that discussed in Washington and submitted to the Federal Reserve Board by the Governors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was adopted expressing approval of the same, and there was a general statement of a desire on the part of the banks to co-operate in our plan."

The delegates to the conference, who were appointed by the Chairmen of the eight groups and represented member banks were: Norman P. Clement, cashier Marine National Bank, Buffalo; F. W. Crandall, Vice President National Bank of Westfield, Westfield; Henry F. Marks, Vice President Traders National Bank, Rochester; S. G. H. Turner, President Second National Bank, Elmira; F. E. Lyford, President First National Bank, Waverly; Frank L. Barnes, cashier National Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Edward Alley, President National Bank of Cortland, Cortland; Jacob Herzog, Vice President National Commercial Bank, Albany; George H. White, cashier First National Bank, Cooperstown; D. E. McKinstry, cashier Highland National Bank, Newburgh; F. E. Bridges, cashier National Bank of Liberty, Liberty; G. Foster Smith, cashier the Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn; Richard Van Siclen, cashier First National Bank, Jamaica; Edward Townsend, President Importers and Traders National Bank, New York City; Joseph S. House, cashier Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York City.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Mexican	.42
Andes	.04	Occidental Co.	.80
Belcher	.26	Ophir	.13
Best & Belcher	.05	Overman	.06
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Caledonia	.21	Savage	.04
Chollar	.01	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.13
Crown Point	.18	Union Con.	.22
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.45	Combination Frac.	.06
Jim Butler	.60	Diamond F. Daisy	.08
MacNamara	.03	D. F. Black Butte	.03
Midway	.08	Florence	.64
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Con M.	1.50
Montana	.48	Goldfield Merger	.21
North Star	.14	Jumbo Extension	.79
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Ext.	2.70	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.04
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.25	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.30	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Jackpot	10	10½	Jack Pot	8	8½
Elkton	44¾	47	McKinney	30	35
El Paso	150	170	Old Gold		1½
Findley	2¾	3	Portland	117	118
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Vindicator	128	130
Isabella	16¾	17¼	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4

ATTACKS NEW HAVEN PLAN.

Morgan G. Bulkeley Before Connecticut Legislative Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Before the Legislative Committee on Railroads today Morgan G. Bulkeley, aided by his counsel, ex-Congressman Lewis R. Sperry, obtained admission from the New Haven Railroad counsel that the New Haven Road was still the real owner of Connecticut's trolley lines, though the stock is held by trustees, and that the $18,000,000 obligations on the lines—$10,887,000 in five issues of debentures maturing about 1955 and $7,278,000 in mortgages—were secured by the road's own property. The road today said that $138,065,450 of existing indebtedness, to be secured by the proposed new mortgage bonds for $176,400,787, would leave $83,058,125 to be issued under the proposed law and available for the future above all other obligations.

Mr. Bulkeley said he and those for whom he was acting wanted the road to be enabled to do its financing, but he warned against a repetition of "the greatest disaster in New England and going down to the old haunts in Wall Street to get money at whatever rates Wall Street wanted to charge." Displaying an envelope full of 4 per cent. Providence securities debentures he demanded that the road should not discriminate, but should equally secure this issue of $19,899,000 which was widely held in New England and was now, since the sale of the watered Rhode Island securities company, without any property back of it. He further declared a law which might properly apply only to steam roads in Connecticut should state the specific millions to be issued legally and not use the Massachusetts rule of "one to one with the capital stock" and any excess to be approved by the Public Service Commissions.

Reserve Bank Lowers Discount Rate.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank, at their weekly meeting yesterday, reduced the discount rate for paper having more than thirty and not more than ninety days to run, from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., the same as for paper having a maturity of thirty days or less. The rate for paper of over ninety days remains 5 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$1,733,988	+ $77,729
Nineteen roads	7,620,766	—1,290,126
Total (27 roads)	9,354,754	—1,212,397

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONSUMERS' COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with the period from Feb. 20, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913—

	Jan. 1, '14, to Dec. 31, '14.	Feb. 20, '13, to Dec. 31, '13.
Gross profit from sales	$3,901,487	$3,461,733
Teaming and cartage cost	1,340,224	1,289,761
Oper. and admin.	1,097,580	944,173
Balance	1,463,684	1,247,797
Repairs, depreciation, advertising, &c	647,699	571,117
Net earnings	815,984	676,679
Interest	354,475	286,046
Net income	461,475	390,633
Preferred dividends	277,161	237,280
Surplus	184,314	153,353
Previous surplus	153,353	.....
Profit and loss sur.	337,667	153,353

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$210,907	$238,628	$24,631
Net after taxes	105,137	95,674	*9,463
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,389	49,022	15,633
12 mos. gross	2,628,827	2,700,966	77,139
Net after taxes	1,007,613	1,096,563	88,950
Sur. aft. chgs.	397,320	507,429	201,765
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	1,497	157,420	155,923

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	6,471,675	6,503,449	5,919,411
Exps. & taxes	3,972,864	3,589,590	3,139,946
Net	2,498,811	2,913,858	2,779,475
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,437,520	2,759,016	2,492,539
Dividends	1,840,000	1,610,000	913,750
Surplus	597,520	1,149,016	1,578,789
Depreciation	685,013	895,767	706,994
Deficit	87,493	‡455,249	‡872,795
Adj. cred.	14,859	†46,480	†83,674
Prev. surplus	4,247,209	3,840,440	3,051,319
P. & L. surplus	4,174,575	4,247,209	3,840,440

*Increase. †Debit. ‡Surplus.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. for the year 1914—

Operating revenues	$17,583,878
Net after taxes	3,708,236
Non-operating revenues	283,294
Total income	3,991,531
Net income	3,150,710
Dividend	3,021,623
Other appropriations	4,019
Balance	125,067
Additions to surplus	2,315
Total surplus	127,382

PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross sales	$13,375,090	$30,967,360	$19,019,403
*Net profits	892,351	2,374,816	970,343
Depreciation		180,000	.....
Balance	892,351	2,194,816	970,343
Pfd. divs.	875,000	875,000	875,000
Surplus	17,351	1,319,816	95,343
Res. for com. div.	.....	375,000	.....
Balance	17,351	944,816	95,343
Prev. surp.	8,405,001	7,460,185	7,364,841
Total surp.	8,422,351	8,405,001	7,460,184

*After deducting $212,045 for repairs and renewals.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$514,493	$607,476	$92,983
Net after taxes	259,010	331,604	72,594
Sur. after chg.	76,036	156,121	80,085
12 mos. gross	6,273,171	6,723,742	450,571
Net after taxes	3,009,288	3,425,432	416,144
Sur. after chg.	836,610	1,416,830	580,220

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	816,939	831,940	15,001
Net earnings	382,238	408,314	26,076
Other income	11,071	10,806	*2,175
Int. and taxes	293,531	289,390	*3,991
Preferred divs.	87,345	87,395	50
Surplus	14,383	42,225	27,842

*Increase.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

$4,000 New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Purchase money 4 per cent. gold bonds, due February, 1949. Interest February and August. February, 1913, coupons attached, 83¾.

5 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 260.

40 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 130.

$9,000 Lockport Light, Heat and Power Company, first mortgage refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1938. Interest January and July, 80.

10 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $100 each, 49.

60 shares Gas Electric Car Company preferred temporary certificates; 60 shares Gas Electric Car Company preferred temporary certificate. An agreement dated May 4, 1911, for the purchase and sale of 120 shares of stock of the Gas Electric Car Company standing in the name of Martin B. Bloomer and W. W. Ackerman, respectively, as above described, made between Charles N. Fowler and the said Bloomer and the said Ackerman, together with all right, title and interest of said Martin B. Bloomer, W. W. Ackerman and Charles N. Fowler, in and to the aforesaid stock and agreement, $400.

100 shares Locomobile Company of America, common, $100 each, $10.

5 shares Wells Fargo & Co., $100 each, 81¼.

25 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $18,750.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

To the Noteholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad:

The holders of notes due March 2, 1915, are asked to extend these notes to September 2, 1915, on the following terms:

(1) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND THE PAR AMOUNT THEREOF UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2, 1915, WITH INTEREST DISCOUNTED AT THE RATE OF 6% PER ANNUM, OR

(2) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND 65% THEREOF AS ABOVE AND MAY RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE REMAINING 35% FIVE-YEAR 5% GOLD NOTES OF MAINE RAILWAYS COMPANIES DUE APRIL 1, 1919, AT PAR FLAT, WITH APRIL 1, 1915, COUPON ATTACHED, OF WHICH FOUR-SEVENTHS (20%) WILL BE CONVERTIBLE, PAR FOR PAR, INTO MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY CAPITAL STOCK UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1918, AND THE REMAINING THREE-SEVENTHS (15%) WILL BE NON-CONVERTIBLE. IN CASE OF FRACTIONS A CERTIFICATE OF OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING THE OWNERSHIP OF SUCH FRACTION WILL BE DELIVERED.

The Trustees appointed by decree of the United States Court to represent the Boston Railroad Holding Company's majority stock have caused bills to be presented in the legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts asking for relief from present onerous conditions that beset the property.

If relief is granted, as we expect, we are hopeful for the future of the property and its securities. The full effect of the passenger and freight rate increases so far granted, the return of business to more normal conditions, and the expected friendly attitude of the leased line interests are all likely to aid us in our task.

If the necessary legislative relief is not granted, then a receivership will be necessary with consequent demoralization and loss. We believe the seriousness of the situation is appreciated by the law-making bodies.

The extension of the notes for a period of six months is asked because it is believed that within that time the necessary legislation will be granted, and a consequent plan in the interest of the property be adopted. During this period the condition of the notes extended will remain unchanged, as no mortgage may be placed upon the property without securing the notes.

The directors recommend to the noteholders the extension of the notes and point out the importance of their co-operation and immediate action.

THE TRUSTEES IN PARTICULAR WISH TO URGE UPON THE NOTEHOLDERS THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR THE EXTENSION OF THEIR NOTES, IF THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD IS TO BE KEPT OUT OF THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER. THEY ARE GIVING THE BEST OF THEIR TIME AND THOUGHT TO THE WORK OF REHABILITATION, BUT THEY FEAR THEIR EFFORTS WILL BE IN VAIN IF THEY DO NOT RECEIVE THE HEARTIEST CO-OPERATION

6% INCOME

We offer an UNDERLYING FIRST MORTGAGE PUBLIC UTILITY 5% bond possessing the following attractive features:

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4. Pays 6%.

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now is a well-secured short-term note. This is because many investors do not wish to tie up their funds for any length of time, as they feel that it may be well to be in a position to reinvest within the next few years. In view of this investment sentiment, we are recommending a short-term note yielding 6.27%, which is secured by a first lien and guaranteed principal and interest.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Down—The Diplomatic and Foreign Exchange Situations Still the Chief Factors.

A further decline in prices on the Stock Exchange amounting to as much as a point in the leading issues and to considerably more than that in a fairly large number of stocks which fall in the general class of specialties surprised no one yesterday. Wall Street heard during the day that the German reply to the United States note of protest had been communicated to Washington, but it was without information regarding the tenor of this reply, and, it being the eve of the date set for the establishment of the German war zone around England, the financial community as a whole felt that conservatism called under the circumstances for caution. That rather than any real fear of spectacular happenings on the seas today or of an uncompromising answer from Germany accounted for the day's falling off in prices, which was accompanied by a moderate increase in the volume of selling.

Apart from the diplomatic situation in reference to the German war zone proposal, the foreign exchange situation was the matter which again absorbed most attention. Bankers were in conference concerning the establishment of a credit here for Great Britain, and the financial community expressed its belief that such an arrangement would soon be entered into by enlarged buying of sterling bills, which resulted in a total recovery of about 2 cents from the low figures reached on Tuesday. If the war continues much longer, it is almost certain that Europe will continue to buy here in very large quantity, and some means of payment will have to be found. Payment in gold, for the full amount at least, is out of the question, and if we sell we shall have in one form or another to take securities in payment, either Europe's securities or our own securities which are now held abroad.

If we should stand aside in the present situation and refuse any credit to the countries of Europe which are buying here, they, no doubt, will continue to buy because their need of what we have to sell is imperative; but under those conditions some way would probably be found of stimulating the sale of American securities and of offsetting them in the international movement against the excess of merchandise bought from the United States. The easiest way to maintain relatively normal conditions in the exchange situation between this market and those of Europe, notably England, is the granting of a credit such as is proposed, and that suggestion is finding widespread support among our bankers. More gold is coming to New York from Ottawa, but it is coming under special arrangement and not in sufficient volume to account for yesterday's recovery in exchange. The rise in exchange was all the more indicative of the financial community's expectation of a credit arrangement being made with England because the advance rates occurred in the face of trade figures which indicated a continuance of the movement strongly in favor of the United States. Wheat exports were said to be smaller, but the day's cotton shipments were again more than double those of the corresponding day last year, and the preliminary figures of our foreign commerce for the second week in February showed a total favorable trade balance for the first two weeks of this month of not less than $67,000,000.

The expectation of the establishment here of a large credit for England and the increase in the volume of new financing is being reflected in the market for commercial paper where a firmer tone in rates is developing. The Reserve Bank of New York reduced its rate yesterday for sixty and ninety day bills from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent. This rate is hardly sufficiently low to offset the firmer tendency appearing in the open market for commercial paper, but it brings the rate down to a level at which a slight further advance in the open market rate might lead to some rediscounting with the Reserve Bank.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Locomotive Dividend Discussion.

Concern over the dividend on American Locomotive preferred, which in ordinary course would be payable in April, has been finding reflection in the offering down of that stock without sales because no bids have appeared equal to the Stock Exchange minimum, which has been reduced several times. The latest reduction was made on Tuesday from 82 to 81. It is a matter of general knowledge that the earnings of the Locomotive Company have been scant owing to the scarcity of orders on one hand and on the other to the low prices at which such orders as have come to hand have been placed. Despite this fact the view is held by at least some of the Locomotive Company Directors that the dividend on the company's preferred stock should not be passed. It is pointed out that the company has a good-sized surplus on which to draw, that its cash position is strong, and that it would be able to disburse the amount necessary for a dividend without hampering itself in its operations. The last annual report of the company giving the balance sheet as of June 30, 1914, showed a surplus of $11,535,658, while the company's bank deposits on that date amounted to over $7,300,000. It had at that time outstanding $5,474,000 of notes, but it is understood that this amount has since been reduced.

***

Minimum Prices as Maximum.

On a number of occasions when minimum prices had been reduced on a declining market it seemed that the prices fixed by the Exchange were maximum rather than minimum prices. That for a time yesterday promised to be the case with the New Haven, whose minimum was reduced on Tuesday from 49 to 47, but the stock rallied sufficiently to show a net loss for the day of 1⅜ points, or ⅝ less than the reduction made in the official minimum. The last sale on Tuesday was 49. Yesterday the first two sales were at 47½, and the next sale at 47. When a minimum is reached in a declining market the disposition of intending buyers is to reduce their bids for a stock to the minimum fixed by the Exchange.

***

The Pot and the Kettle.

A good deal of what has been said on one side or another of the controversies to which war has given rise has recalled the saying about the "pot calling the kettle black." A delightful specimen of this disposition on the part of the belligerents is supplied by the comments of Dr. Dernburg on the decline in sterling exchange. Passing over as not really significant the fact that German exchange is selling 11 per cent. under the par of exchange, Dr. Dernburg argues the position of sterling exchange, which has sold less than 1⅝ per cent. under the par of exchange, indicates that England is in a very difficult position. He said that England's notes were covered by gold to the extent of only 38.5 per cent. at the end of last July and to the extent of 35 per cent. now. If by England's notes he means the notes of the Bank of England they seem at all times to have been covered by 100 per cent. in gold, excluding the fiduciary issue. Even in the case of the currency notes put out after the start of the war the gold cover had a month ago been brought up to 55 per cent., and it has since been increased. The cables reported yesterday the setting aside of another $5,000,000 in the special reserve against these currency notes.

***

Eclipse of a Bull Campaign.

For a stock whose recent rise was accompanied by predictions of 200 a share in quarters of some importance in market circles, Mexican Petroleum certainly has not acted "right" this week. Yesterday's decline of 5 points, to 64½, following other recessions on Monday and Tuesday, carried quotations back nearly half the distance from the top price of the upward movement to the starting point of 51. The general market has been settling downward since the week opened, and the precipitate retreat of the oil stock naturally lost something of the effect of contrast from this broad condition of weakness.

***

"Seller 20" on the Tape.

It is not possible to trace sales of securities for foreign account, as a vast bulk of bonds and stocks owned in Europe are lodged in banks and trust companies here. The ticker has displayed evidences lately, however, of certain selling which is directly credited to orders sent from abroad for the disposition of bonds physically held abroad. The occurrence of the cryptic "s. 20" or "s. 10" on the tape has been more frequent for several days than at any time since the war began, with the greatest frequency yesterday. The symbol signified that delivery would be made in 20 or 10 days, as the case might be, and the immediate inference is that the bonds referred to are to come from Europe. Yesterday's total of bonds sold for future delivery was $181,000.

***

Preferential Allotments.

In giving the preference in the allotments of participation in the New York Central underwriting syndicate to those subscribers who had taken the last issue of New York Central notes when money market conditions were much less favorable than they are now, the bankers for the New York Central did informally what was done formally by the bankers for the Southern Pacific in connection with the last financing done by that road.

***

Denver Directors' Slow Progress.

Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande, in an effort to scale down the $50,000,000 long-term bonds of the Western Pacific which are guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande, are meeting with considerable trouble, according to reports in the Street. They have met no less than eight times within the last few weeks, and after each session word has been sent out that some progress was made. It has been admitted that much objection was encountered by the original plan to exchange the bonds for adjustment income bonds. There were so many to please, it was said, that an innumerable number of suggestions had been received. Rumors that the Denver's bankers had clashed with the Gould interests in the readjustment programme have been denied.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	122	118	122
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	75
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	140	150	140	150
J. S. Young pf	104½	106½	104½	106½
MacAndrews & F.	172	180	172	180
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	230	250	230	250
R. Conley Pf. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	282	295	282	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119½	118½	119½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	190,785
Year to date	440,047
Same period last year	8,122,397
Average price and change 50 stocks	14,564,157
Same day last year	60.79 — .63
	71.23 + .24

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. .9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28⅜	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—1
34	36	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	35	35	35	35	
52⅞	53	8,700	Amalgamated Cop	53⅜	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	—1
89	92½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91	91	91	91	— ½
38½	38⅝	2,550	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	39½	38½	38½	—1½
27	27⅜	3,110	Am. Can	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
93½	93⅝	400	Am. Can pf	94	94	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅞
43⅝	44	300	Am. Car & Fdry	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
44¼	45½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	45¾	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅝
..	85	20	Am. Express	88	88	83	83	—1
4½	5¼	400	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	
20½	20⅝	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27½	27½	27	27	— ¼
23	24	400	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½		27	—1
9	10	100	Am. Linseed	21¾	22		23¼	— ⅜
21¼	22	500	Am. Locomotive	61¾	62		21¼	
61¾	62	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102¼	102½		61¾	—2¾
100½	101¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	64⅝	64⅝		100⅝	
26	27	110	Am. Steel Fdries	100⅝	100⅝		27	
102¼	103	400	Am. Sugar Refin	27	27		102	
118½	118¾	2,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	102	102¼		118¼	
220	226	200	Am. Tobacco	119¼	119⅝		223	
..	20	100	Am. Woolen	226	226		18	
26½	26¾	700	Anaconda Cop. Co	18	18		18	
103¾	104	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	26⅜	26⅝		26¼	— ½
99	101	200	Atlantic Coast Line	94¼	94¼		93½	— ⅝
67⅜	67¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105		104	
67¼	67⅝	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100		100	+1
55½	55¾	3,900	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68		67	
104½	104⅝	500	Bethlehem Steel	67½	67½		67½	—1⅞
86	86¼	1,300	Bethlehem Steel pf	56⅜	56⅜		55⅞	
128½	129	100	Brklyn. Rapid Tran	104½	104⅝		104⅝	—1
17¾	18	1,400	Brklyn Union Gas	86¼	86¼		85⅜	
50	51	900	California Petrol	126⅞	126⅞		126⅞	—⅝
157	157¼	2,710	California Pet. pf	18¼	18¼		17⅝	—⅝
76	85	20	Canadian Pacific	152	152		18	— ⅝
343⅜	344½	5,210	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	157	157⅞		51½	+1½
101¼	102½	500	Central Leather Co	78	78		156¾	— ⅜
47⅞	48	1,500	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	35¼	35¼		78	
11	11¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	102½	102½		34⅝	—1¼
30	30¾	1,200	Chi. Great Western	41¾	41¾		101⅜	—1¼
85¼	85⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	11	11		41	— ⅞
124	125	1,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P	29⅜	29⅝		11	
124	124½	100	Chi. & N. W.	86	86		29⅝	— ⅜
34⅞	35	100	Chi. & Northwest	124⅛	124⅛		85½	— ½
50	58	1,400	Chino Copper	125	125		124⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	102	110	C., C., C. & St.L.	35⅛	35⅛		125	— ⅛
24	25½	100	Colett, Peabody pf	41¾	41¾		34⅞	— ⅛
46¾	48	100	Col. Ind'l & Iron	11	11		53½	— ⅛
90	92	100	Continental Can	29⅜	29⅜		41	— ⅛
9	9¼	100	Continental Can pf	86	86		11	
65	66	500	Corn Products Ref	90¼	90¼		29⅜	— ⅜
11	12	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	9½	9½		86	— ⅜
21⅜	21½	100	Distillers' Secur	66⅞	66⅞		9	— ⅛
3⅜	3¾	3,400	Erie	11	11		66	— ⅛
23½	24	1,100	Erie 1st pf	21⅝	21⅝		11	— ⅛
26	28	200	Federal M. & S. pf	35⅛	35⅛		21⅝	— ⅜
171½	173	15	General Chemical	26	26		34¼	—1¼
141	143	100	General Electric	172¾	172¾		26	
92¼	93½	200	General Motors pf	141¼	141¼		171½	
30¾	31	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	95	95		141¼	
96¼	97	200	Goodrich pf	31¼	31¼		95	
114½	115	400	Great Northern pf	96¾	96¾		31	
30½	30¾	1,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	114¾	114¾		96¾	— ⅛
48⅝	49¾	1,150	Guggenheim Explor	31	31		114¾	— ⅞
105¾	105¾	300	Illinois Central	50½	50½		30½	— ⅛
18⅞	18⅝	300	Inspiration Copper	105¾	105¾		48⅝	—1⅞
12¼	12⅝	1,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18⅞	18⅞		103⅜	—2⅛
56½	56⅝	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	12¼	12½		18½	— ⅛
95	96	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	57	57		12½	— ⅛
77½	80	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	96	96		56¼	— ⅛
105	109½	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	78	78		94¾	—1½
132	133½	900	Lehigh Valley	107	107		78	—2
115	116	100	Liggett & Myers pf	132	132½		107	—4
16	18	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	117	117		105	—4
114	116	10	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	16	16		132	—1
114	115½	100	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½		117	—2
76	77	400	Mackay Co	115	115		16	—1
23¾	23¾	2,000	Maxwell Motors	75⅝	76		114½	
59¾	60½	1,388	Max. Motors 1st pf	24⅝	25		115	+1
24	24½	1,035	Max. Motors 2d pf	61	61		75⅝	—½
1⅞	1⅞	200	Mercantile Marine	23½	23½		25	—2
4¼	5½	200	Mer. Marine pf	60	60		60	—1¼
64⅝	65	11,600	Mexican Petroleum	1⅞	1⅞		24¼	
73	74	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	5½	5½		1⅞	
18⅜	18⅞	200	Miami Copper	69⅜	70		5½	+ ¼
16¼	17⅜	200	Minn. & St. Louis	75	75		65	—5
42½	45	283	Minn. & St. L. pf	18⅜	18⅜		75	—5
109	112	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	17	17		18⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	10⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	43	43		17	— ⅜
10⅜	10⅞	500	Missouri Pacific	109¼	109¼		42⅜	—5⅜
48⅝	49	2,130	Montana Power	10⅝	10⅝		109¼	
100½	101	300	Montana Power pf	108⅜	108⅜		105⅝	— ¼
9½	10½	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	50¼	50¼		108	— ⅛
48	50	200	Nat. Lead Co	49	49		49	— ⅛
107	108½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	100⅞	100⅞		49	—1⅝
12	12½	2,450	Nevada Con. Cop	10	10		100⅜	— ¾
83¼	83½	3,000	N. Y. Central	50	50		10	— ¾
47⅞	47¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	107	107		50	—1⅝
99⅞	100	700	Norfolk & Western	12⅛	12⅛		107	—1⅝
102	102⅝	100	Northern Pacific	84	84		12⅛	— ¼
10	21	100	Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅝		83	—1⅝
104⅜	104⅝	1,572	Penn. R. R	100	100		47	—1⅝
118	118½	300	People's Gas Chi	99⅞	99⅞		47⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	20¼	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	102¼	102½		99⅞	— ⅛
92⅛	92⅝	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	20	20		102½	— ⅛
28½	29	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	104⅞	104⅞		20	— ⅛
152	152½	400	Pullman Co	104⅞	104⅞		20	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	100	Quicksilver pf	93	93		104⅜	— ⅛
20	23	200	Railway Steel Sp	29	29		93	—⅞
165⅞	166¾	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	152	152		28⅝	— ⅛
142½	142⅝	23,300	Reading	1½	1½		152	— ⅛
82⅞	83	500	Reading 2d pf	21⅛	21⅛		1½	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	17⅛	17⅛		21	—2
1½	1⅝	188	Rock Island Co. pf	143⅜	143½		16⅜	— ¼
1⅝	1⅞	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	84	84		142½	—1½
36	36½	300	Seaboard A. L. pf	⅞	⅞		83	—2½
200	204	2,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	1½	1½		⅞	— ⅛
83½	83⅝	2,700	Southern Pacific	17⅛	17⅛		1½	— ⅛
14⅞	15¼	500	Southern Railway	36	36		17⅛	— ⅛
65	69	100	Southern Ry. pf	204	204		36	— ⅛
43½	44	1,425	Standard Milling pf	83⅜	83⅝		204	+⅛
91⅜	93½	400	Studebaker Co	15⅛	15¼		83⅝	— ⅜
29	29½	1,000	Studebaker Co. pf	48	48		14⅞	— ⅜
127½	128	600	Tennessee Copper	66	66		15	— ⅜
12	13	100	Texas Co	45	45		66	—2
44¼	44¾	1,200	Texas & Pacific	93¼	93¼		66	—3
96¾	98	400	Third Avenue	29¼	29¼		45	— ⅛
6	8	100	Twin City R. T	129	129		43⅞	— ⅛
25½	30	100	Union B. & P. Co	12⅞	12⅞		92¼	—1
48¾	85⅜	1,010	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	12⅛	12⅛		29⅛	— ⅜
124	125	8,900	Union Pacific	45⅛	45⅛		127⅛	— ⅜
124	124½	100	Union Pacific war	44⅝	44⅝		128	—2
34⅞	35	1,400	Union Pacific pf	97⅞	97⅞		12⅛	— ¼
50	58	110	Union Sugar Mfrs	5½	5½		44⅝	—1⅝
100⅛	102	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	28	28		97	—1½
24	25½	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	119⅛	119⅛		28	
46¾	48	100	U. S. Rubber	28¼	28¼		119⅛	+1½
90	92	27,200	U. S. Steel	118⅛	118⅝		28¼	— ¼
9	9¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	81¾	81¾		118⅛	— ⅜
65	66	4,135	Utah Copper	45⅝	45⅝		81¾	— ⅜
11	12	400	Wabash pf	45⅝	45⅝		45⅝	+ ½
21⅜	21½	500	Western Maryland	26½	26½		45⅝	— ⅜
34½	34¾	100	West. Maryland pf	78¼	78¼		26½	— ⅜
26	28	1,200	Western Union Tel	54½	54½		78¼	— ⅜
171½	173	584	Westingh. E. & M	42	43		54½	—1¼
141	143	300	Willys-Overland	101½	101½		42	—1⅛
92¼	93½	100	Willys-Overland pf	51¾	51¾		101½	
30¾	31	100	Wisconsin Central	17⅞	18⅛		51¾	—1¼
93¼	94¾	400	Woolw., (F.W.,)	2	2		17⅞	
			RIGHTS.				2	
4-64	5-64		Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4-64	5-64	4-64	4-64	
				18⅜	18⅝	18	18	—1
				30½	30½	30½	30½	
				63¾	63¾	62½	62½	
				69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ¼
				95½	95½	95	95	—1
				95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
				32¼	32¼	32½	32½	—3
				93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Downward Trend in Prices Continues in the Oil Issues—Bonds Active and Strong.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 98,083 shares of stocks and $1,522,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 45,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,403; oils, 1,760, and mining, 85,920. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
47	Int. Rub. Trust ctfs	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
110	Kelly Sp. Tire	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
60	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf	109	109	109	109
1,500	Man. Transit	83	83	83	83
30	Nat. Cloak & Suit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
1,811	Corp. of R. & H.	99	98⅛	99	99
100	Savoy Oil	5⅝	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
500	Sterling Gum	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
1,900	Un. Clg. Stores, new	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
100	Un. Clg. Stores pf., new	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	Un. Clg. Stores Co. of Am.	90½	90½	90½	90½
3,600	Un. Profit Sharing, new	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝
500	†World Film	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾

RIGHTS.

45,000	N. Y. Cent. rts.	½	⅞	⅝	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
750	Anglo-Am. Oil	14	13½	13½	— ½
80	Atlantic Refin.	560	550	550	
20	Buck. Pipe L.	113	112	112	
5	Continent. Oil	225	225	225	— 7
5	Galena-S. Oil	165	165	165	+ 2
150	Nat. Transit	35	33	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	92	92	92	— 2
75	Ohio Oil	124	122	122	— 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
90	Pr. P. L., w.	142	139	139	— 1
100	Pr. Oil & Gas	216	212	213	— 1
50	So. Oil	165	165	165	+ 2
50	Ill. Pipe Line	126	123	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	92	92	92	— 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	124	122	122	— 2
90	Pr. P. L., w.	142	139	139	— 1
50	So. Oil	165	165	165	+ 2
50	Ill. Pipe Line	126	123	124	— 1
150	Nat. Transit	35	33	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	92	92	92	— 2
75	Ohio Oil	124	122	122	— 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
90	Pr. P. L., w.	142	139	139	— 1
50	So. Oil	216	212	213	— 1
50	Ill. Pipe Line	165	165	165	+ 2
150	Nat. Transit	126	123	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	35	33	124	— 1
75	Ohio Oil	92	92	92	— 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	124	122	122	— 2
90	Pr. P. L., w.	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
50	So. Oil	142	139	139	— 1
150	Nat. Transit	216	212	213	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	165	165	165	+ 2
75	Ohio Oil	126	123	124	— 1
100	Pierce Oil, new	35	33	124	— 1
90	Pr. P. L., w.	92	92	92	— 2
50	So. Oil	124	122	122	— 2
150	Nat. Transit	142	139	139	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	216	212	213	— 1
75	Ohio Oil	165	165	165	+ 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	126	123	124	— 1
90	Pr. P. L., w.	35	33	124	— 1
50	So. Oil	92	92	92	— 2
150	Nat. Transit	124	122	122	— 2
15	Nor. Pipe Line	142	139	139	— 1
75	Ohio Oil	216	212	213	— 1
100	Pierce Oil, new	165	165	165	+ 2
90	Pr. P. L., w.	126	123	124	— 1
50	So. Oil	35	33	124	— 1
150	Nat. Transit	92	92	92	— 2
15	Nor. Pipe Line	124	122	122	— 2
75	Ohio Oil	142	139	139	— 1
100	Pierce Oil, new	216	212	213	— 1
90	Pr. P. L., w.	165	165	165	+ 2
50	So. Oil	126	123	124	— 1
150	Nat. Transit	35	33	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	92	92	92	— 2
75	Ohio Oil	124	122	122	— 2
100	Pierce Oil, new	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
90	Pr. P. L., w.	142	139	139	— 1
50	So. Oil	165	165	165	+ 2
150	Nat. Transit	126	123	124	— 1
15	Nor. Pipe Line	35	33	124	— 1
75	Ohio

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The LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Forty-two thousand nine hundred sixty-nine and 72-100 Dollars ($42,969.72) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

GERMAN SELLING PUTS COTTON DOWN

Pressure That Causes Twelve-Point Slump Looked Upon as Significant.

SOUTHERN SPOT EASIER

European Demand for Staple for Powder Making a New Market Factor.

Cotton was under pressure yesterday and prices showed an easier tendency, with declines ranging from 11 to 12 points for the day. The most prominent sellers were houses which, for several years, have been identified with German trade interests and some significance was atached to these sales; otherwise there was no trading feature of interest.

Southern spot markets were reported a shade easier and several Southern points wired that cotton was being more freely offered than for several weeks. The increased spot pressure is attributed to improvement in country roads.

The war has injected so many new features into the cotton situation that the trade has hardly realized them all. Most of the developments now coming to light are of bullish import. The most striking instance which has arisen lately is the amount of cotton that is being used for powder by European armies and navies. Heretofore, linters, which are obtained by a treatment of cotton seed at the cottonseed oil mills, have been almost exclusively used as the base for smokeless powder. The European hostilities, however, have brought about a change from linters to cotton. Powder manufacturers are said to prefer cotton to the short-fibred linters, as the expense of treatment is much less and, therefore, offsets the increase in price.

An expert of one of the largest powder manufacturing establishments in America told a TIMES representative yesterday that, in his opinion, the European war would consume at least 1,200,000 bales of cotton for powder. The annual consumption of cotton for use as powder, ordinarily, has been estimated at 125,000 bales and hitherto it has been almost exclusively linters.

Exports yesterday were about 59,000 bales, including 22,000 to Great Britain and 23,000 to the Continent.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was unchanged; 8.55c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows: (Closed steady.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.45	8.40	8.38@8.40	8.50@8.51
May	8.72	8.64	8.64@8.65	8.76@8.77
July	8.99	8.92	8.92@8.93	9.05@9.06
October	9.16	9.07	9.07@9.08	9.19@9.20
December	9.32	9.24	9.24@9.25	9.35@9.36
January	..	..	9.33@9.35	9.44@9.45

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	251	16,879	10,694
New Orleans	2,469	10,033	8,668
Mobile	747	757	404
Savannah	12,205	11,918	2,812
Charleston	920	1,313	104
Wilmington	78	2,342	1,027
Norfolk	3,235	4,192	759

Total port receipts, 53,776, against 23,989 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,691	1,248	298
Memphis	1,526	6,380	2,158
St. Louis	970	5,852	726
Houston	7,520	12,017	8,389

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,000 to 20,000	25,654	9,116
N. Orleans	11,000 to 13,000	13,468	5,445

Total exports yesterday, 59,293; so far this season, 4,703,275, against 6,787,280 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
2,370	New Orleans	7.94	420,191	278,286
225	Mobile	7.75	48,041	42,618
...	Savannah	7.25	285,978	100,582
2,664	Galveston	8.45	58,681	437,757
....	Wilmington	8.00	57,354	32,801
....	Norfolk	.....	89,676	64,342
980	Augusta	7.97	145,536	83,380
1,500	Memphis	7.88	224,833	194,837
....	St. Louis	8.00	38,543	32,928
1,295	Houston	8.40	204,772	179,808

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling two points decline, at 4.90. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 17,804 bales, including 11,157 American. Closed quiet.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Forthcoming Issue of Treasury Notes Pleases Traders.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The announcement of the forthcoming issue of Treasury notes amounting to £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) pleased the money market, as it will permit the investing of surplus funds. Discount rates were harder on yesterday's gold purchases.

The stock market was quiet and generally steady, especially Colonial stocks, oil shares, and foreign rails; but home rails were active and easy. There were several markings in German, Hungarian, and Prussian bonds at the declines recently quoted.

American securities were moderately active, but price changes were slight. The closing was dull.

Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs, 17½ centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.06	67.68	67.78	— .50
Industrials	54.39	53.74	53.81	— .76

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 9	62.25	61.51	61.67	— .27
Feb. 10	61.99	61.44	61.88	+ .21
Feb. 11	62.78	62.07	62.57	+ .69
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Feb. 13	62.52	61.97	62.00	— .57
Feb. 15	62.14	61.50	61.80	— .20
Feb. 16	61.70	61.24	61.42	— .38
Feb. 17	61.22	60.71	60.79	— .63

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. to date	62.78 Feb. 11	60.71 Feb. 17	60.79
Feb., 1914	73.14 Feb. 4	69.33 Feb. 26	70.49
Feb., 1913	77.30 Feb. 3	71.51 Feb. 25	73.39
Feb., 1912	76.61 Feb. 20	75.24 Feb. 1	75.84
Year's range to date	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	60.79
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 10	63.60 Jne. 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.65	4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.88	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.38
Chi. Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	5.05
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.62	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.55	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.62	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.35	5.20
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.88
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.90	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

On the eve of the date set for the German war zone declaration to become effective both stocks and wheat declined on the Consolidated Exchange. In the stock market the trading was fairly active early, with the business contracting later, and, for a time, assuming a waiting character, but with renewed activity developing toward the close, when prices touched their lowest. The fear of interruption to exports overshadowed the grain market and precipitated selling under which May wheat, from an opening price of $1.70, declined to $1.65¾. The closing was on a rally to $1.67⅞.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Amal. Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞
430	Am. Beet Sug.	39	39½	38¾	38½
200	Am. Can	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
60	Am. Ice Sec.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝
960	Am. Smelting	64	64½	61¾	61⅞
20	A., T. & S. F.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
280	Balt. & Ohio	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¼
150	Beth. Steel	56½	56½	55⅜	55½
80	B'klyn R. T.	86⅝	86¾	86	86
10	Calif. Petrol.	18	18	18	18
10	Can. Pacific	156½	156½	156½	156½
880	Cent. Leather	35½	35½	34⅜	34⅜
70	Ches. & Ohio	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
20	C., M. & S. P.	85½	86	85½	86
80	Col. F. & I.	25½	25½	25½	25½
10	Corn Products	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
420	Erie	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10	Goodrich pf	97	97	97	97
50	Gt. North. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
20	Inspiration C.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Inter.-Met.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
70	Inter.-Met. pf.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝
360	Lehigh Valley	131⅞	132½	131⅝	132⅜
20	Louis. & Nash.	132	132	132	132
420	Mexican Petrol.	63⅝	63⅝	64⅜	64⅜
20	Mo., K. & T.	10½	10½	10¼	10½
40	Mo. Pacific	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
60	Nat. Lead	50¼	50¼	50	50
140	N. Y. Central	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83⅝
90	N.Y., N.H. & H.	47	47⅝	47	47⅜
10	Nor. Pacific	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
60	Pennsylvania	104½	104½	104¼	104¼
30	Pitts. Coal	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
20	Pr. Steel Car	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
8,120	Reading	143½	143½	142½	142⅝
120	So. Pacific	83⅞	84	83⅝	83⅝
10	So. Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
20	Tenn. Copper	29½	29½	29¼	29½
50	Third Av.	45½	45½	45	43
1,380	Union Pacific	119	119	118½	118½
40	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
8,380	U. S. Steel	43	43	42	42
20	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
250	Utah Copper	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝
30	West. Un. Tel.	63¼	63¼	63	63
24,760					

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Atlanta	.27½	.27½	.26½	.26½
210	Belmont	3.90	4.05	3.90	4.05
400	Goldf. Flor.	.64	.64	.64	.64
1,000	Goldf. Merger	.25	.26	.25	.26
800	Jumbo Ext.	.82	.82	.81	.81
300	Mexican	.43	.43	.43	.43
200	Round Mount.	.42	.42	.42	.42
1,000	Silver Pick.	.06⅛	.06⅛	.06⅛	.06⅛
450	Ton. Ext.	2.62½	2.70	2.62½	2.70
1,100	Ton. Merger	.38	.40	.38	.40
300	Ton. Mining	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
300	Union Con.	.25	.25	.25	.25
7,660					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of New York and Chicago are offering $5,475,000 Government of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, five-year 5 per cent. gold debentures at 99¾ and interest, yielding 5.05 per cent. Delivery and payment are to be made on or about March 15.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced the minimum prices of International Harvester Corporation common from 63 to 60, and of International Harvester Corporation preferred from 98 to 95.

The Federal Light and Traction Company reports an increase of operating expenses and taxes for itself and subsidiary companies of $55,450 in the year ended Dec. 31, instead of $54,450, as previously reported in these columns.

White, Weld & Company and the Guaranty Trust Company are offering $1,100,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 50-year 4 per cent gold bonds at 92½ and interest, yielding over 4.40 per cent.

E. Tilden Mattox, for many years Assistant Cashier of the Merchants Exchange National Bank, has been appointed assistant to the President of the Fidelity Trust Company.

Twenty-five shares of New York Staats-Zeitung stock sold at public auction yesterday for $18,750, or $750 a share. A week before twenty-five shares sold at auction for $25,618, or a little less than $1,025 a share.

FINDS TRADE IMPROVING.

First National Bank of Boston on New England Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17. — The First National Bank of Boston adopts a fairly cheerful tone in regard to the business outlook. In its monthly circular it says:

"While an improvement in sentiment has been developing for several months, it is only within the last few weeks that a betterment in actual trade conditions has been discernible. The advance on the whole is slight, but there have been almost no retrogressions and distinct progress has been made in several important lines.

"Informal reports from the New Haven Railroad show the number of cars loaded locally since Jan. 1 to be almost up to the figures of a year ago, while the number of cars loaded elsewhere, but entering New England, show a slight advance over the same month of the preceding year. Again, bank clearings for January, while they show extreme depression, reflect a somewhat greater volume of commercial and industrial activity.

"In New England itself tangible progress has been made during the last thirty days."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	102	105
American Light & Traction	314	318
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
*American Gas & Electric	87	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	49	52
Cities Service pf.	56½	58½
Colorado Power	13	14
Colorado Power pf.	88½	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	67	70
Empire District Electric pf.	50	70
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	21½	22½
Northern States Power pf.	80	81½
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	18
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf.	65	67
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	36½	38
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	60	63

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	March, 1963	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	May, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	99⅜	100	99⅞	100
4½s	March, 1962	99⅜	100	99⅞	100
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅜	100	99⅝	100
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅜	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1959	95½	96	96	96½
4s	Nov., 1958	95½	96	96	96½
4s	May, 1957	95½	96	96	96½
4s	Nov., 1956	95	96	95¼	96
4s	Nov., 1955	95	96	95¼	96
4s	Nov., 1936	96	97	96	97
4s	1918-1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	85	85¼	85¼	86
3½s	May, 1954	85	85¼	85¼	86
3½s	1950-1954	84¾	85¼	85	85¾

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
78	Cons. Power	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Cons. Power pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
300	Cosden	5	5	5	5
25	Houston Oil	11	11	11	11
34	Mer.-Mech. B.	29	29	29	29
47	Mer. Mun. T. of B.	104	105	104	105
10	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
11	Union Trust	66	66	66	66
2,369	Un. Rys. & E.	24	24	24	24

BONDS.

$1,000	City B. 4s, '55	95	95	95	95
1,000	C. B.&c.'16, w.	1.101	101	101	101
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	88	88	88	88
6,500	Elk. Fuel 5s	94	94¼	94	94¼
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	102	102	102	102
4,000	G. S. & F. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Mary. El. 5s	98	98	98	98
4,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck, 5s ctfs	39	39	39	39
2,000	P. W. & F. 5s	91	91	91	91
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
300	Un. Rys. & E. ctfs. 5s	86	86	86	86
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,023	Alaska	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
155	Allouez	42½	42½	41¾	41¾
495	Amalgamated	53½	53½	53	53
4,244	Am. Zinc	22	22½	21⅝	22½
25	Anaconda	26½	26½	26½	26½
170	Arizona Com'l.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Butte & Bal.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
4,012	Butte & Sup.	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼
316	Cal. & Arizona	54¼	54½	52¼	52¼
11	Cal. & Hecla	390	391	390	391
110	Centennial	17	17	17	17
10	Chino	35¼	35½	35	35
60	Copper Range	34½	34½	34	34½
245	East Butte	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
90	Franklin	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
145	Granby	68¾	68¾	67½	67½
355	Gr.-Cananea	26	26	24½	24½
720	Hancock	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
10	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Inspiration	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
100	Isle Royale	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
100	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Mass Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
120	Mohawk	56¼	56¼	55½	55⅝
130	Nevada Con.	12	12⅛	12	12
1,030	New Arcadian	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5
15	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
435	North Butte	24	24	23½	23½
100	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
110	Old Dominion	42½	42½	42½	42½
110	Osceola	70½	70½	70	70½
160	Pond Creek	14¾	14¾	14	14
10	Quincy	56	56	56	56
10	Ray Con.	17	17	17	17
215	Shannon	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
220	Shattuck	22½	22½	22	22¼
437	St. Mary's L.	30	30	29	29
285	Superior	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
100	Tamarack	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
200	Tuolumne	28c	28c	28c	28c
270	U. S. Smelting	22¼	22½	21⅜	21⅜
45	U. S. S. pf.	41½	41½	41	41
200	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
55	Utah Con.	10	10	10	10
165	Utah Copper	53¼	52¾	51⅜	51⅜
140	Wolverine	46½	46½	46	46½

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Alb.	189	189½	189	189½
47	Boston Elev.	90	90	90	90
10	Bos. & Lowell.	110	110	110	110
496	Boston & Me.	20½	24½	20	24¼
5	Bos. & Me. pf.	39	39	39	39
32	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	104½	104½	104	104
100	Erie	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1	Fitchburg pf.	55	55	55	55
30	Maine Central	95½	95½	95	95
15	Mass. El. pf.	45	45¼	45	45
320	N.Y., N.H. & H.	47½	48	47	47½
10	Un. Pacific	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
117	W. E. St. Ry.	69¾	70	69¾	70
27	W. E. St. R. pf.	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
89	A. A. Ch. pf.	91¾	91¾	90½	90½
60	Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
15	Am. P. S. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
54	Am. Sugar	102½	102⅝	102	102½
10	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112	112
909	Am. T. & T.	119¼	119¼	118½	119
81	Am. Wool. pf.	78½	78½	78	78
200	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	9⅞	10
29	Edison	243	244	243	244
13	Ga. Ry. & E.	120	120	120	120
36	Gen. Electric	141½	142½	141	142½
3	Mass. Gas.	81	81	81	81
45	Mass. Gas pf.	90	90	90	90
51	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
100	Miss. Riv. P.	12	12	12	12
21	N. E. Tel.	139	139	139	139
95	Pullman	151⅜	151⅜	151	151
30	Reece Button	17	17	17	17⅛
25	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
177	Swift & Co.	108⅛	108⅛	108¼	108¼
15	Torrington	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
45	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27	27½
478	United Fruit	115¼	116¼	115¼	116¾
50	U. Shoe Mach.	55	55	55	55
21	U. Sh. M. pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29
458	U. S. Steel	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅝
49	U. S. Steel pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼
399	West. Union	63½	63½	62¾	62⅜

BONDS.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	93	93	93	93
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Seattle El. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Iron Blos.	.95	.99
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	La Rose	.73	.75
Begole	1⅛	1⅛	Majestic	.14	.17
Bohemia	1⅞	1⅞	McK.-Dar.	.40	.44
Boston Ely	.13	.15	Mex. Met.	.14	.16
Butte & L.	.20	.21	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Calaveras	1	1¼	New Baltic	1⅜

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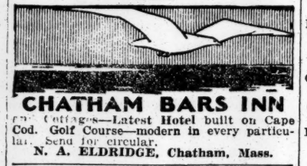
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of MAISON BERNARD, INC., to GEORGE LAWYER.
George Lawyer, as assignee, offers for sale the entire stock in trade of the Galerie de la Mode at No. 308 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City, consisting of fashionable dresses, waists, gowns, costumes, furs, millinery, ladies' neckwear, etc. Sealed bids may be submitted for the purchase of the whole or any part of said stock at any time up to February 23d, 1915, at 10 o'clock noon, at the office of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge, & McManus, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City, attorneys for the assignee, at which time said bids will be opened, and such further proceedings taken as will seem just and proper to the assignee. Creditors and other persons interested are invited to attend the opening of the bids. The property may be inspected at any time up to the day of the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For further information, application may be made to the assignee or his attorneys,
GEORGE LAWYER, Assignee,
330 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLASSBERG & GARTNER, INC., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 18th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 200 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, refrigerators, counters, showcases, partitions, shelving, &c.
GUSTAVE E. HERDLING, Trustee.
GOLDMAN, HEIDENHEIMER & UNGER, Attorneys for Trustee, 25 Broad St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Public Administrator, New York County
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1914, was published in the CITY RECORD, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 20, 1915.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

GERMAN GOLD SCARCER.

Value of Mark Depreciates as Prices of Commodities Soar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—According to the latest issue of the Swedish Affarsvarlden, one of the most striking features of Germany's economic situation is the depreciated value of the mark.
While the country is buying everything obtainable at high prices the collection of gold by the German Reichsbank proceeds very slowly.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M. Feb. 16: Patrol. Michael Healey, Traf. Subdiv. B, at $700 a yr., appointed March 10, 1888.
Transfer and Assignment, 4 P. M. Feb. 17: Peter Rudden, 162, to 161, assignment as station-house attendant continued.
Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. Dennis Lyons, 16, to 12, from 5 P. M. Feb. 19 to 4 P. M. March 5; Sergt. J. F. Mooney, 61, designated as Act. Lieut., for 10 days, 7:30 A. M. Feb. 15; Patrol. Julius Scheider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3, for 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 20; J. A. Leonard, 13; Michael Murphy, 17; and E. A. Walsh, C. O., to D. B., for 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 20; Carl Wuestenhoefer and G. L. Roeder, 43, to D. B., for 15 days, from 6 P. M., Feb. 20; to D. B. from precincts indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Feb. 20, J. D. Kiley, 2; V. W. Corell, 26; J. F. Fennelly, 147; J. Cassetti, 7; J. J. Wilson, 39. Discontinued: Patrol. J. H. Brehme, 40th, to D. B., from 4 P. M., Feb. 17.
Leaves of Absence without pay: Patrol. T. P. Browne, 39th, 1 day, 12 P. M., Feb. 20; G. J. Ratzmann, 65th, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 15.
Full pay while sick: Patrol. W. P. Dunn, 16th, 2:15 A. M., Aug. 21, 1914, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 1, 1914.
Patrol. H. Howard, 155th, is dropped from the rolls, 4 P. M., Feb. 16.
Death: Patrol. J. Livingston, 36th, 9 P. M., Feb. 16.
Amendment: Substituting for the name of Patrol. W. J. Murray, 25th, the name of Patrol. A. Frauenberger, 25th, 121 Twelfth St., Brooklyn.

Fire Department.

Retired, 8 A. M. March 1: Henry Wollmar, Eng. 49, at $700 a year.
Special leaves, without pay: Robert Loucks, Eng. 223, 60 hrs., 8 P. M. Feb. 20; Jos. Walthers, Eng. 42, 36 hrs., 8 A. M. Feb. 18; Peter Colahan, Eng. 15, 24 hrs., 8 A. M. Feb. 19; Aldrich Jelinek, H. & L. 42, 12 hrs., 8 P. M. Feb. 20; C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147, 12 hrs., 8 A. M. Feb. 20.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BLAU, MORRIS, (Jan. 1,) personalty, $4,000; all to widow, Elizabeth Kendrick Blau.
HYDE, ELMER W., (July 2, 1914,) personalty upwards of $5,000; all to widow, Kate B. Hyde.
JACOBY, SARAH ELIZABETH, (Feb. 6;) personalty less than $5,000; Anna Elizabeth Thiess, niece, diamond earrings and diamond ring; Mrs. Florence Thiess, wife of nephew, mahogany chest; Christiene Diefenbach, gold watch. Mrs. Fred Schuler, gold bracelet; Mrs. Augusta Kurtz, gold watch and chain; residue to Anna Thiess, sister, and Frederick William Diefenbach and J. Bernhard Thiess, nephews
KLAUSMAN, JAMES, (May 22,) personalty $200; all to widow, Nellie M.
LEVIN, AMELIA, (Nov. 1,) realty, $9,500; personalty, $300; sons and daughters receive all.
MAIER, HERMINE, (Aug. 28;) realty upwards of $10,000; personalty $200; all to Victor C. Young, Victor J. Maier, and Marie Young.
ODDIE, HELEN F. (Jan. 22.) realty $1,000; personalty $5,000; and Alida Van Schaick Banks, $5,000, and one-third residue; John Van Schaick Oddie, 9 East 39th St., one-third residue; Harold Hoyle Oddie, Stamford, Conn. $5,000 and one-third residue; jewelry gifts to George A. Freeman, Allice Freeman, Allda Oddie Banks, Alexandra T. Oddie, and Helen T. Oddie.
PUTNAM, HENRY W., died at San Diego, Cal., (Jan. 29;) realty $250,000; personalty $125,000; all to son, Henry W., Jr., of 58 West 59th Street.
REINSBERG, ISABELLA, widow of Dr. Charles H., (Feb. 4;) personalty not less than $300,000; $50,000 each to Isabella Lyall Goodnow, David Franklin Goodnow, Lois Root Goodnow, Lyall Dean, Dorothy and Emerson Bigelow; residue to Elizabeth Lyall Goodnow, of Balto., and Isabella Lyall Bigelow of 227 West 72d St.; the will recites that Dr. Reinsberg, husband of testator, received real estate and sums of money from her, and so is not bequeathed anything by will.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 166; Charles W. Schattman against Bertha Levy et al., (partition;) attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.
GRAND ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Doretha S. Warsawer against Israel Tippman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.
STANTON ST, 310; John C. Gulick against Lena Bverick et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.
107TH ST, s e s, 493.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; George R. Satterlee against Richard S. Miller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
107TH ST, 5 and 7 East; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Carrie M. Butler et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
22D ST, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98; George Dorsch against Margaret Daub et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Hoenninger.
108TH ST, 246 West; George Rathgeber against Louise Hollriegel et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Pheelan.
130TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 40x99.11; Beatrice Realty and Construction Co. against Emma L. Howson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Sacks.

Bronx.

LOTS 207, 209, and 211, Map 1, Supreme Court; Valentine v. Brady, being map for partition sale of part of Hyatt Farm; Caroline Gareiss against William Crowley et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Frey.
OLMSTEAD AV, s e corner of Quimby Av, known as Plot 66, 24th Ward, Unionport; Tillie Ritter against James Egbert Lent et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.
PARK VIEW AV, w s, 176.6 ft n of St. Vincent's Av, 160.9x200; Douglas Mathewson et al., as executors, against Esther A. Wheaton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Birkhahn.
SEABURY PLACE, e s, 183 ft s of 172d St, 45x100; Morris Rosenfeld against Angel Construction Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 176th St, 57.6x106.8; Emily Schaeffler against Boscobel Building Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Depew Building Leasehold on Fifth Avenue Sold—West Side Apartment Deal—Bronx Flat Investments—Forty-seventh Street House in Long Business Lease—L. I. Estate Rentals.

An interesting Fifth Avenue deal in the nature of a leasehold purchase added an important feature to the realty market's activity yesterday. The property involved is the seven-story Depew Building, covering a frontage of 57 feet at 487 to 491 Fifth Avenue, in the middle of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, opposite the Public Library. Adjoining, on the Forty-first Street corner, is the new Rogers-Peet Building.

The property is owned by the Augustine Pottier estate, and a long lease was taken some time ago by the Pottier-Stymus Manufacturing Company, which sold the lease a few years ago to the McVickar, Gaillard Company. W. S. Bogart, Treasurer of the Pottier-Stymus Company, was the virtual owner of the lease, and when the Gaillard realty firm went into a receiver's hands over a year ago he had to take it back.

The leasehold now has about eight and one-half years to run and has been sold to Frederick W. Smythe, head of the florist firm of Wadley & Smythe, which has occupied one of the large stores in the building for some time. A substantial bonus was paid for the leasehold, it is understood, but no indication of the money value was given. The firm of Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the deal. The land was assessed in 1914 at $675,000, and with the building at $725,000.

Operator Buys the Chagornac.

The Chagornac, a six-story elevator apartment at 5 and 7 West Ninety-first Street, has been sold by the Joseph B. Bloomingdale estate to Harold C. Matthews of the Royton Realty Company. The structure occupies a plot 57 by 100.8.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investor has purchased from the Mattlage estate 59 West Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8, located between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The selling family had owned the house since 1891.

The A. McC. Kaughran estate sold to Joseph Emrich 24 and 236 East Eighty-fifth Street, two four-story brownstone dwellings, 60 by 102.2, 120.6 feet west of Second Avenue.

Buyer for Thompson Street Loft.

Pepe & Bro. have sold for R. E. G. Smith of Montreal, Can., 180 Thompson Street, a four-story and basement loft building, on a lot 25 by 100, to Rinaldi & Co. The building, after being renovated and a sprinkler system added, will be occupied by the lessees for their own use.

Bronx Flat Investment.

The five-story apartment house on the east side of Fulton Avenue, 256 feet north of 169th Street, on a plot 50 by 206 feet, has been sold by the John W. Cornish Construction Company to Patrick J. Dunn for investment. It is the second of two houses lately completed there by the sellers, the other having been sold a month ago. Adolph and Henry Bloch acted as the attorneys for the sellers.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Richard H. Scobie has purchased the five-story new-law apartment, occupying a plot 37.5 by 90 by 138 feet, at 572 East 166th Street.

S. Rosen has sold for Thomas H. Tully to Benjamin Sicklick 835 Home Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 55 by 107 feet. Property in Staten Island was given in exchange.

Long Island.

In the Richmond Hill section H. R. Williams & Son sold the three-story and extension brick building, occupied as stores and dwellings, on the northwest corner of Jamaica and Garfield Avenues, for Lewis & Gotthelf to an investor for $20,000, and a plot, 183 by 100 feet, with dwelling, on the westerly side of Hamilton Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue, to a builder for $20,000.

Leases 47th Street Building.

A twenty-one-year lease has been taken by A. Lowenbein's Sons, decorators and furnishers of 586 Fifth Avenue, of the old four-story residence at 13 East Forty-seventh Street, a plot 25 by 100 feet. The lease was taken from the Mary L. Eddy estate. Extensive alterations will be made, including the addition of another story, and the lessees will move their business there early in April. John N. Golding was the broker. The Lowenbein firm owns the 586 Fifth Avenue building, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, and recently leased it to Peck & Peck.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons, in conjunction with E. Feldman, have rented to William McCrory the store at 14 West Forty-fifth Street for the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for A. C. & H. M. Hall the store on the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street to the Ruby Corset Company for a term of five years and seven months.

Sol. Stern has rented to Mme. Schuster, milliner, the store 32 East 125th Street for a long term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Jeremiah J. Campion the salesroom at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street to the Singer Motor Company, Incorporated.

The Martha Washington Candy Company, which has numerous stores throughout the city, has leased from Walter J. Salomon, through Albert J. Moore, a store in the Seymour Building, at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, for a term of five years.

W. H. Whiting & Co. have leased for Eugene Morgenthau the store, basement, first and second lofts at 401 Lafayette Street, to Bahrenburg & Co., who have been on Beekman Street for nearly 20 years.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the corner store at 1,450 Broadway, to Joseph Lewis, shirt dealer.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Joseph T. Ryan, the three-story and basement dwelling, 342 West Eighty-fourth Street, to Paul E. Lowe, for a term of years.

Country Estates Leased.

Cocks & Willets have leased the Charles A. Sherman estate at Centre Island, Long Island, to Sterling Postley. The same firm recently sold Mr. Postley 75 acres at Oyster Bay, Long Island, which is now being extensively improved.

E. S. Willard & Co. has leased for Philip W. Livermore, the house and property of about 68 acres at Brookville, L. I., to Howard C. Brokaw.

New Brooklyn Post Office.

The United States Government has leased from Charles E. Robinson a new building to be erected on St. John's Place, Brooklyn, to be used as a branch Post Office. The structure will be two stories high and occupy a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of St. John's Place, about 250 feet west of Troy Avenue. The lease is for ten years at an aggregate rental of $60,000. John Hill negotiated the transaction.

Real Estate Notes.

The court partition sale of the Yung estate holdings scheduled for yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day, was adjourned to March 3.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a first mortgage of $11,000 at 5 per cent. for a long term of years on the four-story and basement brick business building at 19 First Avenue, New York City.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; also
Lenox Av, 344 and 346, e s, 40.11 ft n of 127th St, 50x84, two five-story flats and stores; also
Lenox Av, 624 to 630, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x75, four-story flats and stores; also
Lenox Av, 444, n e corner of 132d St, 25x84, five-story flat and stores; also
3d Av, 2,101, e s, 26 ft s of 115th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; also
17th St, 203 East, n s, 80.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.7x92x irregular, five-story flat and stores; also
4th St, 95 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2, five-story flat and stores; also
12th St, 435 East, n s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, five-story flat; also
West End Av, 180, n e corner of 68th St, 25.5x100, five-story flat and stores; adjourned to March 3.
12th St, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x103.3x irregular, six-story flat; W. M. Powell et al., trustees, against Harry Rosenwasser et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $74,216.31; taxes, &c., $3,470.55; to the plaintiff for $75,000.
23d St, 151 and 153 East, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 52x98, five-story building; C. D. Meyer against East 23d Street Realty Co. et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $29,915.91; taxes, &c., $2,545.50; subject to two mortgages aggregating $75,000; to the plaintiff for $85,000.
127th St, 145 and 147 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; B. W. F. Realties, Inc., against Interctty Land and Securities Co. et al.; H. S. Mansfield, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $6,076.82; taxes, &c., $750; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $71,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.
Clinton St, 177, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; S. H. Kohn against Barnet Lerner et al.; Baylis & S., attorneys; Standish Chard, referee; due, $28,186.68; taxes, &c., $669; to Wolf Karnis for $30,100.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broadway, 1,961 to 1,969, n w corner of 66th St, 112.10x89.1x irr x 85.5x140.8, part of eight-story Marie Antoinette Hotel; withdrawn.
Central Park West, 390, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100, five-story flat and stores; B. C. Faulkner et al., as trustees, against Frederick Van Wyck et al.; Thompson, K. & W., attorneys; J. De W. Warner, referee; due, $36,901.06; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

115th St, 19 East, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; S. A. Goldschmidt et al., as trustees, against Joseph Liebling et al.; Edward Goldschmidt, attorney; E. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $19,071.69; taxes, &c., $945.56; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Greene St, 80 and 82, s, 51 ft n of Spring St, 50x100, five-story loft building; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

99th St, 167 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against M. C. Henley et al.; Pirson & B., attorneys; J. P. O'Brien, referee; due, $13,610.18; taxes, &c., $579.33; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av., 4,058 and 4,060, e s, 323.2 ft n of 174th St, 33x100, two five-story flats and stores; J. A. Wolf against Nathan Greenberg et al., Action 1; W. L. Levy, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $7,896.30; taxes, &c., $753.30; subject to prior mortgage $31,000; to the plaintiff for $21,500.
3d Av, 4,062, e s, 356.2 ft n of 174th St, 33.6x100, five-story flats and stores; same against same, Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $7,896.30; taxes, &c., $753.30; subject to prior mortgage $21,000; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

51st St, 11 East n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 27.6x100.5, five-story dwelling; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against John Peirce et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; E. L. Parodi, referee; due, $227,338; taxes, &c., $15,198.85.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 980, n e corner of 164th St (851,) 74.7x75, six-story flat; Anna Scheer et al. against R. G. Realty Corporation et al.; Straus & D., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $12,284.24; taxes, &c., $850; subject to first mtg $75,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Tremont Av, w s, 561.90 ft n of Harrison Av, for a one-story stone garage, 20x25; Winifred McCarthy, 79 West Tremont Av, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $200.
Edgecombe Av, w s, 149.11 ft s of 150th St, for a five-story apartment, 79.11x88; Podgur Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, owner; S. Katz, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Beekman St, s w corner of Nassau St, to a nine and ten story store and office building; Temple Court Co., premises, owner; E. Greene, premises, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 126.1x91.7; Edward M. James to 4 West 57th Street Co., 30 Pine St, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 11; attorneys, Roosevelt & K., 44 Wall St. $1
BROOME ST, 498, n s, 20 ft e of West Broadway, 20x75; Rudolph Bleyer to Sarah Bleyer, 1,326 Madison Av, a. t., quitclaim, Feb. 16; attorney, L. Steckler, 261 Broadway....$1
CHRYSTIE ST, 132, e s, 25x100; Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $100
FULTON ST, s e s, 81.4 ft s e of Greenwich St, runs s e 21.11 and s w 25x irr w 19.5x s e 0.5x n w 2.6x n e 33.8; David S. Naugle to Emily A. Naugle, 380 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Jan. 26, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, James T. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St. $1
GRAND ST, 214-216, n s, 64.2 ft w of Elizabeth St, 30x51x35.6x50.8; Charles R. Van Anden, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Priscilla Witt, 585 East 164th St, b. & s. c. a. &., Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
GRAND ST, 246, n s, 189.9x75; Charles R. Van Anden, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Mary A. Smith, Tivoli, N. Y., b. & s. c. a. &., Jan 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
GRAND ST, 246, n s, 18.9x75; Grand St. n s, 64.2 ft w of Elizabeth St, 30x51; George A. Jewell et al., to Charles R. Van Anden, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 50.9x95; Rudolph Bleyer to Sarah Bleyer, 1,326 Madison Av, a. t., quitclaim, Feb. 16; attorney, L. Steckler, 261 Broadway.....$1
5TH AV, 302 n w corner of 31st St, runs n 29.4x w 100x s 29.9x w 34x s 0.1x s n 58.9x w 0.2½x s 7.10x e 125 to beginning, (foreclosure Jan. 21;) Philip W. Boardman, referee, to Jacob A. Schiff, 965 5th Av, Jan. 20; attorneys, Strocck & Strocck, 50 Broad St. $350,000
42D ST, 361 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Carrie F. Russell to Lillian E. Rattey, 80 Morningside Drive, (mtg $37,000,) Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
44TH ST, 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100, (foreclosure Feb. 15;) Warren Leslie, referee, to Federal Estates Corporation, 30 East 42d St, plaintiff, (mtge $45,500,) Feb. 17; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway. $1,000
68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Benenson Realty Co. to Marquis Realty Co., 198 Broadway, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, A. S. Jaffer, 198 Broadway $100
72D ST, 167 West, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Hubert E. Rogers to Moss Estate, Inc., 60 Wall St., (mtg $55,000,) Feb. 16; attorneys, Cheevey & Rogers, 60 Wall St. $1
75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hyman Rosen to Irving Rosen, 1,402 Bristow St, (mtge $15,000,) all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,569 1st Av. $1
77TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Joseph Koebler to George Koebler, 423 East 77th St, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 9; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 1,404 2d Av. $1
SAME PROPERTY; George Koebler to Joseph Koebler and Louisa, his wife, 423 East 77th St, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 9; same attorney $1
106TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x100.11; Canavan Investing Co. to John F. Canavan, 156 West 106th St, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway $30,000
128TH ST, n s, 191.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Progress Holding Co. to Margaret F. Donnelly, 300 West 17th St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
130TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11; Hy. Altman to Eugenie Rosendorf, 270 Riverside Drive, quitclaim, Feb. 9; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Eugenie Rosendorf to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, quitclaim, Feb. 9; attorneys, same.....$100
132D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Katherine L. Kelly to Greater City Investing Co., 258 Broadway, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, J. C. McIntire, 1,127 Avenue G, Brooklyn $1
143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Morris Berman, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Pasedonia Realty Holding Corporation, Cedarhurst, L. I., (mtge $37,000,) all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Harry Bloom, 149 Broadway $100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 400 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x130 to Pratt Av; also Wright Av, e s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x175 to Pratt Av, 25.1x162.1; also Wright Av, e s, 225 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x162.1 to Pratt Av x28.1x149.3; also Nelson Av, n s, 50 ft w of Amundson Av, 25x100; Emil Sykora to John Drakard, 1,752 Walton Av, Feb. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
AMUNDSON AV, e s, 400 ft s of Nelson Av, 51.6x142.4; Mary J. Manning to Emil Sykora, 1,237 Brook Av, Feb. 11; same attorney $100
DALY AV, e s, 113.11 ft s of 181st St, 43.3x121.4; James Forbes to Forbes Construction Co., 2,008 Vyse Av, Feb. 15; attorney, C. P.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Fair weather continued during the last twenty-four hours generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the middle Missouri Valley and on the South Atlantic Coast, where there were rains. West of the mountains the weather remained unsettled, with rains in the Pacific States and rains and snows over the interior.

The temperature has risen generaly over the plains States and the Northwest, and readings are now ten to wenty degrees or even more above the normal in the upper Mississippi Valley, the plains States, and the northern Rocky Mountain region. The weather has become colder in the North Atlantic States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday throughout the Atlantic and east Gulf States and the upper Ohio Valley. In the Mississippi Valley the weather will be overcast Thursday and Friday, probably with rains. Overcast and unsettled weather is also probable in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature will rise Thursday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, and Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Colder weather will overspread the Northwest, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region during Thursday and Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong north.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United tates Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	16	35	4 P. M.	21	36
6 A. M.	13	34	6 P. M.	21	34
9 A. M.	15	34	9 P. M.	21	29
12 M.	21	36	11 P. M.	22	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05–467 W. 22 St.; Dora Downing	Slight
1:05–307 W. 49 St.; Equitable Garage Co	$200
2:25–2,241 8 Av.; not given	Slight
2:30–2,416 1 Av.; Michael Coorelli	Slight
2:30–101 3 Av.; Hopkins & Boyd	Not given
2:35–12 E. 114 St.; Goodfriend Bros	$25
2:35–246 Henry St.; Wm. Mulligan	Slight
4:10–201-203 E. 38 St.; A. McCooey	Not given
4:50–149 E. 32 St.; Amos & Co	Slight
10:45–711 E. 12 St.; Isadore Fink	Slight
10:45–1,637 Lex. Av.; Augusta Reppaet	Slight
11:00–3,812 3 Av.; N. Donowitz	Slight
P. M.	
1:00–626 E. 13 St.; Samuel Kirner	Slight
2:35–2,715 8 Av.; Samuel Strauss	Slight
4:55–70 E. 93d St.; Harry Meyers	Slight
5:05–559 W. 42 St.; Thomas Kiley	Slight
5:10–225 W. 50th St.; H. Waterous	Slight
5:40–Foot of Jackson St. and East River; Cullen Co	Slight
5:50–235 W. 50 St.; G. Kriegenhaffer	Slight
6:05–325 W. 150 St.; Catherine Hussey	Slight
6:15–196 Broome St.; not given	Slight
6:25–E. 118 St.; Samuel Siemon	Slight
7:10–246 W. 51 St.; Libby Dickson	$1,000
7:15–7 W. 30 St.; Winton Waist Co	Slight
8:10–714 B'way; Maurice Altman	Not given
9:37–156 Crehard St.; Max Messner	Slight
11:10–123 W. 56 St.; American Vapor Co.	None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Following relieved from regiments indicated, June 1: Cavalry—1st Lts. T. P. Bernard, 7, and R. F. Migdalski, 8. Field Artillery—Capt. C. O. Mortimer and 1st Lt. C. F. S. Blakeley and W. E. Dunn, all of 2. Infantry—Capts. F. R. Curtis, 24; J. M. Love, Jr., 15, and F. S. L. Price, 8, and 2d Lts. E. M. Watson, 24, and W. R. Weeks, 15. They will proceed after June 1 to the U. S. and report to Comdg. Gen., Western Dept.

Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 16 Inf., to Inspr.-Instr. Org. Mil. of Kentucky.

Maj. H. G. Learnard, Adjutant Gen., to Ft. George Wright Washington, temporarily, then to Canal Zone.

1st Lt. J. L. Sanford, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and by letter to Comg. General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. L. O. Mathews and C. H. Wright, relieved from 2 Inf., June 15, then to San Francisco, report to Comdg. Gen., Western Dept.

Major C. R. Darnall, M. R. C., detailed a member of the examining board to meet at Manila Nov. 18, 1915, vice Lt. Col. P. F. Straub, M. C., relieved.

Capt. J. P. Hopkins, C. A. C., from 135 Co. to unassigned.

The suspension of the operation of orders Jan. 21 relating to Lt. Cols. J. E. Baxter and F. Eastman, M. C., is removed.

Capt. R. M. Brambil, Q. M. C. to Portland, Ore., temp. charge of Portland office of Q. M. C., relieving Lt. Col. J. E. Baxter in time to enable latter to leave Feb. 20 for Ft. Sam Houston.

Col. W. T. May, Inf., retired after more than 39 years' service.

1st Lt. F. H. Farnum, 22 Inf., to org. militia of Massachusetts inspr.-instr.

Leaves—1st Lt. G. R. Callender, M. C., 2 months; Capt. W. P. Ennis, 1 Inf., 8 days, and Major N. F. McClure, 5 Cav., 7 days.

Navy Orders.

Ens. B. G. Leighton, the North Dakota, to recvg. ship at Norfolk; J. F. Strong, V. Wood, F. L. Johnston, and C. Withers, the North Dakota, to Newport Training Station, R.

Ens. W. E. Benson to the Ohio.

Gunners A. J. Holton, the Colorado, to Mare Island Yand, and C. F. Dame, the Maine, to New York Yard.

Chf. Machst. J. W. Merget, the Illinois, to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.; G. W. Byrne, New York Shipbldg. Co., to the Illinois, and M. A. Thorthem to the Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maryland at Guaymas; Nanshan, Chattanooga, and New Orleans at Acapulco, Warrington at New York Yard, Tonopah, E-1, and E-2 at Charleston, Texas at Tompkinsville, Cyclops at Sewall Point, Sylph at Norfolk, Monagahan, Stock, and Roe at Key West, Saturn at Brementon.

Sailed—Glacier, La Paz for Mazatlan; Kansas, Philadelphia for Guantanmo; Solace, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Panther, Charleston for Key West; Vulcan, Guacanayabo Bay for Phila.; Tennessee, Jaffe for Alexandria; Smith, Charleston for Key West; Proteus, Nagasaki for Olongapo; Celtic, New York for Guantanamo.

An "Auxiliary Division" of the Atlantic fleet has been formed, consisting of the Vestal, (flagship,) Celtic, Culgoa, Lebanon, Solace, Ontario, Sonoma, Patapsco, Patuxent, and San Francisco.

The San Francisco has been detached from duty with the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, and assigned to duty with the auxiliary division, Atlantic fleet.

The G-1, G-2, G-4, and the Sonoma, now at New York Yard, have been ordered to proceed to the Delaware Breakwater, where the G-4 will be detached and will proceed to Cramp's Ship Yard. From the Breakwater the G-1, G-2, and Sonoma will proceed to Hampton Roads.

The Jason, now en route from Barcelona to Bristol, England, will arrive at Hampton Roads about the middle of March and leave shortly thereafter for San Francisco via the Panama Canl.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for examiner, fifth grade, men and women, will be received until 4 P. M. on March 2. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy at $1,800 a year.

The receipt of applications for playground and gymnasium attendant will be closed at 4 P. M. today. The age limits are 18 to 40 years. The salary is $2.50 and $3 a day when employed.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for geologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at a salary of $2,000 a year. The duties will combine general geological study in organic fields with the regular routine of petrographic work of the Bureau of Science. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis.

Graduation from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included specialization in geology and petrography, is a prerequisite. Applicant must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

BONNEAU, ANDRE, (April 23, 1909,) net estate, $1,554; Mrs. Marie Bonneau, widow, is beneficiary; 2 lots on Long Island, $100; deposits, $2,500.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

Licenses Granted to High and Truant School Applicants.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces the following eligible lists of assistant teachers in high schools in the subjects indicated:

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES, MEN.—Albert Gerken, 78.125; George H. Zarnitz, 77.25; Morris Moskowitz, 76.375; William G. Steinmetz, 76.625; Charles C. Jones, 75.625; Nathaniel H. Lambert, 74.75; Louis Tanz, 74.125; Archie W. Dunham, 73; Chester J. Terrill, 72; William J. Bagnell, 71.25; David M. Palley, 71.25; Harry Schwager, 68.375; WOMEN—Janet R. Frisch, 72.25; Lucille B. Hunt, 72.25.

ENGLISH, MEN.—Charles Login, 72.75; Britton Polley, 68. WOMEN—Helen E. Brady, 73.5; Edna P. Kramer, 73.25.

MUSIC.—Harry A. Jennison, 87.313.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Maria G. Hussey, 75.75.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Luella W. Stewart, 72.75.

There have been placed upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as teacher in a truant school the names of the following applicants:

MEN.—William J. O'Brien, 69.75; Thomas C. Hennessy, 67.375. WOMEN.—Elizabeth E. Schrampf, 82; Margaret Fitzpatrick, 78.25; Mary Doherty, 75.75; Ella R. Candler, 73.625; Frances M. Jenness, 72.5.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following have been elected officers of the General Organization of Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush: President, Charles Tompkins; Vice President, Miss Marion Russell; Secretary, Miss Marjorie McClintock.

Among the speakers at the meeting of the New York City Association of High School Teachers on Saturday morning in the Washington Irving High School will be Dr. James Sullivan, Dr. Dudley H. Miles, George P. F. Hobson, James E. Peabody, William E. Hayward, and David L. Arnold.

The New York City Teachers' Association, in co-operation with other organizations of teachers, will hold a mass meeting to request the Legislature to let the public schools alone at this session.

The Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League will hold its ninth annual meeting in the residence of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, at 4 P. M. today.

The New York Association of High School Teachers of German will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. Saturday in the Washington Irving High School.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers has decided to send a protest to the Legislature against the proposed plan to reduce the Board of Education to nine members.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications, Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ten-room house in good condition, excellently located on east side; present occupants leaving city; rent, $1,300. Write for further particulars, Z 256 Times Annex.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. D. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

$300 monthly income; $6,000 cash; West Eighties; mail answers, K., 2,711 Broadway.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own a fine cottage of 7 rooms and bath; improvements, on large plot for $18 a month? If so write at once before it is gone. only 30 minutes out, right at trolley stores, &c.; big bargain for some one; little cash gives possession at once. A. D., Box 132 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house; 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds, good view; walking distance to station; plot, 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.
Furnished and unfurnished houses.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE COTTAGE WITH WATER FRONT rights; six rooms and bath on two lots, improved, macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, gas, electric lighting, water and sewerage; perfect drainage; no assessments whatever for these improvements; fine bathing beach, dock, and yacht clubhouse close by price, $4,500; $300 cash, balance monthly. B. SHORE FRONT, 248 West 34th St., New York.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

Sacrifice.—$600 down will buy six-room house, plot 100x110, suitable for chickens; price $1,600; also Long Island and Connecticut farms. Apply R. M. Dibble, 'Phone 348 Valley Stream, L. I.

Forced to sell, fine $1,100 plot, 50x100; sell for $700; near L. I. R. R. depot and Merrick Road. Address Room 802, 41 Park Row.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisades, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. A. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Bargain, $6,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, with garage; plot 50x170 ft.; 8 rooms, library hall, open fireplace, tiled bath, huge verandas; high, in healthy Orange Mts.; near station Lackawanna; select neighborhood; superb view; fruit trees; every convenience; laundry, gas, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors, and trim. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, valued $10,500; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium, steam heat, electricity; every appointment; large plot; choice shrubbery; $8,200. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J., Houses and Bungalows. (Large plots) $3,000 up; latest imp'ts. FREE carry charges to May 1, $300 cash, bal. as rent; near station; commutation 10½c. T. SHAHEEN, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement. Price $6,000. Sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

COTTAGE, 4 large rooms, cellar, attic, improvements; 50x150 plot; room for chickens and garden; $1,800; easy terms. Ernst Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new 14-room house, on waterfront, at Riverside, Conn., cheap.
H. W. Hopton, 542 5th Av., N. Y. C.,

Near by Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Farms.

Country Estate and self-supporting farm combined; artistic stone house, spacious lawns, superb views, river, woodland; $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for incomes property or garage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board. Phone Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, suites, private baths; board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; also room and board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Hall room; references; table board.

102D, 58 EAST.—Business women's hotel; light, airy, steam-heated rooms, with good board, $4 weekly; laundry; telephone; bath.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, La Grande.—Outclassing for price; board, 2, $16; single, $8; Southerners.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST ST., 141 WEST.—A Southern lady has opened a private boarding house at 141 West 71st St.; double single rooms, all desirable; continuous hot water, phone, parlor, good home cooking; table board optional; 3 minutes Subway, "L"; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARDERS.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable suite, second floor; private bathroom; excellent table.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant large suite; parlor, bedroom; rose velvet carpet; draperies match gray Louis XVI. furniture; twin beds; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; conveniences, bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath adjoining; two smaller rooms; every convenience.

92D, 174 WEST, (The Litte House.)—Distinctively individual, small rooms; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, conveniences; Jewish; moderate prices.

83d, 17 West.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—A large sunny room; excellent Southern cooking; table guests.

89TH ST., 506 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large, warm room; breakfast, dinner; private family; reasonable; references.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, also hall room; excellent board; reasonable; reference.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; every conveniences; superior, private table.

102D ST., 216 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; select elevator apt.; select neighborhood; Apt. 1.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double and single rooms, table guests; home cooking; references; phone.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; home cooking; American family.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Room and board; person or couple; private family; references. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH ST., 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; home cooking; Subway; convenient; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 187th Subway; beautiful house, with grounds, billiards, dancing.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Young Jewish man; private family; west side, above 72d; references. T 90 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

LADY, (French,) having comfortable home, will accommodate few congenial guests; sunny rooms; all conveniences; plenty good food, $10 weekly each. Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn.

New Jersey.

Convalescents, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

218T, (48 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Single room; private house; all improvements; telephone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath; electricity; $7; telephone.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; running water; $4 to $10.

45D, 4 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen only; phone service; electric light, heat; permanent; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; running water; phone.

81ST, 103 EAST.—Attractive room; three windows; modern improvements; one, two; refined.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable single, large rooms; $3 up; comfort, refinement, cleanliness.

PRIVATE HOME, thoroughly modern; central; reasonable; reference. Phone Madison Square 2602. Holcombe.

West Side.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, warm, clean; also single.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Well furnished, warm, sunny rooms at a low price.

87TH, 15 WEST.—Twenty handsomely furnished new rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electric light, telephone; $5.50-$4-$5-$6-$8; parlors for business.

45TH, 242 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; other rooms; hot water; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator bachelor apartment; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service; private family. Anderson, Apt. 5A.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

55TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive rooms; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Sunny, large rooms; select location; modern conveniences. Tel. Col. 2508.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; telephone; one flight; $3.50. Beeson.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; electricity, steam heat, continuous hot water.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, with hot, cold water and heat; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; near all cars.

72D, 240 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; private house; exclusive neighborhood. Parker.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful room; porcelain bath, telephone; references; board optional. Columbus 1894.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9046.

72D, 119 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, dressing room; suitable for two.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY; LARGE ROOM; HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES; OWNER.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Columbus.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor; with private bath.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; one flight; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful double parlor, also medium and small rooms; hot and cold water, electric light, steam heat, and telephone.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; pleasant, sunny room, adjoining bath; electric light; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; electric lights; front basement. Schuyler 7306.

81ST, 265 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL modern apartment, sunny suite, separate; bath; steam. Inquire elevator.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room; well furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 226 WEST.—All light, cheerful rooms; single, double; reasonable; newly renovated house.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, warm rooms; private baths; quiet, refined, homelike.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, telephone; suitable two; breakfast; references.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Good-sized room, adjoining bath; one flight; all conveniences; gentleman. Irving.

85TH, 328 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; two-room suite; piano; elevator. O'Brien.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; hot water, telephone; Subway station; references.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Single rooms; running water; private family; telephone. D'Eglise.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; will give breakfast; references.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large, front room; private bath; other rooms.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large rooms, private baths; other rooms.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Private house; large, sunny front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floors; suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; nicely furnished; southern exposure, adjoining bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Bachelors' quarters, suite or single; private bath. Apt. 7. River. 4248.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, light rooms; apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4-$5. Nichols.

111TH, (near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining one of the baths; excellent service; every convenience; top floor, high-class elevator apartment; refined American family of adults; price $6. M. A. F., 144 Times.

111TH, 539 WEST.—Small, steam-heated room; business man; no other roomers. Gale.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; refined neighborhood. Mears.

113TH, 617 WEST.—In homelike, thoroughly modern apartment, beautiful front, sunny room; breakfast optional; conveniences. Apt. 83.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Attractive, large, front rooms; elevator; breakfast optional.

114TH, 606 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Connecting bath; wonderful view Hudson, Palisades; delightful during Spring and Summer; Subway, bus, surface cars. Apt. 62.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Heights; two large, sunny, corner rooms, overlooking park; great view; pure food restaurant; moderate.

118TH, 387 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, improvements, suitable business woman; use kitchen. Collins.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, newly decorated, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 418 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Neat, cozy, sunny room; elevator; references. Apt. 34.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, attractive room; gentleman; small family; elevator, telephone. Apt. 5E.

130TH, 410 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; elevator apartment; bath, steam, electricity, telephone. Wilson.

142D, 605 WEST.—Desirable room; refined surroundings; elevator, shower; Subway. D. Scott.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Two-window front room; running water; $3.50; gentleman; owner.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny, large front rooms; select, quiet neighborhood.

191ST, 601 WEST.—Large; adjoining bathroom; elevator; opposite 191st St. Broadway Subway. Apt. 32.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST. (For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (Corner 70th.)—Magnificent suite of four rooms, bath, and kitchen; also single room. Railing.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, choice, southern exposure room, with bath; select neighborhood; private residence; breakfast optional; references. Riverside 9038.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Small outside room; bath; 128th Subway; $4. Morningside 7028. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Front room, overlooking Hudson; private family; electricity; shower; $6.

"THE SHIRLEY."
336-338 West 21st St.
Newly furnished rooms for business women. Steam heat; hot water; baths; telephone, including privileges of library, reading room, music room, piano, victrola, club room for dancing or entertainment; $2 and $2.50 weekly; references required.

TWO large rooms; exclusive apartment; 137th Subway, "L"; separately, together. Morning. 186.

WEST END AV., 782.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; mahogany furniture; private bath. Blanchard.

WEST END AV., 949, (86th St. Subway.)—Medium room, adjoining bath; private home.

Brooklyn.

JOHNSON ST., 114.—Nicely furnished rooms; exceptionally clean, quiet; heated; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

WASHINGTON PARK, 200.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; well heated; references; telephone.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West End Av., 794.—Two rooms; private baths; maid service; $35 up.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer, secretary, confidential assistant, highly educated, ten years' experience, assume responsibilities; $15. E 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, experienced, desires position where ability and initiative are required; highest credentials. T 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, and stenographer; bright, willing beginner; moderate salary. L. R., 102 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, stenographer, 3½ years' manufacturing experience; references; $8. E 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, well educated, desires position. Esther Dassick, 876 Southern Boulevard.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; absolutely reliable; ambitious; $10-$12. E 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; expert; trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; $12-$15. T 95 Times.

CLERK, private secretary, expert file clerk, desires responsible position; five years with last employer; references. A 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Englishwoman as cook; first-class personal references. 1,116 3d Av.

COMPANION.—Her late employer would like to place as companion and medical attendant for a young or elderly lady or an invalid child a very experienced, faithful Norwegian; experienced in nervous cases and otherwise; very intelligent, accomplished, and personally agreeable can ake entire charge. Address 9th W., 990 Park Av.

DESIGNER.—Will do high-class dressmaking at reasonable prices. Phone 4629 Schuyler. T 4 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns, good styles; expert alterations; obliging; $2.50 daily. Phone 4538 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744, Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker makes and remodels; reasonable. 2,280 Stuyvesant, 126 E. 12th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow (34) as housekeeper, where she can have daughter, 3½; can supply furniture. Reliable, 971 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman wishes washing to take home; open-air drying; 60c., 70c. dozen. Mrs. Taylor, 1,338 Webster Av.

MAID.—German; good sewer, packer; willing, obliging. Address Maid, 238 East 60th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place French nurse. Address Mrs. Holland, 125 East 60th. Telephone 2129 Plaza.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; loves children; willing; well educated; excellent physical care; sew; best references. Refined, L 42 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, highly educated, linguist, experienced bookkeeper, typist, well acquainted office details, taking up secretarial course evenings, wishes position; preferably get training private secretary; best references; moderate salary. T 93 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY, (English,) companion, and nurse, undergraduate, by college graduate; daughter of physician; best references; refined, tall, strong, and cheerful; references exchanged. T 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, stock and bond experience, seeks position; am competent, willing, and obliging; can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Any one in need of the service of an efficient and neat worker address Z 277 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; thoroughly competent, d

BLAME CONTRACTOR FOR SUBWAY BLAZE

Workmen at Forty-second St. Caused the Fatal Blow-Out, State Investigators Hear.

BIG LAW SUITS INVOLVED

Williams Doubts Story and Says Interborough Is Antagonistic to Rollins Firm.

A new theory was advanced yesterday as to the cause of the fatal Subway accident at Fifty-third Street and Broadway on Jan. 6. The Public Service Commission until yesterday had put it down to causes inherent in the construction of the line which were probably unavoidable. Col. Hayward, counsel of the Legislative Committee which is investigating the commission, however, produced statements purporting to show that it was really the result of carelessness on the part of workmen of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, which the commission's engineers might have prevented and certainly by this time should have detected.

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation is building the connection between the old and new subways at Times Square. Col. Hayward said yesterday that two of its workmen, William Johnson and Lex Diggs, had informed Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge that just before the blow-out at Fifty-third Street occurred, in cutting down to the top of the subway structure at Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, they had punctured one of the large cables. This caused, they said, a short circuit, which led to the blowout in the Fifty-third Street splicing chamber. Commissioner Williams, who was testifying when this was brought out, was not willing to admit that it was a true explanation of what happened.

He told the committee of the bitter fight the Interborough had put up to prevent the Holbrook concern from obtaining the Times Square contracts and remarked on the fact that Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President of the Interborough, had not mentioned the matter in a long conference he had held on Monday with the commission and Mr. Holbrook concerning certain liabilities which the Interborough desired the contracting firm to assume.

Heavy Damage Suits Involved.

Senator Foley also pointed out that on the credibility of the witnesses on whom Col. Hayward was depending hung the question as to whether it would be the Interborough or the Holbrook Corporation which would have to meet the heavy damage suits which were likely to arise out of the accident. Chairman Thompson said he did not think the committee had time to go into the merits of the matter, but the commission as soon as the hearing was adjourned took active steps to test the truth of Col. Hayward's story. They promptly issued subpoenas for the two workmen whose names he had mentioned and called upon the Interborough to produce one of their agents by the name of Fitzpatrick, who is understood to know something of the matter. These witnesses are to come before the Public Service Commission this morning at 10 o'clock and will be examined concerning their knowledge of the accident.

They will also be asked to explain how they came to go to the District Attorney with testimony which had not come out in the investigations carried on immediately after the accident by the Public Service Commission, the Coroner, the Fire Department, and the railroad company itself, as well as by the District Attorney. This statement, given out yesterday by the Interborough, was thought to throw some light on this phase of the question:

> We have been continuing from day to day our investigations into the cause of the short circuiting of our cables in the Subway on Jan. 6, 1915, resulting in the smoke trouble at Fifty-third Street. From time to time we have communicated our findings of fact to the District Attorney's office, which has also been conducting an independent investigation. Our investigation was without the knowledge of the engineering forces of the Public Service Commission in charge of the work near Times Square. We are still conducting our investigations, and when complete we shall make them public.

The matter came before the investigating committee yesterday as Col. Hayward asked Commissioner Williams to describe the methods taken by the commission to supervise the construction work on the new subways. He led the witness on to give his version of the causes which led to the Fifty-third Street accident. Then he asked:

"Did you or did any of the commission's engineers know of an accident at Times Square at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 6?"

"No."

"Well, did you know that men working for the Holbrook firm drilled into a cable operating the Broadway division of the Subway and that the flames as they shot up drove the men from the hole?"

"No."

Engineers Didn't Tell of Accident.

Then Col. Hayward said that the commission's engineers had been present when 100 feet of burned-out cable had been taken from the Times Square station, and that the workmen after they had been driven from the place where they were working had returned and taken away the "bull point" which they were driving after they had wrapped a dry piece of paper around it. Commissioner Williams said that he had never heard of any of these facts, and then Col. Hayward asked:

"Why did not the commission's engineers who knew of this burned cable report it? Was it because the burning of the cable was the fault of those who should have supervised the construction work and not of the Interborough?"

Commissioner Williams did not reply to this, but admitted that if it could be proved that the engineers supervising the new work were negligent they should be dismissed at once.

Col. Hayward then read into the record an account of the occurrence at Times Square on the morning of Jan. 6, to which he attributed the blowout at Fifty-third Street. It was founded upon statements taken by Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge in John Doe proceedings in order to discover the cause of the accident. No oath was administered to either of the two men examined.

Lex Diggs of 468 West 150th Street said that he was on Jan. 6 foreman of the work of excavating a new manhole in Forty-second Street near Broadway, and had the engineers' plans showing the line where the old Subway crossed the street. He was expected to dig down so as to expose the eye-beam of the Subway structure. There were four men in the manhole, one of whom was holding the "bull point" and two of the others were driving it with a sledge-hammer. Dallas McNally, a colored man who was holding the bull point, reported that it had hit something and that he had felt a slight shock.

Asked why he had not reported the occurrence to the superintendent, Diggs replied that he was busy immediately afterward with the shoring and that as long as nothing came of it, he thought that they had cut in on a light line. Two weeks later, he said, the superintendent, Daniel Watts, had sent for him and asked if he had seen fire or smoke, and he replied that he had not. Diggs explained this by saying that he had not seen the accident, and knew of it only by hearsay.

"What was the occasion," Mr. Breckenridge asked him, "for sending for you?"

"He told me," replied Diggs, "there would likely be a lawsuit about it, and took me around and showed me the hole in the conduit, or duct, as they call it."

Workmen Hit Power Cable.

William Johnson of 414 West Fifty-second Street told Mr. Breckenridge that, on the morning of Jan. 6, he had orders to drive down from the bottom of the excavation about fifteen inches, but he had no idea why. Asked to describe how he and the man who was holding the "bull point" knew that anything had happened he said:

"I was driving it down, and could feel when I hit something soft. I said, 'Boots, you had better pull it out, and see what you have got.' He said, 'Hit it again.' I hit it again, and when I had something fluttered. When it fluttered like that I was gone. I got up on the high bank in a kind of set position. It kept fluttering like that. It began to smoke and I saw a blue blaze, and the fellow that was holding came up with me."

"Don't you know his name," asked Mr. Breckenridge, "the fellow who was holding for you?"

"I called him Boots. He was wearing a pair of rubber boots."

"Did you get much drop in the steel when you hit the soft place? Did it go through?"

"Well, I'll tell you the truth about that. When it flooded I forgot all about how deep it went."

In answer to further questions Johnson told the District Attorney that after he had recovered from the fright caused by the blue blaze he had gone back into the hole, wrapped a piece of dry paper round the "bull point," and pulled it out.

When Commissioner Williams resumed the stand after luncheon he informed Col. Hayward that he had taken this story up with Chairman McCall, Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer; Clifton W. Wilder, electrical expert, and other members of the commission's staff, and had compared it with the sworn statements made by the officials of the Interborough immediately after the accident and with the facts which were proved concerning the blow-out by the "log book" of the Interborough power house.

"I feel," he said, "these affidavits are not true. Only cables 1 and 2 could have been affected by such a chipping as is described, and these did not go out until some time after cables 3 and 4 went out. Moreover, the chamber where this chipping is said to have taken place was not actually opened until Jan. 25, and then it was found that the cables were bright, that is uninjured."

Discredits Workmen's Story.

Then Commissioner Williams called to the attention of the committee that the Interborough had fought hard against the grant of the Times Square contract to the Holbrook corporation and had compelled it to put up a bond of $500,000 to protect itself against any damages caused by the interference with the old subway as well as a bond of $250,000 to the commission. The story told by Col. Hayward was a matter of such importance that Mr. Williams demanded that the committee should go more deeply into it.

"Mr. Clark, the engineer for the Holbrook Corporation," he said, "had never heard of the matter until Monday; the commission's engineers had never heard of it. These two men should be called before the committee and examined by Mr. Conway, the counsel for the contractors. I am told by Mr. Clark they are discharged employes. If their story be true the contractor would be liable for the damages from the accident. I do not want to say the Interborough would do anything unfair."

"You can call counsel if you please," said Chairman Thompson.

"Oh, I can take care of Williams," answered the Commissioner. "But I'd like to know if Mr. Fitzpatrick helped get this statement to the District Attorney."

Col. Hayward said he had never heard of Fitzpatrick, and it then appeared that it was not until Jan. 25 that anything was known to be wrong with the cables near Times Square. Then it was found that while the cables at the man-hole were bright a few feet south of it they had been fused to such an extent that it could only have been done at the time of the great burn-out at Fifty-third Street.

Col. Hayward examined last night three other laborers who were engaged at Forty-second Street on Jan. 6. They were John H. Clark and Dallas McNally, both colored, and John F. Donaldson, a white man. They were all certain of the date of the short circuit, as, soon after it happened, they said, a policeman told them of the Subway accident at Fifty-third Street. They described how when the drill struck the wire beneath their excavation there was a flash and a burst of smoke, and the colored men said they jumped out of the hole as quickly as they could.

The Public Service Commission, said Col. Hayward, knew all about the matter, as it had a photograph taken of the place where the flash occurred, and the reason why the men had not spoken of the occurrence before was, he said, because they had been warned by some of the contractor's foremen that if they talked they might be held by the Coroner responsible for the death of the woman, who died in the Subway accident.

Asked as to what he intended to do about the matter, Col. Hayward explained that the District Attorney's office had already decided that there was nothing criminal in what had been ascertained and it was quite impossible for the investigating committee to follow it up further.

Admits Board Was Negligent.

Before this subject came up Col. Hayward had taken Commissioner Williams to task for the delay which had occurred in the enforcement by the Commission of its order requiring the erection of a waiting room at the intersection of the Long Island Traction Company and the New York & Long Island Traction Company, at Washington and Fulton Streets, in Jamaica. Both these companies belong to the Interborough. Commissioner Williams said that the commission had been negligent in this case.

In the afternoon Commissioner Williams assailed two newspapers.

"The dual system was opposed bitterly by two newspapers of this city and the troubles of the commission began the day the contracts were signed, and have been carried down ever since," he said.

"What newspapers" asked Chairman Thompson.

"The World and The American," was the reply. "They have kept up this fight and have carried it down to this day. I ask that this handbill be placed on the minutes. It calls for meetings on Jan. 19, 1913, 'mass meetings' it calls them, in the Academy of Music and the Bedford Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, and it refers to these contracts as 'steals' 'Stop the Subway Steal,' it reads, and it says the speakers will be the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, the Hon. Milo R. Maltbie, the Hon. J. Sergeant Cram, the Hon. William Randolph Hearst and the Hon. Ralph Pulitzer. That shows what the commission was against at that time."

WRECK BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Charges Against Interborough Directors Pressed by Perkins.

District Attorney Perkins presented to the Grand Jury yesterday charges of culpable negligence on the part of the directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, including Theodore P. Shonts and August Belmont, for permitting the conditions which were held by the Coroner's Jury to be responsible for the elevated wreck at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue on Dec. 9, in which two persons were killed. The directors have been under bail since the investigation before Coroner Riordan, which ended on Jan. 13.

The District Attorney presented the case personally, with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Murphy, attached to the Homicide Bureau. The session lasted for two hours and nineteen witnesses were examined. The investigation was not finished.

Six witnesses were not among those who testified at the Coroner's investigation. Their testimony, it was understood, was introduced to elucidate certain points which were not cleared up before the Coroner's Jury.

Mrs. Therese Minisch and William Collins, widow and son respectively of Gottlieb Minisch and John Collins, who were killed, testified as to the identification of the bodies. Dr. Otto A. Schultze, Coroner's physician, who examined the bodies, was another witness. Six employes of the Interborough who testified at the Coroner's hearing were present. George Abratis, the motorman, who took the train downtown before the wreck and who told the Coroner's Jury that he had reported motor trouble to James J. McInerny, a train dispatcher at South Ferry, was a witness, as was McInerney. Patrick Courtney, a guard on the rear of the second car, who testified that Thomas McMahon was running the train just before the collision from the third car, and that Alvin W. Rolfs, the conductor, was signaling to him from the rear of the first car; Samuel Fishman and James Frawley, guards; Patrick Wynne, a switchman near the wreck, and John Maxwell, a passenger, were other witnesses.

The Grand Jury will meet again this morning for further consideration of the case.

DR. HUSTACE IN FATAL FALL.

Plunged from Twelfth-Story Window—Police Suspect Suicide.

Dr. Francis Hustace, a physician who had devoted his life to study and travel and who had never practised medicine, fell from a window of his apartment on the twelfth floor of the Kelmscott Apartments on West Seventy-ninth Street, near Riverside Drive, yesterday morning and was killed instantly. The other persons in the apartment at the time were Eustace Reynolds, lawyer, of 2 Rector Street, a nephew of Dr. Hustace, who lived in the same apartment, and a maid. Mr. Reynolds said he had called to his uncle at about 7:55 and that at 8:10 the superintendent of the building telephoned up that Dr. Hustace's body had fallen to the court, striking within two feet of Burnett Madden, a colored porter from a nearby apartment house.

The police were notified of the death, and on learning that Dr. Hustace had been worried about his eyes, for which he was receiving medical treatment, reported the case as one of suicide.

Members of the family yesterday said they were confident the death was accidental, as Dr. Hustace had been cheerful the night before and had planned to attend a dinner last evening. He was also making plans for the Summer, it was said. They believed he had been seized with vertigo while standing before the window, the sill of which was low.

Dr. Hustace was in his sixty-fifth year. He was the son of William Hustace, a wealthy New York merchant, and graduated from Columbia in 1871, being honor man of his class. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being graduated in 1875. He had a Summer home in Montclair, N. J. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. E. V. Z. Lane, of this city.

WON REWARD OF $5,000.

Ex-Chief of Police of Sioux City Caught Bandit in Santo Domingo.

With $5,000 in gold to his credit, George Stevens, former Chief of Police of Sioux City, Iowa, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit Company's steamship Mandeville. The gold was received from the Government of Santo Domingo for Stevens's share in the capture of Farcia Ceparo, famed as a bandit in Santo Domingo.

Stevens went to Port Antonio, Jamaica, where his brother lives, and where the bandit had appeared. When he arrived there Ceparo had departed in a yawl with three companions for Santo Domingo. Stevens followed them, but when he got there the bandits had sailed back to Jamaica. Their mission to Santo Domingo had been highly successful, however, for they had captured and held for ransom a rich native planter. They are said to have acquired $20,000 by this transaction.

Stevens picked up their trail and was close behind them when they landed near Port Antonio. With the assistance of the local authorities he came up to them encamped near the sea shore. There was a fight, but the former Chief of Police captured his man. Ceparo was tried, sentenced to death and executed.

Freschi Appointed a Justice.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed Magistrate John J. Freschi as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions to succeed Justice Lorenz Zeller, who resigned when he was appointed Justice of the City Court by Gov. Glynn. The new Justice was appointed to the Magistrate's Bench by Mayor Gaynor. He is a graduate of the New York Law School and lives at 15 St. Luke's Place. Mr. Freschi is a Democrat.

FILES $150,000 LIBEL SUIT.

Edward Earl Sues J. F. Hitchcock and His Attorney, W. J. Gibson.

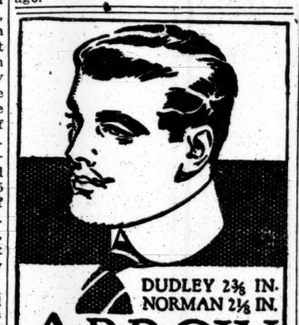
Because of a suit begun in October last by John F. Hitchcock against Edward Earl as President of the National Nassau Bank and the bank for the return of $13,750 paid by the plaintiff for shares of a new issue of the bank stock, Mr. Earl sued Mr. Hitchcock in the Supreme Court yesterday for $150,000 for libel and made the latter's attorney, William J. Gibson, a co-defendant. The big damages are sued for on the ground that many of the statements set forth in Mr. Hitchcock's complaint were irrelevant and defamatory and were inserted maliciously, and because similar statements have been repeatedly made to the social and business friends of Mr. Earl, which finally resulted in the loss of his place as President and Director of the Irving National Bank.

Nearly all of the statements seriously objected to by Mr. Earl and his counsel, Duer, Strong & Whitehead, were stricken out of the complaint by the Supreme Court, and this action was later sustained by the Appellate Division. Among the offensive statements eliminated by the court were accusations that Mr. Earl, while he was President of the National Nassau Bank, permitted depositors to procure loans irrespective of their average balances, that some of the profits accruing to the borrowers from the use of loans were divided between the bank's officers with the consent of Mr. Earl, that the administration of Mr. Earl greatly injured the bank and that he used his place to become identified with business enterprises.

Mr. Earl's complaint says that the meaning of the statements was that Mr. Earl disobeyed the orders of the Board of Directors, violated the trust reposed in him and was guilty of dishonorable conduct, and that the statements were "deliberately and maliciously published for the purpose of defaming him, [Mr. Earl] injuring him and besmirching his character."

Wedding Hastened by Lent.

Louis H. Wetmore telephoned yesterday to THE TIMES that Justice and Mrs. Philbin had advance information of his intended marriage to their daughter. He said that they consented some time ago to the engagement of himself and their daughter and had planned to announce the engagement within two or three days, setting the date of the wedding for April 22. Tuesday, he said, Miss Philbin and himself decided to be married at once, as it was the last day before Lent and they did not want to wait until after the season. The hurrying up of the wedding was the only thing of which the Justice and Mrs. Philbin were kept in ignorance. Mr. Wetmore also said that his marriage license was obtained three weeks ago.



DUDLEY 2⅜ IN. NORMAN 2⅛ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, THE SHADOW
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, Feb. 22.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evens. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant. OVERHEAD GLASS WALK. TANGO.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. at 2:15
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in the New 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL CRICHARD CARLE in the New Musical Comedy
"90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., MONDAY & Wed. 2:15.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE ARTHUR LIE BY HENRY JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22d.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight and Sat. Night at 8. Saturday Mat. at 2. A Midsummer Night's Dream
Friday Eve. at 8:15. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, 2:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles and the Lion

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:20
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

GRAND O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Eve. 25 to 75c. MAT. DAILY, 25 & 50c.
"THE TANGO GIRLS"
Next Week—FISKE O'HARA, "Jack's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
WHEELS OF JUSTICE and Other Pictures. Beginning Sunday—The Enemies.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Nxt Wk. Wm. H. Crane, "David Harum."

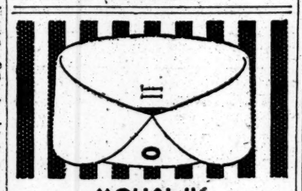
IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Every Eve. 8:15, "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."

HAMMERSTEIN'S — IRENE FRANKLIN, Milton Pollock & Co., Ferne Rogers, Ametz, Ryan & Tierney, Hoey & Lee, and 8 Others. B'way & 47th

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER. Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. Makers of History Group. Kinemacolor.

COLUMBIA Burlesquers. Mat. To-day. B'way & 47th Bowery Burlesquers.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Burlesque. Evenings 8:15. ZALLAR & CO.



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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

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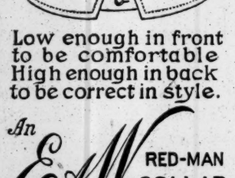

Low enough in front to be comfortable
High enough in back to be correct in style.
An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

$35 to $50 Styles, Now $18

165 patterns formerly in our $35, $40 and $50 lines added to our REMNANT SALE offerings this week. Enough for 334 suits. We also added 449 patterns from our $25 and $30 lines Very exceptional values.

Suit to Measure, $18

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

BELVIN IN WORKHOUSE AGAIN

Ex-Railroad President Caught Begging on Day of Release.

Col. William Wayne Belvin, who once was President of the San Francisco & Eastern Railroad, lived at the Waldorf and was a member of many clubs here and a well-known Wall Street man, was released from the Workhouse yesterday after serving ten days for begging. Last night Magistrate Nolan in the Night Court sent him back for thirty days on the same complaint.

Belvin, who is a pauper now, was arrested in Times Square by Detective O'Sullivan, who heard him approach two men with requests for a dime. O'Sullivan himself finally was stopped by Belvin, who explained that his pocket had just been picked of $300 in the Subway.

O'Sullivan knew Belvin had just been released from the island, and arrested the ex-railroad President.

STEALS $30,000 IN JEWELS.

Sneak Thief Robs Philadelphia Woman by Ruse.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17. — Jewelry valued at $30,000 was stolen from the home of Mrs. Frederick Jost in the fashionable part of the city today by a well-dressed thief, who, posing as a friend of the family, was admitted by a servant. Upon being told that none of the family was at home, he asked permission to write a note in the library on the second floor.

The man disappeared later, and when Mrs. Jost returned late tonight she found that her jewelry case had been rifled.

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus
OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY!
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Opening Tom'w Evg. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman. First Mat. Sat. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat., Feb. 22, & Wed. 2:20. Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
3 Perfs. Wash. Birthday, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 & 8:30

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Sat., Feb. 22, & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00

39th St. Theatre near Broadway Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Feb. 22, & Wed. 2:30.
DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE."
Gallery 50c. Balcony. Fine Dollar Seats.

WEST END Mats. Today & Tues. Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c. All seats 25c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. Sat. Mat., 25c & 50c. THIS WEEK: KITTY MacKAY.

Maxine Elliott's TWICE DAILY. 2:30 & 8:30, 25c-50c.
Captain Scott's Antarctic Pictures

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Feb. 22, & Wed.
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 23, at 3.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (BALDWIN). Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Dr. Carl Muck, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT at 8:15 SAT. AFT., FEB. 20 at 2:30.

AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., FEB. 21st, at 3.
SONG RECITAL. EVAN WILLIAMS
Seats 50c, $1, $1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 3.
Piano Recital THEO. HENRION Seats at Box Office.
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 22, at 3.
COPELAND PIANIST.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL MME. CELINE DEL CASTILHO VERKERK
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:30
INSIDE THE LINES
A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat., Monday & Tuesday 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others. NEW BURLESQUE "SONG OF SONGS."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Monday & Wed. 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Mats. Sat., Feb. 22, & Wed. 2:20. Evs. 8:20
POLYGAMY Professional Matinee Tomorrow

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75c.
THE MISLEADING LADY.
Next Week—ROSE MELVILLE, "Sis Hopkins."

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Consumers' League of New York City,
6 EAST 39TH ST.
Mr. James Barnes will present His Series of Moving Pictures.
"Through Central Africa from Coast to Coast,"
Sunday Evening, February 21st, at 8:30.
Longacre Theatre, 48th St. & Broadway.
Tickets $2 and $1, may be secured at the Theatre or at the office of the League.

BROADWAY BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
CHANGE OF POLICY, COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT CONTINUOUS: 11:30 TO 11:30.
"PARAMOUNT PICTURES"
FIRST PRESENTATION. Jesse L. Lasky proffers MARSHAL NEILAN in "THE COUNTRY BOY"
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN. Prices Will Not Change, 10—15—25.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Ent. 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
MLLE. DORZIAT
in LES ECLAIREUSES, by Maurice Donnay. Friday Literary Matinee, "LE FILIBUSTIER." Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. LA FRANCAISE Brieux's Greatest Success.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c to 75c. Charlotte Walker, Arthur Prince, Eddie Leonard, Morton & Moore, Clayton, White & Co.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Vaudeville Festival. Henrietta Crosman, Grace La Rue, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Blanche Walsh & Co. Jarrott & Maxwell, others. Lillian Shaw.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., FEB. 24
ADDRESS BY SECRETARY
BRYAN
on "THE NEW ERA"
Seats $1.50 to 25c., at Box Office. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

BURTON HOLMES GERMANY AND AUSTRIA CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 3:30. MON. MAT. AT 3
SEATS 50c TO $1.50 NOW ON SALE.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Friday, Sat. & Mon., Feb. 22.

81 St. Thea., on B'way, NOW. Marie Dore in "The Morals of Marcus." Mon., Tues., Wed.: Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

PASS EASY DIVORCE BILL.

Nevada Senators Put Six Months' Residence Law Before Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Feb. 17.—After a stormy ten days in the Nevada Senate, the six months' residence divorce law was passed with the constitutional 12 votes at noon today and will go to Gov. Boyle. Ten Senators voted against the bill. That the measure would carry became certain when Senator Bradshaw, who had opposed it from the beginning, switched to the opposite side, announcing that he had received a request from his constituents to do so. He was one of the eleven Senators who proposed to postpone the bill on Monday, when nine minority Senators left the Senate in a body and hid themselves from the Sergeant at Arms, State police, and Sheriff of Ormsby County.

Gov. Boyle has five days to veto or sign the bill. If he fails to do either it will become a law automatically. He has announced that he will hold public hearings. Both sides have fought bitterly and rumors of vote trades and even of vote buying have been frequent.

Amelia Relief Society Anniversary.

The Amelia Relief Society will give its annual entertainment and dance at Delmonico's on Saturday evening and will also celebrate its twentieth anniversary. The society has a membership of more than 600 women, who are active in charity work and social centre work at its building, 113 East 101st Street. Mrs. S. M. Bondy is President and Mrs. I. Steinan Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober, Curtis; Berger, Braun, Well, Goritz, Cond., Hertz.
Tonight at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Il Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Leonhardt, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Sokoloff, Russian violinist: Case; Althouse, Middleton and orchestra.
Mon. (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Martin, Scotti, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL.
Two Farewell Appearances ISADORA DUNCAN Thursday Aft., Feb. 25. Tuesday Eve., March 2. Prices from 25c to $2.50. Seats now selling.

CENTURY BALLET RUSSE Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00.
PAVLOWA
THE INCOMPARABLE
Tonight and Fri. Night, "SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF THE GHOST KING," with "PUPPEN-FEE" and Divertissements; Sat. Mat., "FLORA'S AWAKENING;" "CHOPINIANA" and Divertissements; Sat. Night, "RAYMONDA" and Divertissements. SUNDAY NIGHT, RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, Modest Altschuler, Conductor. OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH, SOLOISTS.
THIRD BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE "ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESSES IN AMERICA." FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 11:30.
ALDA KREISLER MARTINELLI
IN WONDERFUL PROGRAM
Reserved seats, $3. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3.
Soloist, KREISLER
BRAHMS, LISZT, BRUCH, SMETANO.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL 42d St., between 5th & 6th Aves.
To-day at 3. Mme. Calve
In Concert for Lafayette Fund & French Red Cross. Seats $2.00

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday Aft., Feb. 21, at 3.
OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

MODERN DANCES
MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.
TERMS REASONABLE.

LOUISE MORGAN.
STUDIOS OF DANCING, 150 West 57th St. Instruction in newest society dances, costume dances and group classes, for entertainments, children's classes at N. Y. studios. Tel., Col.—540.

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing, B'way, 86th to 87th Sts. Phone 6435 Schuyler. THE DANCES OF TODAY Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.

ONE-STEP, FOX TROT OR HESITATION
Guaranteed in 3 private lessons, $2.
146th St. and Broadway REMENYI 162 East 86th St.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
Latest modern dances taught privately. Reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at your mistakes. Special ladies' class Friday mornings at ten. Circulars mailed.

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OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River 9577.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

ROTH STUDIO 211 W. 45TH. Bryant 7312. Modern and stage dances. Individual instruction.

ALVIENE Modern, Social and Classic Stage and Interpretative Dancing. Write for prospectus 225 West 57th Street.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 58 W. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2632
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6385
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS LEWIS 45 EAST 30TH ST. Madison Square 7349
DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE

MISS CARLO Fox Trot, One Step, Hesitation, taught for $5. In 6 Private Lessons. 225 WEST 57TH STREET.

STRATTON SCHOOL, 8 Av., 23d St. MODERN DANCES. 9 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step gu